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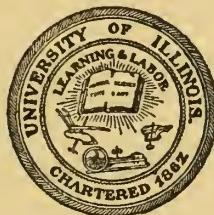
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The ALUMNI QUARTERLY

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



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OCTOBER, 1909

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CONTENTS

Makers of the University, III, Samuel Walker Shattuck Andrew S. Draper	1
Our New Buildings James M. White '90	1
What the Alumni Can Do W. L. Abbott, '84 S. W. Parr, '84	19

DEPARTMENTS

University for the Quarter	23
Student Life	34
Athletics	39
The Alumni	43
News of the Classes	47
Marriages	63
Births, Deaths	64

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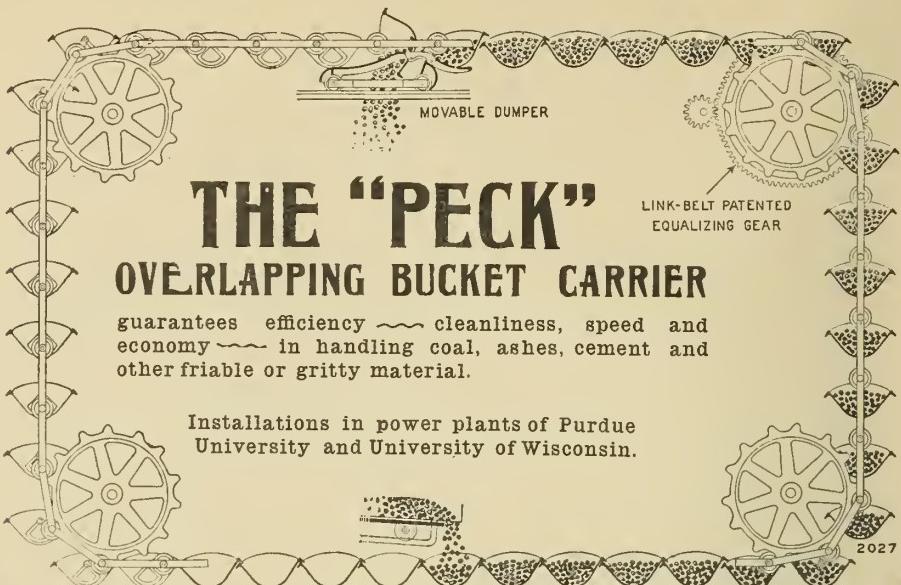
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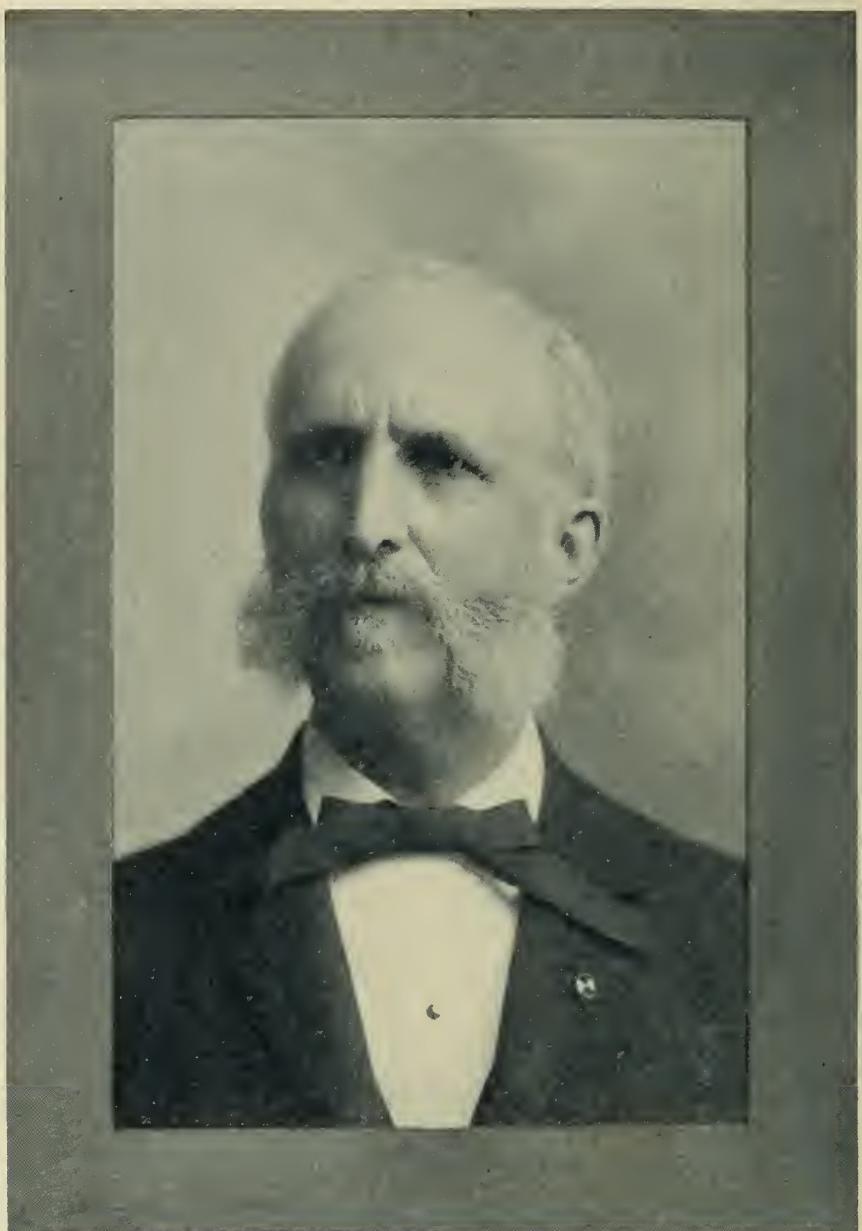
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SAMUEL WALKER SHATTUCK, C.E.

THE ALUMNI QUARTERLY

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

VOLUME III

JANUARY 1909

NUMBER 1

MAKERS OF THE UNIVERSITY II SAMUEL WALKER SHATTUCK

BY ANDREW S. DRAPER

If, as Professor Moss says, there was an ancient custom which forbade saying things in commendation of the living or in criticism of the dead, it should remain ancient. It was, at least, a half-bad custom, and I am glad that the Professor of Greek violated it so admirably in portraying the relations which Professor Burrill has sustained to the University of Illinois through the forty years of its great evolution. There is no good reason why men who have been identified with the University from its birth, through long and trying years; who have struggled, and often suffered, and always kept the faith, should not hear the commendation which they have so richly earned.

I am warranted in denying some requests, but the request of the Editor of the *Alumni Quarterly* that I render the University a like service concerning Professor Shattuck, is one which I am not at liberty to refuse. Indeed, the task is to me a grateful one.

Samuel Walker Shattuck would have been an unthinkable wretch if he had been other than a gentleman, for he comes of an exceedingly prominent New England family and of a fine and heroic line of men. His great grandfather, Job Shattuck, held a commission from King George in the Colonial troops of Massachusetts before the Revolution, and was a staff officer in the patriot army at Cambridge when Washington took command. His grandfather, Noah Shattuck, was an officer in the American army at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, in the second war with Britain, in 1812, and his father, Walter Shattuck, served under his grandfather (Noah Shattuck) in that struggle.

Professor Shattuck—that is the title which seems natural and grateful to us—was born at Groton, Massachusetts, in 1841. Groton is a

historic and a martial town, and the Shattucks have had more than their share in making it so. A company of militia was formed in that town in 1778 and continues to this day. With the exception of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, it is the oldest military organization in New England. Of the fourteen captains between 1778 and 1860, seven bore the name of Shattuck. From the beginning this company has been associated with the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, which is composed of companies from the towns which environ Boston. This is the famous regiment which reached Washington in advance of all others, upon Lincoln's first call for troops in April 1861, and which had four of its men killed and thirty-six wounded on the passage through Baltimore, thus giving the first northern blood to crimson the soil of the South. In the long history of this regiment it seldom happened that there was not a Shattuck among the field officers. The historical sketch, published in 1866, states that at the outbreak of the Rebellion, Walter Shattuck (father of Professor Shattuck) was the Lieutenant Colonel, and that three of his sons were officers in the regiment. Samuel W. Shattuck, though but twenty years of age in 1861, had been in the regiment for several years. At that time he was the Sergeant Major. The history tells us that he "became Adjutant of the Eighth Vermont and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain, and held the position of Assistant Adjutant General, 2d Brigade, 1st Division, Nineteenth Army Corps," and "Assistant Inspector General of the Vermont Brigade, Sixth Army Corps."

My long-time friend, General Edward F. Jones, at one time Lieutenant Governor of New York, and now a resident of the city of Binghamton, and totally blind, was at the outbreak of the Rebellion the Colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts. He writes me that there were so many Shattucks in the regiment that he can not now recall enough to distinguish much between the younger men of the name. He appointed Samuel the Sergeant Major, and for good reasons, but as the young man had been away at college for five years except at the vacation times, and as the regiment assembled very seldom, he can not say much about him. While this is not strange it is to be regretted, for there are boys enough in the University who would like to be informed just how the Professor acted, or if he left anything undone, when he was twenty years of age.

General Jones, however, throws some light upon the qualities of Lieutenant Colonel Walter Shattuck, who, he says, was a genial man, a good soldier, and much regarded by all fellow officers. He had been captain of the Groton company for some years, and at the time of the election of the officers of the regiment in 1858 was the senior captain

of the regiment and entitled to the promotion which all were anxious to give him. But, as already observed, he had been in the war of 1812, and in 1858 was well towards seventy years of age. It was the impression among the officers that he would decline promotion on account of his age, but all felt so kindly toward him that it was agreed with one accord among the line officers that they would elect him Lieutenant Colonel whether he declined or not. When the vote was announced the old man arose with the dignity which was always his and thanked the company for the honor, and added, "Surprise parties have become very common down our way and I should think the custom had got up here. You have given me a great surprise by this compliment. I would not seek it, but I am gratified as much as surprised. Now it is only fair that I should reciprocate. Doubtless some of you fancied I would think I was too old to serve, and if anyone did I am going to surprise him by saying that I accept the office of Lieutenant Colonel and will serve to the best of my ability." He rendered a thoroughly acceptable service, but it could not be for long nor in the field. The history of the regiment says "Lieutenant Colonel Walter Shattuck started with the regiment for Washington, but he resigned from age and infirmity." In doing so, he transmitted his sword to his son Samuel, and we shall soon see that the son made that sword historic.

The alertness with which this regiment started for Washington upon President Lincoln's first call for troops is truly remarkable even in American history. The call was issued on the fifteenth of April. Although the regiment was scattered over four counties and more than thirty towns, is assembled on Boston Common on the morning of the sixteenth. It moved on the seventeenth and was assaulted in Baltimore on the nineteenth. When it marched up Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, in platoon formation and with open ranks and files, so as to look more like a brigade than a regiment, it was the veritable advance guard of all the armies of the Union, and the President assured the Colonel that it gave his heart more cheer than any other sight he had ever looked upon.

At the time of the call Samuel W. Shattuck was an instructor in mathematics and military tactics at Norwich University in Vermont, from which he had graduated with the degree of B.S. at the age of nineteen, in the previous year, having prepared for college at the fine old Lawrence Academy at Groton, Massachusetts. But he was not long in getting to "the front," for *The Rovielle* of Norwich University, for April 1861, contains this interesting item:

"On the 18th instant a body of the Cadets escorted their Tutor,

Samuel W. Shattuck, to White River Junction. He was about to join the Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in which he has for some time filled the office of Sergeant Major with much credit to himself and honor to this College, where his superior abilities as a gentleman, soldier and scholar have won for him the highest esteem and respect of all with whom he has been associated. He was addressed by C. A. Curtis, in behalf of the Cadets, to which he responded in an eloquent and affecting speech which touched the hearts of many a friend, and left few eyes unmoistened by tears. Every son of Norwich University may well be proud of him, and should he come in contact with his country's enemy they would find him 'an honor to his country, and a terror to the foe'."

It was a telegram to join the regiment which had caused him to leave his University so hastily; but when he reached home the regiment had already gone. It was the day of the assault in Baltimore. Starting that evening, he traveled to Washington in company with Henry Wilson, then Senator from Massachusetts and afterward Vice-President of the United States, and Charles Devens, later a gallant Union General and Attorney General of the United States. He traveled from New York with the Seventh New York Regiment, going by boat to Annapolis because of the assault at Baltimore and the burning of the railroad bridges, and marching from Annapolis to Washington. He was sworn into the United States service by Irvin McDowell, soon to be the renowned Commander of the Army of the Potomac. The three months' service was spent in and about Washington and Baltimore. There was "method" because of the memory of the assault and of dead comrades, and perhaps a little "poetic justice," in sending the Sixth Massachusetts to Baltimore. When the regiment completed its term of service, and in the fall, the Sergeant Major returned to Norwich University to resume teaching mathematics, and also to teach the art and the methods of war.

The expectation that the Rebellion would be suppressed by the Regular Army and the Militia in a few months not having been realized, our friend entered the the Veteran Army in the summer of 1863, and in October became Adjutant of the Eighth Vermont Infantry, and served with this regiment, or upon special detail duty, until it was mustered out of service in June 1865. It, too, was a regiment which made history. The pictures of the officers, in the history published in 1886, show faces as attractive because as sturdy as the mountains of their native state. It is not possible to follow all of the pertinent details of this service which

appear in the public records. With one exception it will have to suffice to say that Adjutant Shattuck had his full share in a gallant and distinguished service. But the incident which justifies the statement that he made his father's sword historic must not be omitted.

Greeley's American Conflict, volume 2, page 609, treating of the battles about Winchester, Virginia, when General Sheridan sent Early "whirling up the Valley" of the Shenandoah, in October 1864, contains this graphic paragraph:

"And now a shout from the far right, shut out from view by woods and hills, announced that the turning movement was effected—that our cavalry under Torbert, and Crook with his 8th corps (the 'Army of West Virginia' that was), have struck the enemy's left in flank, and are charging it under a terrible fire. Instantly, a redoubled fire breaks out along our central front, in spite of the general scarcity of cartridges; and, these being soon exhausted, *Colonel Thomas, 8th Vermont, ordered his men to charge at double quick with the bayonet. In vain general officers shouted 'Halt!' 'Lie down!' 'Wait for supports!' etc.; for, while some were still confused and vacillating, a staff officer from the right galloped in front, and pointed with his saber to the woods which sheltered the enemy. At once, all dissent was silenced, all hesitation at an end; the whole center, as one man, swept forward, cheering, and plunged into the woods, meeting there Crook's corps, charging from the flank. All the Rebels who could still travel were by this time going or gone.*"

Colonel Thomas of the Eighth Vermont says that the "staff officer" who "galloped to the front" was Adjutant Shattuck; that the movement was upon the Adjutant's initiative; that it was without orders, if not against orders; and that the Corps Commander tried to stop it. But Sheridan approved it, and that made it legal; it won, and that made it gallant and patriotic. *It gave the old saber the right to hang over the fire-place.*

The records of the Eighth Vermont show that Adjutant Shattuck was wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and that the next month he was made a Captain.

After the war Professor Shattuck a second time returned to Norwich University, now as adjunct professor of mathematics and military tactics. He was acting president for a time in 1865-6, and was vice-president until he came to the University of Illinois in 1868. He still clung to real military service, however, for he was Inspector-General of Vermont with the rank of Colonel in 1867-8. (As I speak of this to Mrs. Draper, she says, "Well I have no doubt Vermont got inspected," and it can not be denied that later events give color to her implications.)

Professor Shattuck came to the new University of Illinois in the fall of 1868, with the same rank and duty as at Norwich University, viz., assistant professor of mathematics and instructor in military tactics. He was made full professor of mathematics in 1871. Of course, he taught civil engineering and divers other things. For many years he did the surveying for the University. He was the acting president for six months in 1873, and was the first vice-president for two years. He seems to have been an all-around, high grade, handy man for a long time. But essentially he was the head of the department of Mathematics, and he continued as such for thirty-seven years. It was a capable and assiduous service. Mathematics is not only an exact science, but a jealous mistress, and it is nothing less than astonishing that, with the marvelous advance of the science, with the no less marvelous advance of the University, and particularly with the heavy responsibilities of the business affairs of the University which have been upon him since 1873, Professor Shattuck could maintain himself at the head of the Department of Mathematics so long and so strongly and acceptably as we all know he did.

He loved teaching. I have heard him say that he would retire from the University when he ceased to be professor of mathematics; but the time came when even he could no longer fill two positions that were already great and steadily growing greater, and when it was easier to find professors than comptrollers. He was then content to serve the University where he could serve it best. He has had boys and girls of his own, and he has loved students. He has never pampered them; he has made them stay upon their own side of the line and do the walking for themselves. Nevertheless, they have known well enough of his attachment for them, and they have uniformly reciprocated it. They have appreciated him the more because there was no flavor of insipidity about him. He has contributed to their affairs in many ways that they know of, but in more ways than they know of. He has never sold out the government of the University to placate a student, but he has never lost an opportunity to aid one according to his standards of proper and helpful service. Therefore, respect and affection for him have gone together, as they always must go from men and women who are really capable of either. The students would expect to be shot on the spot if they should call him "Sammy" to his face, but in the light-hearted conversations of the multitudes, upon the athletic fields, and at the clubs, and in the thousands of far-away homes, they will do it with a lightness and a flavor that mean more than is likely to be expressed in other ways.

Of course, I have seen more of Colonel Shattuck as the business manager, or comptroller, of the University, than in his capacity as a professor. Upon my advice the office of comptroller was afterward created—an office charged with the general oversight of the financial affairs of the University and without so much detail, and I am glad to think that I had something to do with inducing him to accept it, because he could thus save himself a little, while he served the University more.

The real financial manager of a great and growing institution, in its liquid and hardening state, must necessarily be a man of sense, of outlook, and of nerve. He must be much more than a custodian or a book-keeper. If something which needs money must be done, he must find the money. He must pay bills when due, and guard the credit of the institution. He must, at the same time, keep his balances on the safe side of the ledger. He must keep graft out, and he must abhor the possibility of scandal as much as the devil is alleged to abhor bathing in holy water. He must be ready to make a statement of balances every day; he must be able to explain every detail at any minute; and he must never fail to appear to be more anxious for an examination of his books than for his dinner. If the financial manager of the University of Illinois had shown any less exhilaration over the prospect of an investigation than over seeing Illinois wallop Chicago or Purdue in a ball game, the reasons for the examination would have been multiplied many times. But even more than readiness is required. The financier of any university is bound to possess academic knowledge and academic outlook. He must have university ports in mind and be steering thitherward. He must shape things so as to get revenues, as well as give his attention to expending them. If the university is a State university, he needs to know about men, and affairs, and politicians, and statesmen, as well as about sciences, and philosophies, and students, and professors. Comptroller Shattuck has been the embodiment of all this. Kindliness, and consistency, and courage, and outlook, have been his.

Much of this has been beyond the understanding of many of the people with whom he has had to deal. A financial officer cannot avoid the disagreeable duties. The majority of people appreciate it very keenly when they do not get what they want. They may be slow about other things, but they grasp that without difficulty. It is hard enough to resist them when they have no good claim upon what they want. It is infinitely harder when they really ought to have what they want, and it can not be given to them without causing greater injustice in some other direction than they will suffer without it; and particularly when it

is impossible to explain to them, and when they would not believe if they were told. The man who stands for a University in all this must keep steady, control his temper, hold his tongue, blink his eyes, and bide his time. Comptroller Shattuck has done it all. But the time has come when it is well to say that no matter how many times he has had to displease people with grievances or with claims, he has managed the business of the University wisely and prudently for more than a generation, and he has rendered an altogether exceptional service to the University in doing it. And in his desire to avoid offense, he has ordinarily been successful. But whether he has always been successful in that or not, he has done even better; he has gained the common appreciation and respect.

For ten years there was only a door, and often an open one, between our offices. They were busy years and they brought out many troublesome questions, even many trying episodes, bearing upon the current business and the enlargement of the University. In temperament, ways, experience, and outlook we had little in common. Yet we never had a word, and I doubt if we ever had a thought, in disagreement. We could sit across a table and talk about a proposition in a moderate tone of voice until we saw the thing alike. When I asked him how much money we might add to the salary list for the next year, and he said \$30,000, and I came back in a week and said, "I have got to add \$40,000 to the salaries or break more hearts than I am willing to break," he would say, "All right; I had expected half of that, and I will stand for the other half." He was not only a "steady" but a support. When the appropriation bills were made ready for the Legislature he would say, "If you can get that through you will be a dandy." When the treasurer of the University stole half a million dollars, and I proposed to convert the amount of the loss into an everlasting obligation of the State at five per cent annual interest, he said "That is too good to believe; it is too audacious to go," and I answered that it would go because it was just and right and its audacity would help it, he said "Well, go ahead and try it; if you can do that you will more than earn your salary for the year." When the trustees had agreed to build a President's house, and the proposition failed in the Legislature because I could not fight for it, and would not trade the Library Building for it, he said, "It will be good policy to build that house and we must find a way for doing it;" and he found it. Yet he never stood more in awe of a president than of the last freshman who had come upon the campus.

He has known the history, the resources, the outlook, and the needs of Illinois. He has realized the high ambitions of the State, and he has

understood both the surface and the under-running currents of the intellectual and political life of the State. He has often been very tired of the much ado over trivial things, but he has never quailed at anything that was large enough for Illinois to undertake to do. He has measured men and situations accurately, and he has been able to see clearly whether or not a proposition could be made to go. Grasping all this, he has carried himself straight. He has known how dependent he was, and how independent it was well for him to be. He has never been coerced. If he was ever hoodwinked, the world will not be likely to know it. Never rash, he is never narrow. With qualities which would have succeeded anywhere and in any undertaking, and with a culture which claims the finer things of life, he has been content to labor for a university and for a people all his life, and with little thought about the wage.

For more than forty years Samuel Walker Shattuck has been giving his refinement of character, his native dignity of bearing, his learning, his knowledge of men, his interest in students, his habit of taking care, and his unostentatious trust in God, to the making of the University of Illinois. It has all been marked by the spirit of the teacher, the precision of the soldier, and the good judgment and the dignified bearing of the independent man of affairs that he is. It is doubtful if the University has ever had a greater gift.

OUR NEW BUILDINGS

BY JAMES M. WHITE, '90

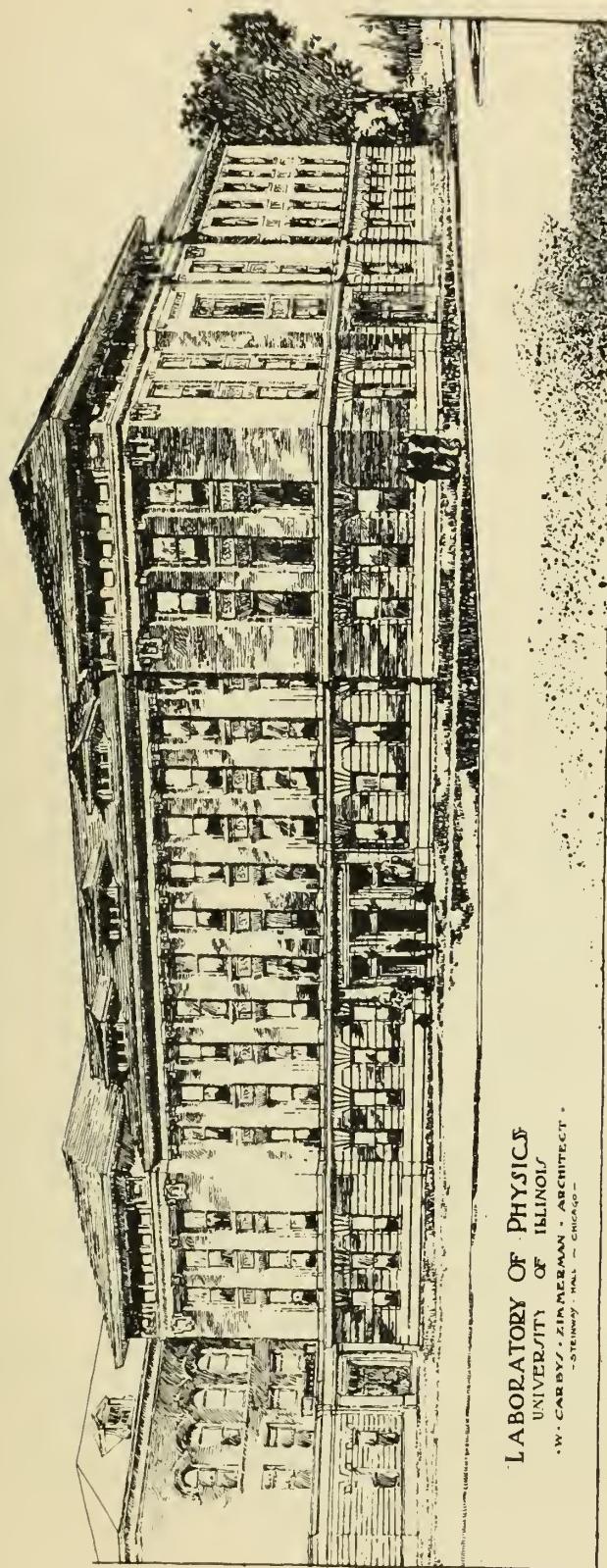
Heretofore the University buildings have not been considered as being under the jurisdiction of the State Architect, but the law has been differently interpreted by the present administration, and W. Carbys Zimmerman of Chicago was commissioned to furnish the designs for the new buildings voted by the last general assembly.

Under the present statutes the work of the State Architect is largely a labor of love, inasmuch as the compensation is inadequate. The State is, therefore, exceedingly fortunate in having secured the services of so well qualified an officer as Mr. Zimmerman. He has given generously of his time in endeavoring to overcome the difficulties resulting from prescribed conditions of plan and the limitations of cost and is entitled to great credit for the results.

A commission was appointed by President James to consider the location of the Laboratory of Physics, and also the plan for the extension of the Natural History Building. This Commission consisted of members from the Board of Trustees and Faculty, and in addition the following Alumni: S. A. Bullard, '78, C. H. Blackall, '77, and Lorado Taft, '79. It was necessary to decide upon plans which would permit the future extension of both buildings and which would also be in harmony with the plans for the future development of the campus. As these plans were not definitely established and as they could not at that time be definitely settled, it was necessary to adopt locations which would be in harmony with any one of the several possibilities under consideration.

When the site for the Auditorium was under discussion, Mr. Blackall, in conference with Mr. Olmstead, prepared the first campus plan commensurate with the present prospects for the growth of the University and the Auditorium was located in accordance therewith. Mr. Zimmerman later presented two well studied and apparently feasible suggestions adopting the features established by locating the Auditorium in accordance with the Blackall plan, and suggesting sites for the new buildings.

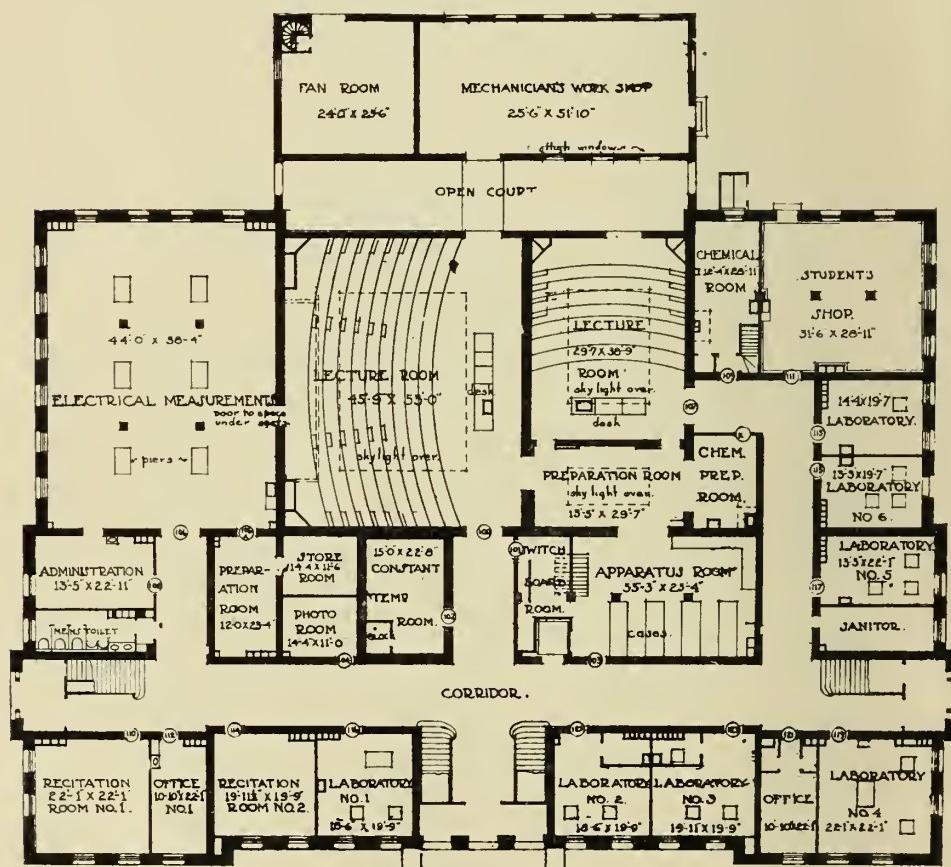
The Committee decided that it would be wise, if possible, to adopt locations which would not be out of harmony with any of the plans presented, and they unanimously agreed that for the Laboratory of Physics, the site directly east of Engineering Hall was the best one within the boundaries of the present campus, and also that the extension of the Natural History Building should be planned so as to present a facade to bound the east side of the front quadrangle with the expectation that some day the Law Building, known to most of our Alumni as the Chemical Laboratory, would be removed.



LABORATORY OF PHYSICS
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

*W. CAREY ZIMMERMAN - ARCHITECT -
-STEINWAY HALL - CHICAGO -

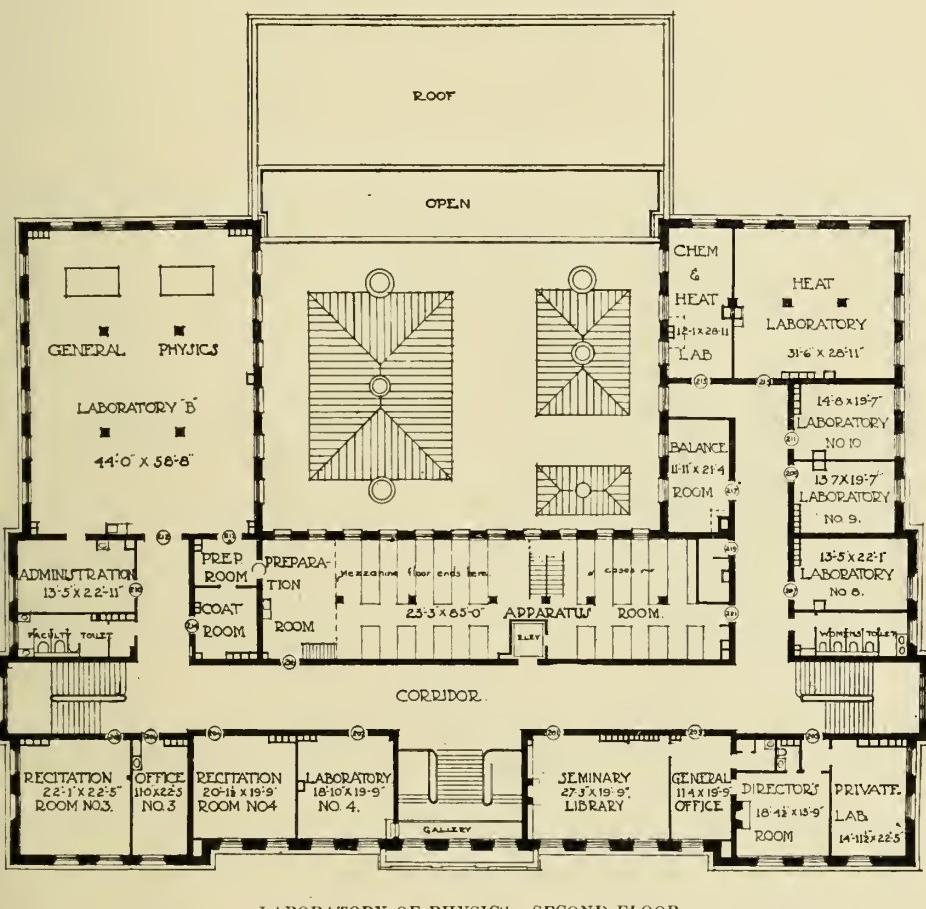
Both buildings have been planned with reference to the specific needs of certain departments, though at the outset it is not to be expected that the Physics department will utilize all of its building or that the rooms in the Natural History building will be immediately occupied for the purposes indicated by the lettering on the plans. The Natural History extension is a sort of "omnibus" building, inasmuch as it is planned to accommodate in it the Administration offices now in the Library Building, the department of Mathematics now in University Hall, the State Geological survey at present quartered in the Chemical Laboratory, and the department of Geology which is in the present Natural History Building. The building has been planned with reference to the needs of these departments, but doubtless in the near future the Administration offices will be housed in a building of their own, and the State Geological survey may be accommodated in the near future in a Mining building. This will permit the building to be used almost exclusively for instruction in Natural History and therefore the enlarged building will still be known as the Natural History Building and the



LABORATORY OF PHYSICS—FIRST FLOOR

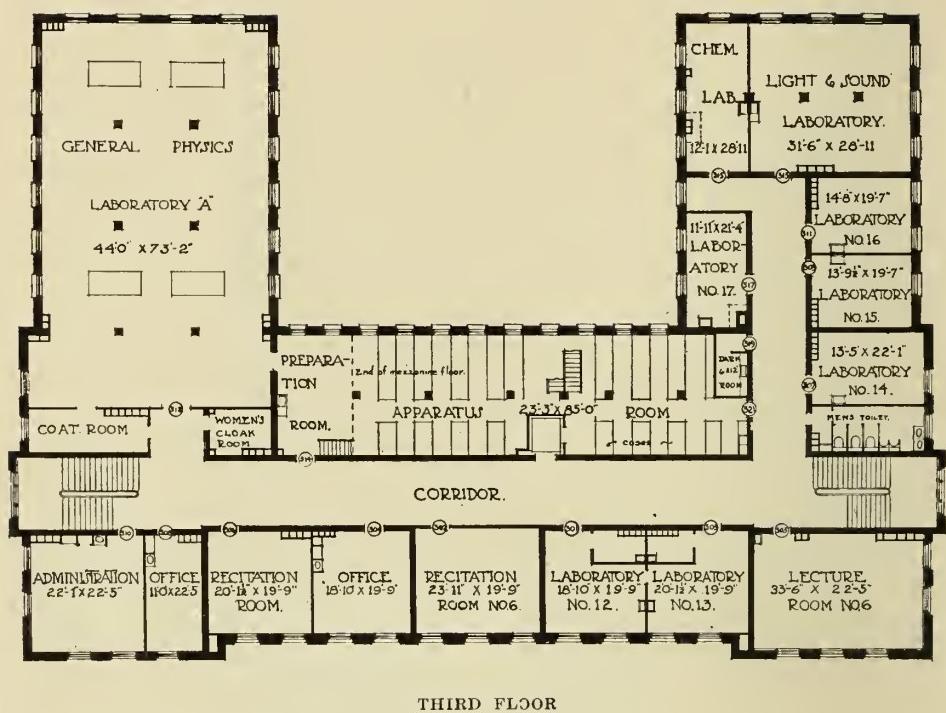
words, "Natural History" are to be carved over the main west entrance.

It is especially appropriate that mention should be made in this publication of the fact that out of the seventeen firms submitting bids on the buildings, in each of five firms one of the partners was a graduate of the University of Illinois in Architectural Engineering; and again, out of these five firms one firm was the lowest bidder out of the entire seventeen and three were among the lowest six bidders. Contracts for both buildings were awarded to V. Jobst & Sons of Peoria, Illinois, and the work is being done under the immediate direction of George J. Jobst of the class of '97.

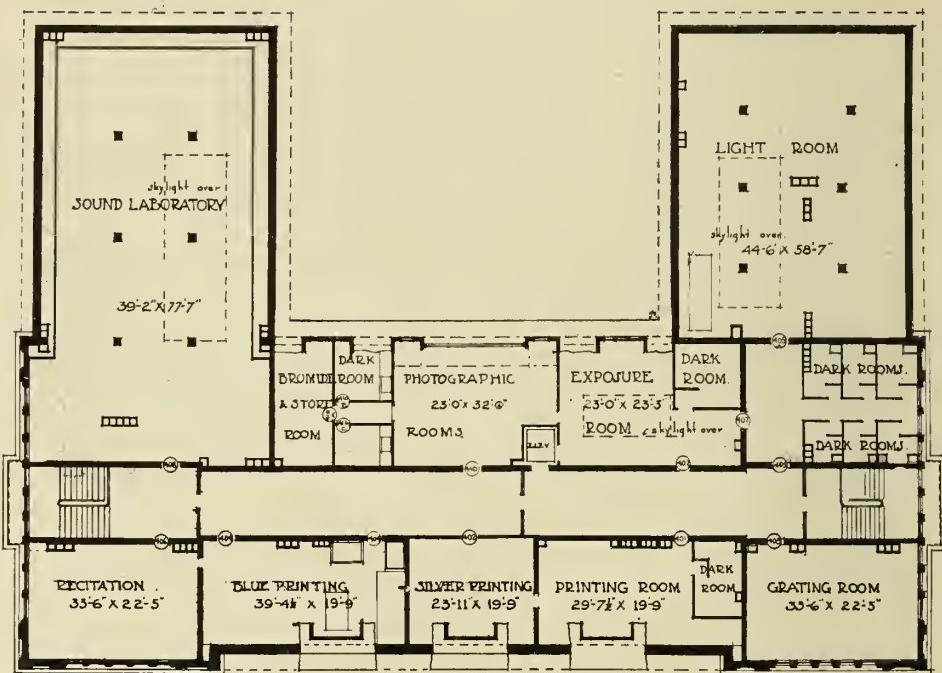


LABORATORY OF PHYSICS—SECOND FLOOR

Excellent progress has been made upon the buildings. The Natural History Building on January 1 is within four feet of the cornice line, thus being in advance of the time schedule. Considering expenditure of money, more work has been done upon the Laboratory of Physics than upon the Natural History Building, but because of the heavier construction, the building on the first of January is only at the second floor level.



THIRD FLOOR

FOURTH FLOOR
LABORATORY OF PHYSICS

It is the expectation, however, that this building will be completed in time for occupancy next fall and there is no question that the Natural History Building will be completed early in the summer.

THE LABORATORY OF PHYSICS

A Physics building must necessarily be a very substantial structure, and therefore this building has been designed with heavy outside walls and a great many brick cross walls. It is to be completely fire proof, reinforced concrete being employed for the floors and roof. Its construction will require about 280 tons of structural steel, 4,000 barrels of Portland cement, 2,000,000 brick, and 8,000 cubic feet of cut stone. A separate building has been planned to contain the ventilating apparatus and mechanician's shop so as to avoid any vibration in the building from these sources. A student shop will be located in one corner of the building, but vibration there will be prevented by constructing a monolithic concrete floor slab, kept free from the walls on all sides and resting upon a sand fill. Provision has been made for future electric wiring by running tile ducts from the basement communicating with all of the laboratories. The heating will be by direct radiation with a vacuum system of piping and automatic control. The ventilation will be accomplished by means of two fans delivering tempered air, one being used for the two lecture rooms only.

The ground area covered by the building, exclusive of the shop, is 21,500 square feet, as compared with 19,300 square feet for Engineering Hall. The fact, however, that the Physics Building is U-shaped above the first floor and that the fourth floor is not a full story in height decreases the total available space to considerably less than that in the Engineering Building.

The special features of the plan are the placing of the two lecture rooms on the ground floor in such relation to each other that they can be served from a common apparatus room, and the locating of a tier of apparatus stack rooms seven feet high communicating with this room and also with the laboratories on all floors. This is the first instance to my knowledge in which the principle of the library stack has been applied on a large scale for the storing of laboratory apparatus. The elementary laboratories have been placed in the west wing of the building so as to be more convenient for the larger number of students, and also to diminish the amount of disturbance in the vicinity of the research laboratories which have been grouped in the east wing.

The two large lecture rooms are lighted from above only, thus permitting the lighting to be readily controlled by means of horizontal curtains operated with a water motor.

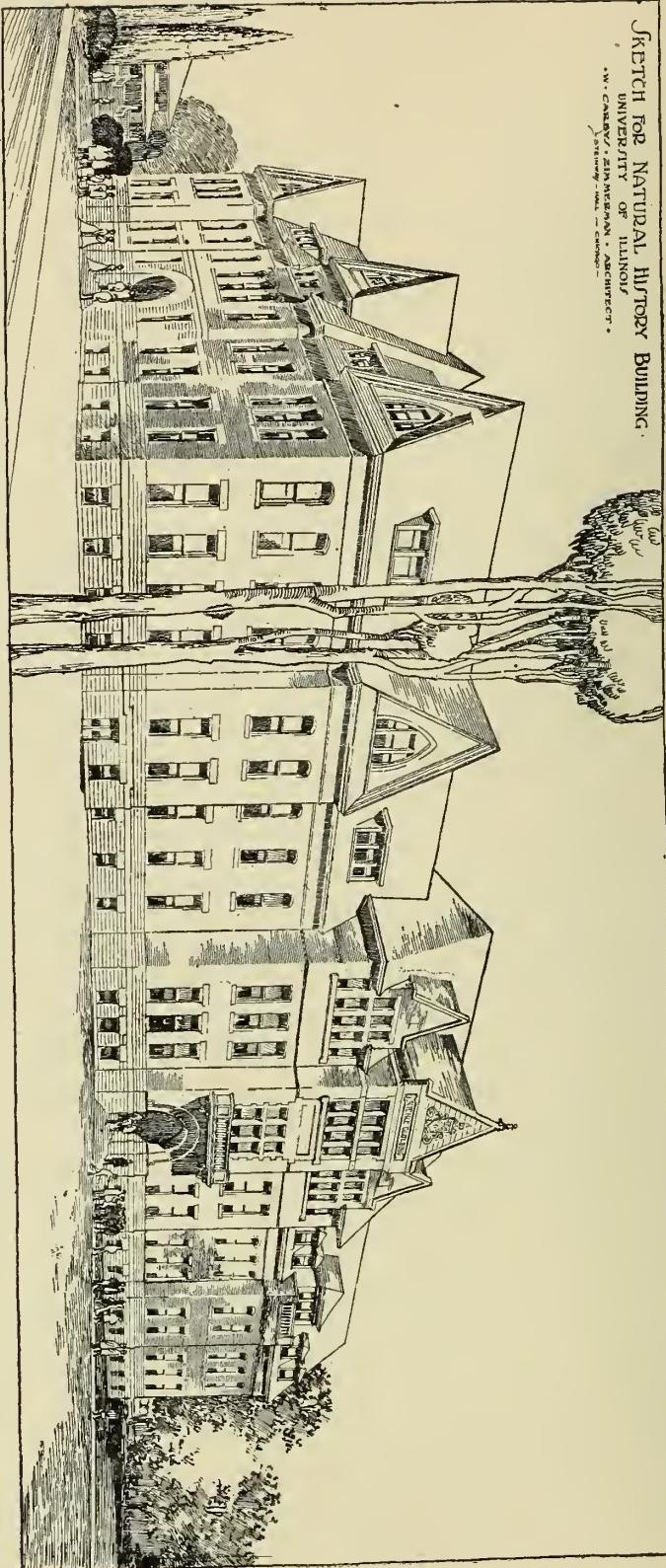
For the planning of the building the faculty of the department of Physics must be accorded the largest measure of credit, but the architect was given a free hand in the choice of a style and he has chosen one

SKETCH FOR NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

W. C. BARRETT, ARCHITECT.

J. D. STEVENSON, HALL, CHIEF ENGINEER.



LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING



LABORATORY OF PHYSICS

[Photographs taken December 19]

which may well be adopted as the typical style for our future University buildings. It is a type of Renaissance which permits great flexibility in the arrangement and size of openings, so that it can be adapted to a building intended for a shop or laboratory, or for administrative purposes.

The chief material in the exterior walls is a local brick laid in the same manner as in the Woman's Building, where the effect has proved to be exceedingly satisfactory. These brick are almost identical with the Harvard brick which are used so extensively for colonial buildings in the East, and which were first employed in the ornamental gateways at Harvard University. They are laid in Flemish bond in white mortar with about one-third of the headers dark but distributed at random instead of forming a pattern. Bedford stone has been freely used to emphasize the entrances and for the base course, belt courses, and the frieze of the cornice.

The appropriation for this building was \$250,000.00, completed, ready for occupancy. Of the seventeen bids received for constructing it, two were so much above the other bids that they have not been considered in obtaining the following averages. The average of the remaining fifteen bids was \$199,962.00. The minimum bid was eighty-seven per cent of this and the maximum six per cent above it. Bids were taken on certain additional propositions, the average of which totalled \$5,718.00, which makes the average total bid for the building, \$205,680.00.

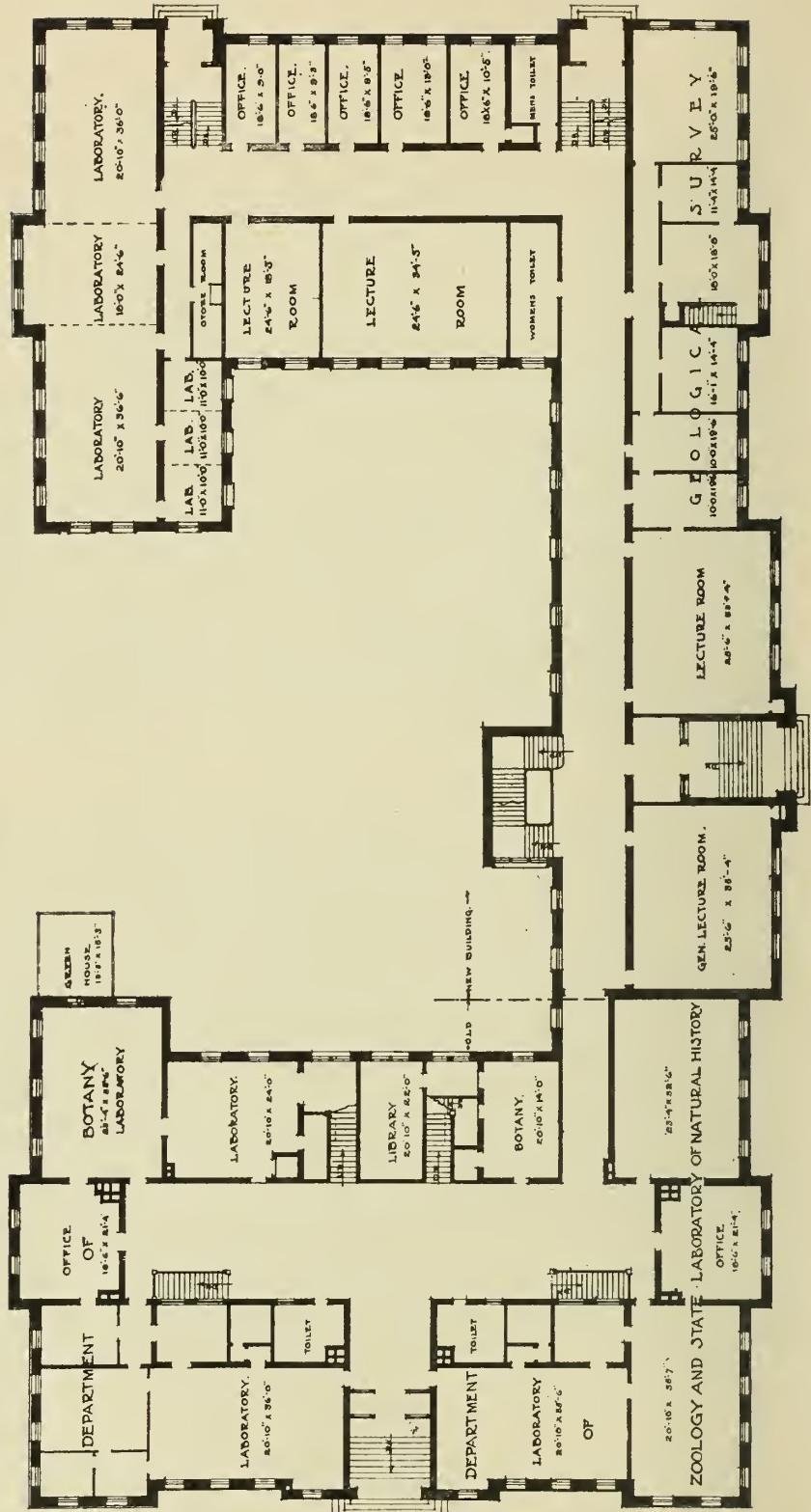
THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

The construction of the Natural History Building is radically different from that in the old building, and illustrates well the changes in methods of construction during the last sixteen years. The old building has almost no steel in it and very little portland cement. The new building will have 225 tons of steel, and 2,000 barrels of portland cement.

Unfortunately, the appropriation was not adequate to make the building completely fire proof, but it will be fire proof with the exception of the roof. The floors will be of reinforced concrete covered with double wood floors, and the exterior will be of red pressed brick and Bedford stone. The system of heating will be the same as for the Laboratory of Physics.

The perspective drawing of the Natural History building does not give any conception of the size of the addition, but an inspection of the plan will show that the addition is larger than the present building, the relative areas being 13,200 square feet as compared with 11,800 square feet, and in the addition the basement story has been made two feet deeper than in the old building, which makes it as available as the upper stories, so that the amount of space in the new building is even greater than indicated by a comparison of the ground areas. As soon as funds can be secured, the center pavilion will be built on the east and possibly the court roofed over for museum purposes.

NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING



The present Natural History Building has been considered by many to have the most logically designed exterior for the purposes of a University building of all on the campus, and it was therefore stipulated that the addition should be designed in harmony with it. This has been adhered to, though the center pavilion on the west has been more ornately treated.

The Legislature appropriated \$150,000.00 for the building. The average of seventeen bids was \$132,841.00. The average of the extras on the alternate propositions was \$6,018.00 making the total average bid \$138,859.00. In this case the minimum bid was eighty-seven per cent of the average and the maximum bid twelve per cent above the average. The addition will cost fifty per cent more per cubic foot than the original building.

WHAT THE ALUMNI CAN DO

President Abbott of the Board of Trustees and President Parr of the Alumni Association have set forth in the accompanying articles some ideas that each alumnus of the University will find interesting, and many will find new. The Trustees had not completed their consideration of such of the needs of the University as are to be presented to the Legislature, and consequently it was impossible to present in this number the items for which the General Assembly will be asked to appropriate funds. This information will be sent to each graduate by letter as soon as possible. Meanwhile may the ideas advanced by Mr. Abbott and Mr. Parr be given due consideration. They are good ideas to have stored in mind, both as they apply to present needs, and as they look to future possibilities.

Fortunately for the University of Illinois, it receives no considerable part of its support from a revenue producing endowment nor from any other guaranteed source of income, but depends almost entirely upon its biennial state appropriations. Under these conditions the University must keep in step with the spirit of progress of the times and close to the people or risk having its revenue curtailed; and because the University has kept in touch with the people and served them well they have shown their appreciation through their law makers by supporting it with such increasing liberality that now the University of Illinois, under its present vigorous and progressive administration, is looked upon as the pace maker among similar institutions of the country which are straining neck and neck for supremacy.

When the University goes to the Legislature asking appropriations for its biennial budget, which now amounts to nearly two million dollars, there are many things which the law makers have to be shown concerning its growth, enrollment, kind of instruction given, standing among Universities of other states, and so on, but most of all they wish to know what interest there is among the people of the state in the institution and what demand for liberal support for it.

The University authorities have no difficulty in satisfactorily answering all questions regarding the size, growth and standing of the University and the judicious use of its funds in the past, but when the law makers ask what general interest there is in its development, the University naturally expects the Alumni to make the answer, and in no uncertain tones.

An Alumnus, to best serve the University, should be first of all a live member of the community in which he lives, and so far as possible a leader among his neighbors and talking State University on all proper occasions. Local and state politics should interest him, as it should all other good citizens, and finally when the University goes to the Legislature asking for appropriations to carry on its work in a manner befitting a great and wealthy state, he and his friends should be able to make their representatives in the Legislature know that back home the constituents are intensely interested in the University, and that they think its appropriation should go through about as presented.

In a few weeks the University authorities will move upon Springfield in the biennial campaign for funds to carry on its work, and upon the result of this campaign will depend in a large measure the rank which the University will hold for years hence among similar institutions of the country. President James will be in charge of the campaign, and when he calls upon the Alumni for assistance let every old Oske-wow-wow, with his family, friends and neighbors, respond in a grand chorus that will rattle the tin roofing on the dome of the Capitol Building and on the executive mansion too, and which will let the revenue dispensers know that there has grown up in the state an influential element which is bent upon seeing the University of Illinois so developed that it will be able to meet the many pressing demands which the people of the state make upon it.

As we once learned in the second reader,

With outstretched hands,
"Our country stands
Appealing to her boys."

So now our Alma Mater appeals to her children.

W. L. Abbott, '84

The Alumni body, as an organization, has passed through numerous vicissitudes and not a few transformations. To those of us who can look back over the major part of its history, it gives the appearance of having at least a checked, if not a checkered career. However, it must be evident to every one that it has had a positive revival of life. This is in keeping with a general movement which seems to be quite common among the alumni of our large universities. It is certainly a notable point for an alumni body to attain when the question is being raised as to what service or function properly belongs to it as a coordinate part of a great organization. Such an attitude seems now to characterize the alumni of Cornell and Wisconsin Universities. Can it fairly be said to describe the attitude of our own association? That there is a quickening of thought along these lines is evident. That there is large room and pressing need for further awakening is equally obvious.

As a concrete illustration, take the matter of material betterment and financial enlargement which it is possible for the alumni to promote. Probably no other single force is so potent in accomplishing these ends as that which may be exercised through the alumni as individuals, or collectively through their various organizations. This topic is especially pertinent during a legislative year, but hardly less at other times. A notable distribution of funds by personal gift and by bequest has characterized the last decade. How much money has come to the University of Illinois through such channels? No one dollar! Contrast this with a gift recently made by an alumnus of the University of Wisconsin to that institution, an endowment fund from the late Senator Vilas which will ultimately amount to fifteen million dollars. Givers somehow seem not to have established the habit toward Illinois. How shall such habits be fostered, if not through the influence of her Alumni? The chief thing is to start the habit. It is a proper paraphrasing of the old adage, "nothing succeeds like success" to say that large giving is directed toward those institutions that are the recipients of large gifts.

The possible activities of the Alumni as an organized body are of such far-reaching importance, that the question seems pertinent as to whether we should not scrutinize our present plan of organization with a view to possible improvement and increase of efficiency. Are we keeping in touch with the development and needs of our Alma Mater? What function in the life of the University may we properly be expected to fill and are we in the best position for meeting the obligations that may fairly be chargeable to us? A business meeting of an hour during commencement week does not seem to be a proper index of the activities that ought to exist on the part of the Alumni. In some respects the local associations organized in the larger cities are more active and have a more pronounced appreciation of their status and responsibilities as Alumni than the central organization which meets once a year at the University. Should not the scope of this central body be

enlarged to partake somewhat more of the nature of a continuous body, with one or two meetings in the year made up of delegates from the subsidiary organizations and perhaps representatives from the classes consisting say of the class secretaries? This would bring all the interests in touch with each other and afford opportunities for proposing and discussing plans of activity.

One further question in this connection may be in order. Are the all-around conditions in the best possible shape for stimulating alumni interest in university affairs? It has seemed to me that the interest on the part of recent graduates is noticeably weak, and I have felt for some time that the students upon graduation did not get the right start in alumni affairs. In former years the graduating class was formally and definitely brought into the Alumni organization. But times have changed since then, and the majority of the senior class are not now early risers on that particular day when induction into the Alumni association could be made a feature of the occasion. Hence it is that the members of the graduating class pass out without coming in touch with the new body of which they are to form a part. The University interests which come to the fore at the commencement season have grown to such numbers and have attained such importance that it is absurd to attempt further to crowd everything into the space of three days as formerly. Either the senior ball and class day should be pushed back into the previous week, or a day should be added, bringing the Commencement exercises on Thursday. If this is not done how shall we provide for class reunions and for fraternity affairs of various sorts? These activities have only begun to ask for recognition. The number of these reunions is bound to increase in a marked degree in the future. Then there are the reunions of the literary societies which should be grouped with the exercises more closely related to Alumni affairs. This feature of the week, once of very great interest to the Alumni, is now practically crowded out of the program. Attention might well be called further to the meagre time for the annual address before the learned societies of Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa, to the demand which it is almost impossible to meet for some exhibit in the line of athletics, and to the President's reception which must now compete with other functions unavoidably set for the same time. My plea is for an entire day during which the Alumni might meet and visit, attend to their business affairs in a leisurely manner, eat a sandwich-lunch as a body, with the added opportunity for further renewal of old acquaintances, meet again for further business, if necessary and in the evening, with all the members of the graduating class present have the more formal Alumni dinner. Some modifications of commencement week along these lines would mean much to the Alumni, both as individuals and as an organization, and in the end would doubtless be of great benefit to the University as a whole.

S. W. Parr, '8

UNIVERSITY FOR THE QUARTER

Dr. Stephen Alfred Forbes has tendered his resignation as Professor of Zoology in the University of Illinois, which position he has held since 1884. The resignation is to take effect on September 1, 1909. The reasons for his resignation as shown in the accompanying letters are the increasing press of work in connection with the offices of State Entomologist and Director of the state Laboratory of Natural History. As the work of these two bureaus is closely connected with the work in zoology and entomology in the University and as Professor Forbes has for several years gradually delegated more and more of the teaching work of the department to others, the change brought about by his resignation is not radical. It does not mean that Professor Forbes closes his connection with the University at all, but that he will be relieved from further duty as head of the department of zoology. He will remain as Director of the State Laboratory of Natural History and State Entomologist and continue to do in these departments for the University and the state the admirable work for which he has been so distinguished.

Professor Forbes has been the active head of the Department of Zoology for most twenty-five years, his appointment having been made in March 1884. Before coming to the University of Illinois he was captain in the Illinois Volunteer Cavalry during the Civil War; and curator of the Museum of the Illinois Natural History Society and teacher of Zoology at Illinois State Normal University. In 1877 he founded the State Laboratory of Natural His-

tory and has since been its director. He was Dean of the College of Science from 1888 to 1905 and has been State Entomologist since 1882. Professor Forbes is the author of many valuable books and papers on scientific and educational subjects. The letters follow:

Natural History Hall, December 26, 1908:

President Edmund J. James,

Dear Doctor James:

In view of the fact that the way seems now to be open to a considerable enlargement of the work of the Natural History Survey, in progress under my direction, and the further fact that the work of the State Entomologist's office, for which I have been for many years responsible, has been lately increased in scope and importance, it seems clear to me that I should ask to be relieved from further duty as head of the Department of Zoology, in which capacity I have served the University for nearly twenty-five years.

The Trustees have previously been so considerate as to lessen my university duties from time to time, at my request, by accepting my resignation as dean of the College of Science in 1905, and later by reducing to a minimum my duties as Professor of Zoology; but I am now convinced that both the interests of my scientific work and those of the department can best be served by my withdrawal from my university professorship. I have the honor, consequently, to tender to you my resignation as Professor of Zoology, to take effect the first of September, 1909.

In thus severing my present connection with the work of zoological instruction I beg to express to you and to the University Trustees my grateful

appreciation of the cordial support and kind assistance which both you and they have never failed to give me in all the divisions of my work, and my hope that by this action I may help to make possible a pronounced development of this important university department under the leadership of a professor able to give to it all his time, and to take his full share in its work of instruction.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

S. A. Forbes.

President James replied as follows:

January 2, 1909.

Professor S. A. Forbes,

Natural History Building.

My Dear Professor Forbes,

Your letter of December 26 has just come into my hands on my return to the city from Springfield.

It is not necessary for me to say, I am sure, that I greatly regret that the press of other duties seems to make it to you desirable, to give up the work of instruction in zoology in the University of Illinois.

Your ability as an instructor, your standing as a scientist and your experience as a University administrator have made you an ideal member of the University teaching staff, and it is a matter of regret that circumstances should seem to make it your duty to withdraw from this work.

I am greatly pleased, however, to know that the other University interests of which you have charge will continue to be objects of your attention and devotion. The magnificent work you have done in the State Laboratory of Natural History and in the State Entomologist's office have enrolled your name for all time among the men who have deserved well of the great commonwealth of Illinois, and I trust that your strength will long remain unimpaired so that you may complete the

many valuable lines of work which you have already begun.

I will transmit your letter of resignation to the trustees at their next meeting.

Faithfully yours,

Edmund J. James.

At its recent meeting the Board of Trustees of the University adopted the

following resolutions regarding to Dr. G. T. Kemp Mat- ter Closed. Kemp:

Whereas, the case of Dr. G. T. Kemp was first called to the attention of this board, not by the president of the University, but by Prof. Kemp himself, in a letter setting forth his grievance and sent to the individual members of the board, and

Whereas, after a hearing and consideration extending through several sessions of this board and a summary of the situation by the president of the University, which did not contain charges, but reviewed the case, this board finally voted that in its opinion Dr. Kemp had no just grievance against the administration of the University; and

Whereas, neither the president of the University nor anyone else asked for Dr. Kemp's resignation, or suggested it; and

Whereas, Dr. Kemp resigned voluntarily, setting forth as his reasons that his salary was not raised and his department advanced in relation to others as much or as fast as he desired; and

Whereas, Dr. Kemp in his communications to this board and to "Science" a weekly periodical published in the City of New York, attacked the administration of the University, and also alleged that academic freedom is suppressed; and

Whereas, the senate of the University, in a set of resolutions herewith

submitted and appended declared its confidence in the University administration and denied that academic freedom is suppressed; therefore be it

Resolved, That further discussion of the case is unjustifiable, as it delays the important work of this board; is prejudicial to the interests of the University and is likely to give the public wrong impressions of the case; and he it further

Resolved, That the above summary of the facts of the case, together with the resolutions of the University senate, above referred to, be spread upon the records of this board and a copy given to the public.

At its last meeting the Board of Trustees approved the following regulation with regard to

Trustee Action students' fees for laboratory supplies:

"In case a student withdraws from a course or from a college during the first ten days of instruction as scheduled, the total amount of his fees for the work dropped shall be refunded; after ten days and before the middle of the semester, a rebate of one-half of the fees shall be made; and after the middle of the semester no rebate shall be allowed."

An appropriation was made to provide a pedestal for the long neglected Longfellow bust which was presented to the University by the class of 1907.

Since the publication of the last number of the *Quarterly*, the following appointments have

Appointments been confirmed by the Board of Trustees:

Frank Chester Becker, Instructor in Philosophy.

Stella Bennett, Order Assistant in the Library.

Mary P. Billingsley, Catalog Assistant in the Library.

Willard Leo Egy, Research Fellow in the Engineering Experiment Station.

Arthur S. Funk, Graduate Assistant in the Department of Chemistry.

Barry Gilbert, Secretary of the College of Law.

Alecardre Arsene Giranlt, Assistant in Entomology.

Clara L. Gridley, Order Assistant in the Library.

Antonio Guell, Research Fellow in the Engineering Experiment Station.

Joseph Gladden Hutton, Assistant in Geology.

Wilbur Clinton Maddox, Research Fellow in the Engineering Experiment Station.

Clarence Eugene Noerenberg, Research Fellow in the Engineering Experiment Station.

George Rudolph, Research Fellow in the Engineering Experiment Station.

Fleda Straight, Catalog Assistant in the Library.

Charles L. Swisher, Assistant in Physics.

N. A. Weston, Assistant Director in charge of the courses in commerce.

The following members of the Faculty were represented on various programs of literary and scientific associations at Scientific during the months of November and December.

At the American Philological Association, Toronto, Canada, Dr. H. F. Allen Polybius and the Gods.

At the Modern Language Association at Chicago:

Professor Raymond Weeks, The Chevalerie Vivien in the Manuscript of Boulogne;

Professor D. H. Carnahan, Le Joyeux Mistere des Trois Rois, par Jehan d'Abundance (based on an unpublished

ed Ms. of the Bibliotheque Nationale);

E. J. Fortier, The Historical Drama in the French Literature of Louisiana;

Dr. Florence N. Jones, The Ten Most Popular Stories of the Decameron;

Professor Julius Goebel, The Bicentennial of A. von Haller;

Professor O. E. Lessing, The Problem of Art and Nature;

Professor N. C. Brooks, The Liturgic Eastern Drama;

Dr. J. A. Chiles, Heine's Character as Reflected in his Use of the Adjective;

Dr. Josef Wiehr, Wilhelm Heinse and the Romantic School;

Professor D. K. Dodge, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

At the American Historical Association at Richmond:

Dean E. B. Greene, chairman Conference of State and Local Historical Societies, a discussion in conference on Research in Colonial and Revolutionary History;

Professor L. M. Larson, discussion in conference on Research in English History;

At the American Political Science Association, Richmond:

Professor J. W. Garner, discussion in conference on The Teaching of Municipal Government in the Colleges and Universities.

At the American Economic Association, Atlantic City:

Professor M. H. Robinson, The Relation of Accounting to Economics;

Dr. Simon Litman, Tariff Revision;

Professor J. C. Duncan, A Definition of Accounting.

At the Illinois State Teachers' Association, Springfield:

Professor W. C. Bagley, Some Activities and Results of Child Study.

At the North Central Psychological Association, Chicago:

Dr. E. L. Norton, The Moral Value of Esthetic Experience;

Professor J. W. Baird, Some Results of an Investigation of Memory for Absolute Pitch.

At the American Physical Society, Northwestern University:

The Resistance of Certain Electrolytes in a Magnetic Field. W. W. Stifler;

The Potential Gradient in the Mercury Arc for Different Pressures and The Variation of the Temperature in the Mercury Arc. Charles T. Knipp;

A Method of Determining Thermal Conductivity at High Temperatures.

J. K. Clement and W. L. Egy.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Baltimore:

In Chemistry: S. W. Parr, The Weight of Carbon Dioxide and the Table of Calculated Values;

A. W. Peters and H. A. Mattill, The Diastatic Enzyme of Ripening Meats;

W. A. Noyes and A. W. Homberger, Re-arrangements in the Camphor Series: Isocampholactone;

E. W. Washburn, A Simplification of the Cyclical Process Method for Deriving Thermodynamic Equations;

Grinnell Jones, An Explanation of the Negative Co-efficient of Expansion of Silver Iodide.

In Geology: Rufus M. Bagg, Jr., Discussion of Climatic Features of the Tertiary Formations of the Pacific Coast;

In Mathematics: G. A. Miller, Finite Groups which may be Defined by two Operations Satisfying two Conditions;

C. N. Haskins, Memorial Computation of Reaction Velocity Constants.

In Zoology: S. A. Forbes, Phases of Progress in Economic Entomology, (Presidential address, American Association of Economic Entomologists);

A. W. Peters, The Measurement of Relative Toxicity and of Differences

of Physiological State by the Use of Protozoa;

A. W. Peters and H. W. Stewart, The Adsorption and Partial Purification of Catalase from Liver.

American Mathematical Society, Chicago Section, Chicago: E. J. Wilczynski, Projective Differential Geometry of Curved Surfaces (Fifth Memoir);

J. W. Young, The Notion of a General Point-field;

W. W. Denton, The Osculating Quartic of a Plane Curve.

Connecticut Valley Metal Trades Association: Professors L. P. Breckinridge, Industrial Education.

American Civics Association, Pittsburgh: Dean E. Davenport, Rural Improvements in America.

Professor Lawrence M. Larson of the department of history has recently published an important monograph on The Publications History of Milwaukee.

The publication should prove serviceable not only to students of finance, but to all who are interested in the development of our American cities.

A recent number of the *American Review* contains favorable notice of Professor Alvord's paper on The Royal Proclamation of 1863, a paper which throws new light on this much disputed period of American history.

The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois, has recently issued a volume entitled Problems in Mechanical Drawing, of which Assistant Dean F. D. Crawshaw of the College of Engineering appears as joint author with Professor Charles A. Bennett of Bradley Polytechnic Institute. The book presents a comprehensive course in drawing designed for use in the high schools.

In the November number of *Education* appears as a leading article same

results from the accrediting of high schools by state universities by Professor H. A. Hollister. The article makes out a strong case for the plan of inspection and accrediting practiced by most of the states through their universities.

A recent issue of *Science* contains an interesting article by Dean David Kinley of the Graduate School on Democracy and Scholarship. Dean Kinley puts forward in this article the thesis that not only is democracy compatible with high scholarship, but the cultivation of scholarship by a democracy is necessary to its stability, progress and perpetuation. He also points out that the State University is called upon to be the center of knowledge and information for all matters relating to private and public welfare.

The Illinois Historical Society has recently issued an account of Grierson's Raid through Mississippi during the Civil War by Professor S. A. Forbes. Professor Forbes was himself captain of Company B, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and his brother, Henry Clinton Forbes, lieutenant colonel and brevet colonel of the same cavalry.

On account of their participation in hazing, and in other disturbances, two students have re-

President James recently been expelled on Hazing by the Council of Administration, and a considerable number of others put upon probation. The present freshman and sophomore classes seem to have expended a rather larger amount of so-called class spirit this fall than usual, and there has been a corresponding amount of grief as a result.

As a result of the violations of the regulations concerning hazing, President James issued in November the following statement:

To the Students of the University:

There should be no misunderstanding on the part of the student body or the general public as to the attitude of the authorities of the University of Illinois on the subject of hazing. It is a rule of the Board of Trustees that students found guilty of hazing shall be dismissed from the University. Since this rule went into effect, all students who have been clearly proven guilty of hazing have been dismissed.

Hazing is a violation of good manners and of the right of individual liberty. It is provocative of public disorder. Public opinion throughout the state has very properly set its seal of condemnation upon it. On all counts it must be put under the ban of the University.

In its milder forms it is a nonsensical and almost idiotic form of amusement, unworthy of the support or favor of any sensible university student. It was looked upon as a comparatively slight offense perhaps twenty years ago in small institutions. It is today altogether unworthy of the traditions of a national institution such as this has become.

In its coarser forms hazing is a vulgar, brutal, always demoralizing and sometimes dangerous form of sport which the University cannot countenance or tolerate. It naturally leads to reprisals and may thus become a source of serious disorder within and without the University. In its worse forms, which fortunately have not prevailed here, it may, not inaptly, be compared with nightriding, white capping, and other similar forms of outrageous interference with private and public rights.

Surely these are reasons enough not only to forbid its existence at the University but to use every legitimate means to stamp it out.

All loyal and law abiding students

are especially requested to co-operate with the authorities in putting an absolute end to this custom which is addition to the evil it does within the University brings dishonor upon the fair name of our alma mater throughout the state and country and naturally begets a prejudice against us which influences unfavorably the prosperity of the institution.

Dr. William A. Noyes, Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Chemical Laboratory, has recently

Dr. Noyes Honored ly been awarded the W. H. Nichols Medal of the New York section of the American Chemical Society for his investigations regarding the atomic weight of chlorine. Dr. Noyes had associated with him in the experiments, and in the preparation of the paper, Dr. W. H. Weber of the Bureau of Standards. Dr. Noyes has also, for the eighth time, been re-elected editor of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, and of *Chemical Abstracts*.

On October 29 President James spoke to the Chicago Association of Commerce at the dinner

President of the Association at James Speaks Great Northern Hotel on the subject, "The Function of the University for Increasing Domestic and Foreign Commerce."

On the evening of October 9, Mr. F. A. Sager, '94, formerly assistant professor of physics, and now Series of with the Bion J. Arnold Lectures Company of Chicago, gave an illustrated lecture before a joint meeting of the electrical, mechanical and civil engineering societies on "The electrification of the tunnel of the Grand Trunk railway under the St. Clair River from Port Huron, Michigan, to Sarnia, Ontario."

Mr. Sager was in charge of the installation of the electric power plant by the Arnold Company, the work being performed between September, 1906 and May 1908.

A recent action of the Council of Administration prohibits students on probation from serving on **Probation** the staff of any student **Students** publication during the period of his probation. This regulation is to go into effect the second semester of this year.

The Ionian Literary Society has announced that the Hon. William Jennings Bryan will lecture at **Visiting Lecturers** the University sometime in February. The subject of his lecture will be "The Price of a Soul."

Professor George E. Woodberry, until recently professor of English at Columbia University, will deliver a series of lectures at the University during the week beginning February 15. Professor Woodberry has published a number of volumes of poetry and essays, and is undoubtedly one of the half dozen leading writers of this country.

In the latter part of March, Professor Edward B. Tichener of Cornell University will give a series of lectures in psychology. Professor Tichener is an Englishman by birth, and an Oxford graduate. He has been for the past thirteen years professor of psychology at Cornell University, and is now generally recognized as one of the distinguished American scholars in that field.

Beginning Wednesday, November 11, Professor E. H. Lindley of the department of philosophy of the University of Indiana delivered three addresses before the School of Education. The titles of the lectures were as follows:

1. Mental Efficiency; 2. The Psychology of Leadership; 3. Some Pedagogical Implications of Hypnotism.

The first convocation of the year was held in the afternoon of October 1 in the Auditorium.

First Convocation President James presided, and short talks were given by Vice President Burill, Deans Kinley, Parker, Greene, Goss, Townsend, and Davenport. Four new professors were introduced to the student body: Professor Julius Goebel, W. C. Bagley, C. H. Mills, and Raymond Weeks. The Band and the Glee Club furnished the music.

Exercises commemorating the nineteenth anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the **Nineteenth Anniversary** Union were held in the Auditorium on December 3. The chief address of the occasion was delivered by Professor James W. Garner. His subject was "The place of Illinois in the American political system, its past and its future." President James presided and the Band furnished the music.

On Wednesday evening, December 9, the College of Literature and Arts held an assembly in honor **Milton** of the three hundredth **Centenary** anniversary of the birth of Milton. Professor C. N. Greenough talked on "Milton as a Prose Writer," and Professor E. C. Baldwin discussed "Milton as a Poet."

The Graduate School has been growing steadily since its establishment, and this year the **Growth of the Graduate School** attendance has increased much over that of former years. At present there are about two hundred students enrolled in residence,

and probably fifty *in absentia*. On November 1 of last year the total enrollment, both in residence and in *absentia*, was one hundred and sixty-five. The work is improving, and has already attracted some little attention. Recognition of its promise was made late last year when Illinois was admitted to the Association of American Universities.

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Figures just compiled show the total registration in all English courses given at the University **The English of Illinois** in the first **Department** semester this year to be 1947. Of these registrations 1281 are of men and 666 are of women.

The largest single course is that in elementary English composition, which has enrolled 674 men and 169 women, a total of 843. This is perhaps the largest enrollment in a single course in any university. The work of handling this huge class is tremendous. For purposes of instruction the class is divided into twenty-six sections. Each section meets three times a week, and each student is required to write two compositions a week, giving an aggregate of 1686 compositions a week that must be read, corrected, and returned by the corps of instruction. The next largest class is that in elementary English literature, with a total of 458, 329 men and 129 women. This class is divided into fourteen sections, each meeting four times a week.

The enrollment in the advanced courses is naturally much smaller. Two hundred eighty-five enrollments in the eleven advanced courses in composition, and 361 enrollments in its nineteen advanced courses in English literature indicate that not a small percentage of the students continue their English work beyond the elementary courses. There are forty-

seven registrations of graduate students in this department.

The corps of instruction in English numbers twenty-six, made up of three professors, one associate professor, three assistant professors, four associates, five instructors, and ten assistants.

At the fall meeting of the society of Sigma Xi, the honorary scientific society, the following new members were initiated:

Sigma Xi R. S. Blatchley, E. E. Gorsline, Grinnell Jones, Lee Irving Knight, Lily Gavit Kollock, B. S. Lacy, Brainerd Mears, Frank Walker Reed, Ernest Shaw Reynolds, Shelby Sandfley Roberts, William Frederick Schulz, Robert Stewart, Edward W. Washburn, Gustaf Eric Wahlin.

The local chapter was established in 1904, and now numbers nearly one hundred and forty active members.

The library of the University has recently received from James Ford Rhodes, historian, a **Gift to** copy of his *History of the Library* the United States Since the Compromise of 1850, in seven volumes. At the beginning of the first volume he has placed the following inscription: "With appreciation of the great and good work that is being done by the University of Illinois."

The Agricultural Experiment Stations of Illinois and Wisconsin are to co-operate in carrying Cooperative out a series of investigations on tuberculous Experiments cows. The work of either station will serve as a check on that of the other, inasmuch as the experiments at Madison will be similar to those at Urbana. Bacteriologists at the two stations will be in charge of

the work. Inasmuch as Illinois and Wisconsin are the two greatest dairy states in the country, the co-operation of these two stations will be a great step in the new movement to eradicate tuberculosis from the herds in the country.

A machine is being built for the School of Railway Engineering for testing the holding and Engineering wearing qualities of Equipment brake shoes. The brake shoe may seem to be a very insignificant material in the equipment of a railway train, but upon its action depends the regularity of movement and promptness of stopping of railway trains. Because not all brake shoes hold alike, the School of Railway Engineering is trying to find out what are the qualities which cause it to hold best and wear longest.

Some interesting experimental work has been carried on by the department

of Theoretical and Applied Stresses in Bridges on the Illinois Central railroad bridges over the Sangamon river at White Heath, Illinois. The purpose of the test was a study of the distribution of the internal stresses of columns under loads as they are developed in columns loaded in a testing machine. The railroad company placed a 90-ton locomotive and train at the disposal of the University for twelve days. The study of built-up steel columns is one of the problems which the Engineering Experiment Station is investigating.

One of the first authentically recorded and officially supervised tests of the practicability Cooking With and economy of Electricity electrical cooking is to be made by W. C. Madlox, '07, research fellow in the electrical laboratory. Two different tests

are to be made—one to demonstrate the feasibility of preparing food for a club of twenty students, and the other to show that electricity is preferable to other fuels in cooking for an average family of six persons. The tests were begun November 15, and will continue two or three months.

The physics department has undertaken an investigation of the acoustics of the Auditorium. One Acoustics of the Auditorium disappointments of this building is the fact that the echo has been so pronounced as materially to interfere with successful speaking in the building. Professor Watson has the matter in charge, and last summer, with the assistance of Mr. Stuhlmann, carried on a series of careful experiments. It is hoped that in the end means may be discovered for correcting the difficulties.

The Engineering Experiment Station extension work has been put into active operation by the Engineering Extension Work appointment of Kenneth G. Smith, '05, as assistant professor of mechanical engineering. Professor Smith will visit the manufacturing centers of Illinois in order to become acquainted with the problems confronting these various interests, so that such fundamental problems as affect a large number of our industries can be taken up and such studies of these problems made as facilities and funds permit.

Heretofore the preliminary exercises in the course in M. E. 2 have been of no practical use when Change in Machine Shop finished. Beginning however, the plan is being put into operation by which the stu-

dents work on a real machine part which will have commercial value when completed. Professor Gill has designed a single bench grinder, most of the parts of which are to be made by the student as he progresses.

The Engineering Experiment Station of the University has recently published a bulletin de-
Smokeless Fuel scribing an attempt to remove from bituminous coals the heavy hydrocarbons, and to produce a fuel essentially smokeless. Certain unexpected results were obtained in connection with the experiments conducted with regard to the temperatures at which the oxidation of the coals may be effected. The striking interest of these experiments resides in the fact that the temperatures from rapid oxidation, especially with finely divided coal, are sufficiently low to bring this material within the range of conditions which are frequently met in storage. The bulletin contains much interesting material for those concerned in the production of a smokeless fuel.

The annual high school conference held at the University November 19 to 21 was probably one **High School Conference** of the most important conferences of high school teachers ever assembled in the west. Four hundred teachers, not including local University people, were present, and one hundred seventy-five different schools were represented. The meeting was divided into eight sections, whose sessions continued through the second day. The things accomplished by the conference may be only briefly enumerated.

The general meeting on Saturday approved a resolution favoring a co-operative plan of work among the various associations of teachers and this conference, working with the State Teach-

ers Association. The association of teachers of English decided to undertake the publication of a series of bulletins, and a permanent executive committee was appointed which is also to have in charge the editing of the proposed bulletins.

The various other sections which held special meetings and made reports were social science, mathematics, foreign language, manual arts, geography, agriculture, and domestic science.

Prominent men in many walks of life and from all parts of the state met the Commission **Commission on Country Life** which held a session at the University of Illinois on December 14. The questions and answers served to bring out a good many conditions that are satisfactory, and many more that are not. Among the things that the various speakers seemed to desire are: better country highways, better school service, with a general favoring of the consolidation of district schools, more educational offerings in the country schools, and high schools in agriculture, household science, and manual training; better sanitary equipment in the country homes.

That the farmers are interested in improving their homes is indicated by the fact that the bulletin on lighting country homes by electricity, recently issued by the Engineering Experiment Station has been in great demand. On the other hand the hearing brought out the fact that the farmers are paying too little attention to maintaining fertility of the soil. The Agricultural Experiment Station has long been preaching rotation or crops and adequate fertilizing of soil; but only a small percentage of the farmers have so far been convinced that farm land is not everlasting fertile.

State Fruit Growers The Illinois State Horticultural Society held its fifty-third annual convention at the University from December 8 to 18. During this time hundreds of visitors from all parts of the State were accommodated in the Twin Cities. A number of the papers presented were by members of the University Faculty.

The second annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers was held at the College of Agriculture, December 29 and 30. Prominent speakers from the agricultural colleges of the country were present.

A triumphal arch at Tuscola, Illinois, erected to the soldiers and sailors of Douglas County, has recently been designed by Architects to be erected and constructed by Professor N. A. Wells, Professor J. M. White, '90, and L. H. Pringle, '03. The arch is 27 feet high, 24 feet wide and 10 feet deep, with a passage through it 8 feet wide and 18 feet high. The material used is enameled terra cotta. The estimated cost is \$10,000. It is said the only triumphal arch of importance west of New York City.

After two or three years of preliminary work with the trustees and the legislature in order **Three Track News** to secure the right of way across the campus, the Illinois Traction

System has now laid a third track on the University grounds. The line connects with the new Oregon street line, runs north from Oregon street to California along the edge of the campus, turns to the west and crosses the campus between the Agricultural building and the Chemical laboratory, runs to the north of the Woman's building and turns on to Wright street, on which street it runs north to connect with the John street line.

The new line is of course a convenience for persons who wish to reach the auditorium. The street car company will do everything possible to minimize the amount of disfiguration it is to cause the campus, but at best trolley wires, and poles, and tracks are not an ornament to a greensward. Public feeling has been more or less pacified by the promise that the Green street line would be removed when the new line was finished. It is now said that the Green street line is also to be retained for use in emergency. No other lines are at present known to be contemplated.

The Christmas concert of the Choral Society was somewhat different in character this year. The Christmas Concert from the previous concerts in that no oratorio work except the Christmas music was given. The program was made up of shorter pieces, chiefly Christmas songs, but including solo numbers by Miss Winifred Forbes, and Mr. E. L. Hall, and one number by the Glee Club. The chorus this year numbers about 180 voices, and the orchestra 35 pieces.

STUDENT LIFE

Something of method was put into the madness of the annual class fracas

this year when a

Push-Ball Contest push-ball contest superseded the old-time color rush. The sophomores won by a score of fifteen to nothing. Both as regards the contestants and the onlookers, the game is an improvement over the old event; it is less dangerous and at the same time is more interesting to watch. The contest was held on the gridiron and was participated in by some four hundred members of the freshman and of the sophomore classes.

An inflated leather ball, four feet in diameter is used, and the rules of the game are somewhat similar to those of football. The object of play is to push the ball over the opponents goal line, a goal counting five points. At the beginning, and after each score the ball is placed in the center of the field and is put in play in much the same manner as is a basketball. All members of the team are allowed to push; the advantage is gained by keeping the ball in the air.

The first contest was conducted by members of Phoenix and Shield and Trident senior societies, who acted both as judges and coaches. The former had charge of the sophomores and the latter of the freshmen. General opinion is that the push-ball fight may become a good means for working off the enormous amount of class rivalry that exists between members of the first two classes, although the contest this year did not succeed any better than the color rush has done for a year or so in acting as a climax and close of the hazing season. The only reason for the rush or the push ball contest is that it offers a means by which the class "rivalry" can be

brought to a close. If the lower classes continue to overlook that point they may cause general doubt of the wisdom of giving the affair official sanction.

The second annual presentation of football "I's" was made at the auditorium Thursday evening,

Awarding Football I December 18, conducted by Phoenix, the honorary senior society. The sixteen men who received emblems for work during the past season were Butzer, Watson, Wham, Twist, Ritchie, Gumm, Hull, Bremer, Pettigrew, Railsback, Sinnock, Wright, ex-Captain Gardiner, Captain Van Hook, and Captain-elect Baum. Professor Breckenridge gave out the letters, and each player was called forward to receive an ovation from the audience.

Speeches were made by Dean Clark, Dr. Moor, of Champaign, Professor Goodenough, and Professor Breckenridge. Professor Goodenough, in reviewing the work of the season, said that Illinois is as well versed in the new football as any team in the country. The work of this year has demonstrated that Illinois will thrive under the new game, has proved the value of the graduate coaching system and made it permanent, and has ratified the seven game schedule. The principle has been demonstrated that football players can be made of students, and yet win. One speaker prophesied that Illinois football history during the next ten years will be as brilliant as has been her baseball history during the last ten years.

The record of the six seniors who were on the football team shows that

for three years that **Class Standing** each has been registered there has been but one condition, and this was because of a misunder-

standing rather than of a neglect of the man's work. The average grades of each member of the class covering this period are as follows: Wham 88.44; Gardiner, 87.7; Railsback, 86.05; Van Hook, 85.05; Pettigrew, 84.94; Sinnock, 80.52. The average grade of the six men is 85.52, for all of the work of the four years. Gardiner, Pettigrew and Sinnock are engineers; Railsback is in agriculture, and Wham is in law. Each man has a greater number of hours than he is required to have at this stage of his college course.

"You are living your life now," said President James to the juniors assembled in the Armory for the Junior annual Junior Smoker on Smoker December 6, "and you should aid now in bearing the burdens. Get the most out of life and don't shut yourself up in a shell." The smoker was the first class affair for the men to be held in the Armory, which was made available for this purpose last fall. Over two hundred juniors attended and enjoyed an evening of good fellowship. Speeches were made by President James, Dean Clark, Colonel Fechet, Professor Carnahan, Assistant Dean Crawshaw, Professor Thorpe, Mr. Garland, and a number of juniors.

The new Y. M. C. A. building is rapidly taking its place as the real center of under graduate life, and is thereby fulfilling the expectations of its builders. The lounging rooms, library, and game rooms are constantly in use, and a college atmosphere pervades the whole building. An attractive feature is the section set apart for meeting rooms, the entire center section of the second floor being used for this purpose. Eight rooms, fitted with chairs and tables, are at the disposal of any

university organization. Smoking is allowed only in a room in the basement, which will become popular for club smokers. The bowling alleys in the basement are extremely well patronized. There are four alleys, and after two o'clock in the afternoon, not one of them is idle for more than a few minutes during the remainder of the day. The game room, where billiards and pool may be played, is in use almost continually.

In accordance with a new plan adopted by the Young Men's Christian Association, the efforts of Patrons But the entire working Not Members force of the organization will be enlisted in the condition of a whirlwind campaign on January 20 for securing membership. This new method has been adopted because the old plan of campaign proved inadequate to meet the expectations of the association. Previous to the day set apart for the campaign an effort will be made to arouse the sentiment of students to the membership question, by means of extensive advertising. When the day arrives canvassing teams under the leadership of captains will get to work and confer with every male student in the University in regard to the advantages of membership. The advantages of the building are appreciated, but the membership is not satisfactory to the officers.

Student republican and democratic leaders worked hard during the political campaign to arouse Students in University men from the Campaign the general political lethargy, but failed to succeed in their efforts. A number of rallies, held under the auspices of the political clubs, were poorly attended and not many students were induced to go home for the purpose of voting. During the campaign, James

S. Sherman, vice-presidential candidate, and Congressman Longworth visited the student republicans, and General Adlai Stevenson was a guest of the democrats.

The senior class has established a precedent by awarding sweaters to the girls who earn places

Girls Given on the basketball team.

Sweaters This is the first time that any class has rewarded the girls for their ahtletic endeavors.

It has been the custom for each class to award sweaters with the class numerals on them to the men who represented it on the various class athletic teams, but the girls have always been neglected.

The Junior Prom of the Class of 1910 was given in the Armory on Friday night, December 12, and

The Junior was attended by over **Promenade** four hundred persons.

The Armory was elaborately decorated with holiday colors, a feature being an arched promenade extending entirely around the room. Those in the receiving line were President and Mrs. E. J. James, Dean and Mrs. T. A. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Trevett, Dean Lily G. Kollock and Col. E. G. Fechet, Eugene F. McAdow, president of the class, and Miss Margaret Henry of Chicago, and C. F. Williams, chairman of the committee, and Miss Ruby E. Woods, of Sterling. A noticeable feature of the ball was the presence of a larger number of outside girls than have previously attended this function.

Illinois met Minnesota and Nebraska in debate on December 11th, winning from the former, and

Good Work losing to the latter. **in Debates** The debate with Minnesota was held here, Illinois having the affirmative side of the

question "Resolved, That American cities should adopt the commission form of government." The team, which was composed of Edwin M. Miller, '10, Harold J. Bandy, '11, and Roland W. Griffith, '10, won a unanimous decision. S. M. Thompson, '09, R. B. Fizzell, '10, and J. C. Herbstman, '09, having the negative of the same question, were defeated at Nebraska after a hard contest, by a two to one decision. At the Lincoln debate, Gov. Sheldon of the state of Nebraska presided.

Three oratory prizes are open to students this year, offering in the aggregate \$230. Illinois represen-

Oratory Prizes atives for the state equal suffrage contest, Northern

Oratorical League contest, and Interstate Peace contest will be chosen. In the first mentioned, students from any of the colleges in the state may compete, in the second, representatives from Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Oberlin, Northwestern, Wisconsin, and Iowa will compete, and in the third there will be representatives from the states of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

Thirty-four men were carried on the eighteenth annual Christmas tour of the Glee and Mandolin

G. and M. Clubs Club, which closed at Springfield on December 23. Concerts were given

at Aurora, Chicago, Peoria, Morton, and Springfield. The Peoria alumni entertained the club in that city, and the usual reception was given them at Springfield by Governor and Mrs. De-

neen. J. S. Cleavinger is leader of the glee club and W. W. Day is head of the mandolin club. The mandolin club is unique in that its instrumentation includes besides the regulation mandolins, mandola and guitars, a flute, cello, drum and traps.

Want Michigan Games The *Daily Illini*, in an editorial, advocates the return of Michigan to the conference. After stating that the reasons that led to Michigan's withdrawal have become obsolete, the article proceeds:

"Every college in the conference except Chicago was sorry to see Michigan leave. The Maize and Blue school had been a leader in football, baseball, and track for many years. Michigan was Illinois's chief rival in baseball, in fact, she had the only team that could make a good showing against the Orange and Blue. The games with Michigan were the big games of the season, and occasionally the championship was taken to Ann Arbor."

The liberty of walking on the grass on the front campus from four to eight p. m., granted last spring, has been with-the Grass drawn, and it is now out of order to cross the grass north of University Hall. The recision came as a result of abuse of the privilege, a number of students having started the custom of taking short cuts between buildings instead of following the circuitous careers of our curious walks.

Missionary Conference The first collegiate missionary conference of the colleges of Central Illinois was held Dec. 11, 12, and 13, at the Y. M. C. A. house, with delegates from Illinois Wesleyan, Eastern Illinois Normal, James Milliken, Illinois College, Lincoln University, Western Illinois Normal, Illinois State Normal, Grand Prairie Seminary, and Bradley Polytechnic Institute in attendance. The purpose of the sessions was to deepen interest in missions among college men and to train men for mission study. Among the speakers were Mr. J. Lowell Murray,

mission study secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement, Mr. John N. Forman, traveling secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement; and Mr. Paul S. Mayer, a missionary under appointment to Japan.

Seniors in electrical and railway electrical engineering courses made their trip during the Senior Engineers' Trip latter part of November, the journey consuming seven days. The first visit was to the Hawthorn plant of the Western Electric company, in Chicago, after which the party was separated, the railway engineers staying in Chicago while the electrical engineers went to Croton and Grand Rapids, Mich. After re-uniting in Chicago, a trip was made to the new Chicago Drainage Canal power station at Lockport and the Illinois Steel company plant at Joliet.

The annual shop inspection trip of the senior mechanical engineers, included as well as the usual visit to Chicago, a journey to Milwaukee. The places inspected at the Wisconsin city included the Nordbury Engine company, the Falk Manufacturing company, Prescott Steam Pump company, Allis-Chalmers plant, Bucyrus steam shovel factory, Milwaukee School of Trades, and the International Harvester Company. At Chicago, visits were made to the Corn Exchange Bank building, the Illinois Steel company, the Commonwealth Edison company, and the Crane company plant. The seniors were entertained while in Chicago at a dinner given by mechanical engineering graduates who are now in the city.

Proud Preps Academy students, the formerly despised and unheeded "Preps," are now showing much creditable energy, and are engaged in many

worthy activities. Their literary society, the Hermean, holds weekly meetings, which are much better attended than those of any of the University literary societies. A choral club has been organized, and regular recitals are given. In athletics, the students are having considerable success. The football team played eight games during the past season, and won the majority of them. A basket-ball team is playing games with outside schools.

Pandemonium broke loose at the celebration of the victory over Iowa on the night of November 7, resulting in the bruising of a number of heads, the breaking of a plate glass window at the Walker opera house, and the languishing of "Jocko" Jones and Walter Jones in the city jail for an hour. The affair began in a peaceable, although noisy way, but assumed the aspect of a riot when some person, evidently not a student, threw a brick into the opera house window. The two men named were arrested, but were released upon bond, and were later fined. The affair was given wide publicity through the local representative of the Chicago yellow journals, although there was little foundation for the wild reports sent out.

Early in the college year, members of the Scribblers Club announced that they would present a *Scribbler* is worthy college monthly Backward magazine. Their efforts so far have not proceeded to success, although the editorial board has been actively engaged in preparing the first issue. Announcement is now made that material for the first number has been secured, and that the periodical will be issued early in January. By a little acceleration of

speed the club may make the *Scribbler* an annual. The *Scribbler* is financed by a joint stock company, incorporated, and those in charge are: Avery Brundage, editor-in-chief; George E. Post, assistant editor; Arthur W. Eisenmayer, Charles F. Cartwright, Joseph D. Southwick; William H. Beyrer, business manager.

The Eos club, which was organized last year, was formally installed in October as the Eta **Alpha Sigma Phi** chapter of the Alpha Sigma Phi fraternity. The installation took place at Marietta College, six of the Illinois men being in attendance. The fraternity is one of the oldest of academic orders, having five chapters in eastern schools. The addition of this organization brings the number of local national social fraternities to sixteen.

The national convention of the Alpha Chi Omega sorority was held at the local chapter house during Thanksgiving vacation, delegates being present from all the fourteen chapters. The sessions lasted three days, and several social events, including a reception in College Hall, a musicale in Morrow Hall, and the convention banquet at the Beardsley were held. Mrs. Frank Busey Soule, of the University of Illinois, was elected secretary.

Theta Kappa Nu, the honorary law fraternity, which was established at the University of Theta Kappa Nu Illinois in 1901, has elected C. R. Dewey, P. K. Johnson, Fred L. Wham, and R. F. Little from the class of 1909. These men are the last to be chosen from the senior class. J. L. McLaughlin, Oris Barth, F. A. Wilson, and E. H. Tice were chosen last year, because

of high scholarship during the first three semesters.

Alpha Zeta, the honorary agricultural fraternity, has admitted the following men: F.

Alpha Zeta Pledges M. Simpson, '09; C. P. Mills, '09; D. U. Tilson, '10; R. L. Warrick, '09; C. A. VanDuyn, '10; E. D. Walker, '10; L. Long, '09; J. E. Whitchurch, '10; F. D. Railsback, '09; H. C. Woodworth, '09.

Kappa Kappa chapter of the Sigma Chi fraternity is planning to build a new home on the lot it Sigma Chi owns at the corner of te Bnild Fifth and John streets.

The house formerly located on this lot was sold last summer, and has been moved. The fraternity is now located at 106 East Green street. Plans are being drawn for a \$20,000 structure, and if finances can be arranged construction will begin on the chapter house before the end of 1909.

The junior class of the Architectural Department has formed a Pen and Brush Club, following .
Pen and lines pursued success-
Brush Club fully in other universi-
ties. The purpose is to crystallize interest in art work. A sketch class is held one night a week, and members of the organization are required to submit a drawing or sketch in any medium every two weeks.

ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL

The Illinois football team has just finished one of the most successful seasons in the history of the the sport at Illinois; having won or tied every game on the schedule with the exception of the contest with Chicago on Oc-

tober 17. Coaches Hall and Lindgren had a wealth of old and new material to select from, and favored by an early streak of cold weather the regular Varsity squad was picked and detailed instruction commenced nearly a week earlier than any previous season. On the day of the Chicago game critics stated that Illinois had advanced farther in the new game and had developed the new style of play better than any other team in the West, and those who have seen the team in action this year concede that the Illinois style of play, if not superior, is at least equal to that of any other team, in variation of attack, use of the forward pass, the onside kick, and the open field formations. Hall turned out a team proficient in every phase of the new game as far as offense goes, and one so strong in defense that no team during the season was able to gain ground consistently against it. The season's scores were:

Illinois 17	Monmouth	6
Illinois 6	Marquette	6
Illinois 6	Chicago	11
Illinois 10	Indiana	0
Illinois 22	Iowa	0
Illinois 15	Purdue	6
Illinois 64	Northwestern	8

The Monmouth game was somewhat disappointing, as a much larger score was looked for. The first half ended with a 6-0 score, but at the beginning of the second half the Illinois team set a terrific pace and gained ground almost at will.

Marquette, an unknown team, proved to be one of the strongest on the schedule and although Illinois showed a decided improvement over the work of the previous week, they gained but little against the heavy Marquette line. Marquette had a veteran team, a pair of good ends, a capable punter and put up the hardest sort of a game.

The team was trained to the minute

for the Chicago game, and accompanied by the band, fifteen hundred rooters, rubbers, and coaches, invaded Chicago and played Stagg's combination to a standstill. Three times during the game Illinois had a victory within their grasp only to have it snatched away. The forward pass was worked repeatedly and the much talked of Steffen was unable to get away with anything resembling a run. Most of the Chicago papers, if their opinion is worth anything, conceded that Illinois outplayed Chicago and that Stagg's machine was exceedingly lucky to secure the victory. The crowd at the game was the largest that ever turned out for a Chicago-Illinois contest.

Although the score of 10-0 does not show the relative merits of the two teams, Indiana proved a worthy foe. Illinois had slowed up a bit since the Chicago game, but without experiencing any particular difficulty were able to score ten points and chalk up another victory. Substitutes were used freely in the second half.

The Iowa team came to Urbana confident of a victory and Illinois rooters looked on the Iowa game as the big home game of the season. A good crowd saw Illinois roll up 22 points against the Hawkeyes. The line and ends were tried at will for considerable gains and at only one time did Iowa threaten to score. The Illinois team had prepared a number of new plays for this game, but did not use them.

Purdue gave the Illinois rooters one of the worst scares they have had in years. A special train was run to Lafayette and some 600 rooters went over to see the game. It was an off day for the Orange and Blue. At one time Purdue led by one point, but after that Illinois scored twice, once by a place kick and once by a touchdown. Twice in the second half Illinois car-

ried the ball to within ten yards of the goal line only to lose the touchdowns by intercepted forward passes.

With one more game ahead of them Illinois started practice for Northwestern on November 16 and it is safe to say that Hall and Lindgren never put the team through a harder week's training. The advance seat sale was unusually large, every seat being sold. Northwestern had an excursion to Champaign and brought 500 rooters and a band. Early in the first half Illinois scored on a long forward pass and from then on were never headed off. The forward pass, onside kick, and a variation of the two plays together with an amazing variety of other formations kept the Northwestern team guessing during the entire game. The spectators at the Northwestern game saw new football in its every phase and time and time again sensational plays brought them to their feet. This game closed the season.

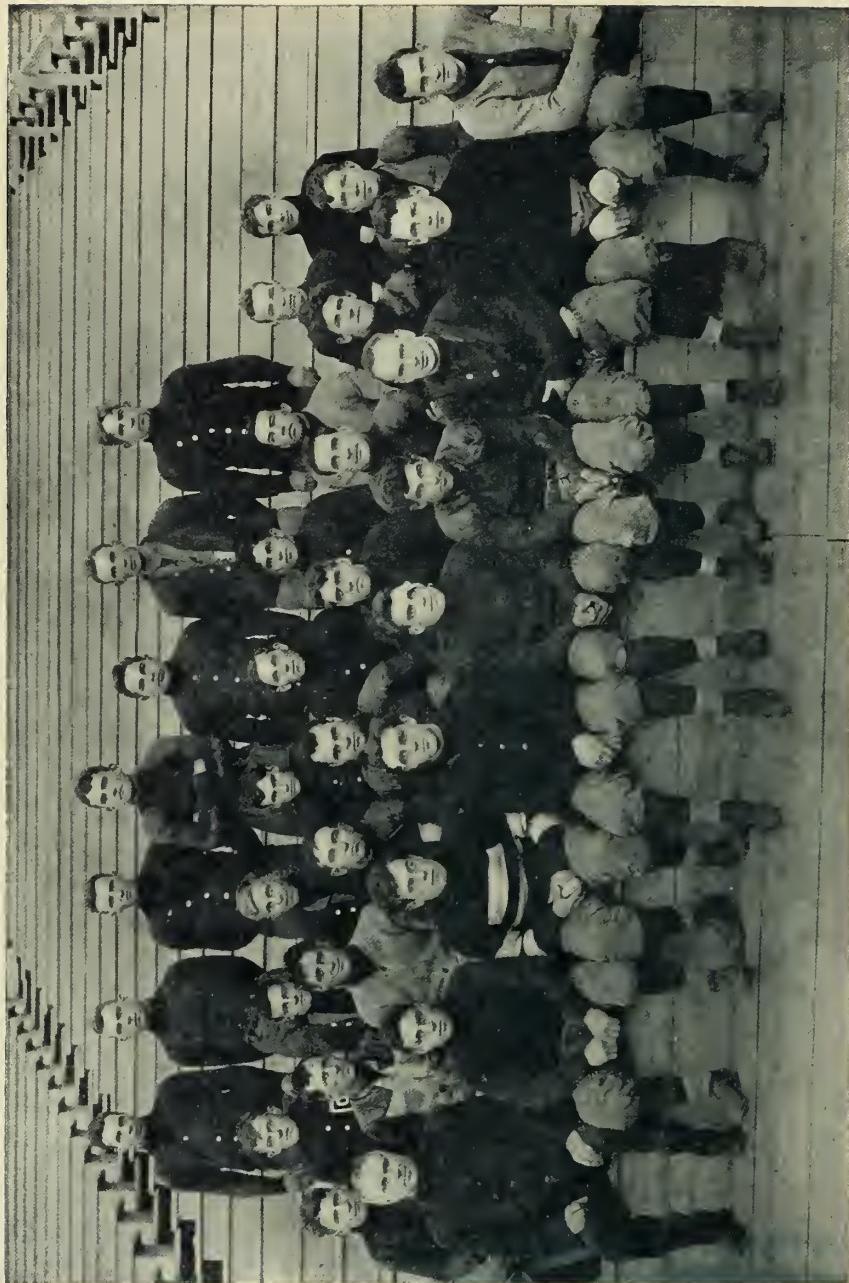
Captain Van Hook, for three years the All-Western selection for guard, and undoubtedly one of the strongest men who ever played on an Illinois team, has played his last game. On defense he played open center and with his two hundred and thirty pounds of weight, proved a tower of strength.

Sincock, an All-Western choice for quarter, played a brilliant game. He is quick, runs the team well, has good judgment and is undoubtedly the best man in the West on the forward pass. He is fast in returning punts, frequently eluding four and five men before being downed.

Pettigrew, a consistent and hard-working half, played back of the line on offense, was a good interferer, and quick to pick an opening.

Wham, one of the strongest of the Western tackles this year, although not playing a sensational game, was

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OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



McCaskey Wacaser Layer Reeves Sackel Zimmerman
Wright Brown Gardiner* Richie Anderson Bernstein
Lindgren (Coach) Hall (Coach) Wham* Butzer Van Hook* Railisback*
Rudderham (trainer) Simcock* Gumm* Watson Richards* Baum*
Dallenbach Lighthall Bradley Little
Purnell Hull* Kimbell Pettigrew*
Bremer* Cutler
* "T" men

THE FOOTBALL SQUAD

perhaps the most consistent player on the team.

Railsback, the other tackle, seldom let anything pass him. He did most of the kicking and made a number of place kicks during the season. He sustained a broken ankle in the final game and was taken from the field, the first time during his playing career.

Ex-Captain Gardiner returned to school late and in a weakened condition due to an illness, but he was used at half a good deal during the last of the season and played his usual hard game.

Bremmer, full back, one of the best men on the team to help along the man with the ball, is a hard line plunger.

Gumm, full back, made his first appearance in the Purdue game, his work then giving him a place on the team. He is fast and a good dodger.

Watson, fast on his feet, and a good defensive player, a good dodger and hard to down played at left half.

Butzer, guard, a steady, strong defensive player with another season, will make a mighty strong man.

Ritchie, half back, was injured in the early part of the season. He is a good line plunger and a heady player.

Richards and Baum, the two ends, are on a par. Both got down under punts well and never failed to spoil an end run. Baum will captain next year's team.

Twist, undoubtedly a strong man, played at guard and it is only such men as VanHook who have kept him off the team. He will make good next season.

Hull, accurate and fast in his passing for punts or for plays from open formation, is always sure.

Wright, a back-field man, used in two or three games during each of the last three seasons, was awarded an "I" with the rest of those mentioned above. He is a fast man, good both on defense and offense.

BASKETBALL

The basketball schedule has been arranged as follows. Two games with each of the members of the Big Eight have been scheduled, Iowa excepted.

January 9—Indiana at Urbana.
January 16—Wisconsin at Urbana.
January 22—Minnesota at Minneapolis.

January 23—Wisconsin at Madison.
February 10—Minnesota at Urbana.
February 13—Chicago at Urbana.
February 26—Chicago at Chicago.
February 27 — Northwestern at Evanston.

March 5—Purdue at Lafayette.
March 6—Indiana at Bloomington.
March 13—Northwestern at Urbana.
March 20—Purdue at Urbana.

The team loses Penn at guard, but there is abundant material from which to select new men. Brundage, center, Popperfuss and Watson, forwards, and Rennacker and Posten, guards, seems to be the best combination.

COACHES AND COACHING

Head Coach Arthur Hall returned to Illinois this year only after considerable persuasion and he has announced that in 109 he will be able to coach only two or three days a week. His law practice prevents him from giving more time to the work. Every effort will be made to secure at least a part of his time. Justa Lindgren, line coach, will return. Hall considers Lindgren one of the best line coaches in the country and he with E. A. White, who attracted considerable attention as freshman coach, together with Hall, Lowenthal, Cook, McKinley and others who can return for a part of the season, will form the coaching staff.

G. A. Huff, the director of athletics, followed the team more closely during the season just past than he has ever done before and his advice and judg-

ment were always at the command of the coaches.

Advocates of the graduate coaching system can point to the season just past with considerable pride as it has demonstrated that with the right material to select from the graduate coach can turn out as good a team, if not a better one than the professional coach. The Illinois team this year was thoroughly Illinois from the head coach to the waterboy.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The backbone of the entire athletic system and the organization under which all the athletic affairs of the university are directed and managed is the Illinois Athletic Association. The association this year has experienced a somewhat remarkable growth having, at last reports, a total undergraduate membership of over thirteen hundred. This is practically three times the membership of the previous year. Members were admitted free to the first football game and were given a half rate to the second game. They are given a discount of twenty per cent during the remainder of the year so that a membership costing two

dollars is worth more than its original cost to the owner.

The association although not in a flourishing condition is in better shape than ever before. The receipts will bear observation:

Football	\$12,500.00
I. A. A. Memberships	2,600.00
Miscellaneous	300.00

Total \$15,400.00

The expenditures have been about \$13,000. This includes all coaching salaries, an overdue account of \$1,200 left over from last year, the guarantees of all visiting teams, doctors, hospital, and trainer bills, and a payment of \$2,000.00 and interest on the note on the baseball bleachers. Both coaches were given an increase of approximately one-half their salaries.

Detailed reports have been published in *The Illini* within a day or two after each game or as soon as accounts were straightened, and a complete report for the season was published immediately after the last game. This has been done in order that the association members might keep in touch with the business management.

THE ALUMNI

TRIENNIAL REUNION FOR 1906

It has been decided to hold a triennial reunion of the class of 1906, next June, at Commencement time. While this is a new move on our part, it is the result of a suggestion of a number of the members and the hearty corroboration of all others who have been approached with regard to the matter.

This reunion will not take the place of the quinquennial reunion which occurs in 1911. It is supplementary to that and it is the expression of a number of the members that it will arouse greater interest and consequently strengthen our five year reunion. Many changes have been made in and about the University, so that there will be a great deal of the new that will be of interest in addition to renewing the old memories and acquaintances.

To make this a successful reunion it is necessary that each member of the class shall remember the fact and mention it to any others they may meet between now and June. Further those members of the class who have changed their addresses during the past year should send their new address and any other data to the secretary at once, in order that the announcements of the reunion may reach every member.

WITH THE PITTSBURG ALUMNI

The second annual banquet of the University of Illinois Club of Pittsburg was held at the Rittenhouse Hotel on Monday evening, January 4. The dinner, which was in every way delightful, was in charge of a special committee consisting of Arthur R. Brown, ex-'08, and J. G. Worker, '04, Leroy Hamilton, '97, acted as toastmaster;

and those who spoke were C. A. Gunn, '92, The Alumni Quarterly; G. T. Randall, '97, The Faculty; H. C. Porter, '97, Squad Drills; J. N. Chester, '91, Our Guest; and Dean T. A. Clark, '90, Our Alma Mater.

Those present at the dinner were Arthur A. Brown, ex-'98; Mrs. Charlotte Draper Brown, ex-'97; J. G. Worker, '04; J. N. Chester, '91; S. I. Haas, ex-'83, and daughter; E. K. Hiles, '95; R. S. Tombaugh, '05; Mrs. Tombaugh; L. R. Hamilton, '97; G. T. Randall, '97; Frank Chester, ex-'95; J. J. Harman, '02; L. G. Schumacher, '07; B. T. Anderson, '07; C. A. Gunn, '92; Mrs. May Borden Gunn; Horace C. Porter, '97. Dean T. A. Clark, '90 was the guest of the club.

The officers chosen for next year were: J. N. Chester, president; Mrs. Charlotte Draper Brown, vice-president; J. G. Worker, secretary and treasurer. S. I. Haas and E. K. Hiles, with the officers constitute the members of the executive committee.

The Pittsburg Club is composed of some of the University's most prominent graduates, who are as loyal Alumni as Illinois has. They believe in doing things well. Under the leadership of the present officers the club looks forward to a most prosperous career.

REAL SPIRIT IN CHICAGO

The Thursday noon luncheons of the University of Illinois Club of Chicago have enjoyed a large and constantly increasing attendance since early in September. The smallest crowd since the first Thursday in October has been about 60 and the average for the past three months has exceeded 80. While this number is large, it is believed that the average may be raised to about

100 before Spring. The attendance is at present drawn from close to 400 men, but the mailing list is increasing rapidly and the success of the movement assures the presence each week of every man who can possibly arrange to come.

These uncheons were instituted early in 1907 to bring together the men in Chicago who have attended at any time the College of Engineering. The success of the undertaking was at first only fairly satisfactory, due to several causes, chief of which was the lack of a proper place to hold the luncheons. As a result, the attendance dropped off until during the latter part of the past summer the plan seemed to be doomed.

When the luncheons were started a regular organization, called the University of Illinois Engineers Club of Chicago, was formed. Officers of this club were elected, but the president and the secretary had both changed their residence from Chicago within the year following. Several men who had been particularly active in the formation of the organization realized at the end of the past summer that a most energetic campaign would have to be conducted to revive interest in the luncheons. Meanwhile, the name of the organization had been changed to its present form and an urgent invitation to attend extended to the former students of all departments of the University.

The first step taken in the revival was to obtain at the Boston Oyster House a separate room suited not only for the existing requirements, but also of sufficient size as to provide for such growth as might be expected. A post-card notice was then sent each week to every University man in Chicago, whose address could be secured. At the start, only about 50 addresses known to be correct were in hand.

Filing cards, with spaces for the name, address and telephone, both business and residence, were distributed at each luncheon, with the request that those present fill them out for themselves and for others who they knew were in the city. In this manner upwards of 350 correct addresses have been obtained, and the number is now growing rapidly. When a fairly representative list is secured, a pocket-size directory will be printed for distribution. As this will probably be done in the near future, addresses must be turned in promptly to be included.

The club has thus far not had any membership dues, the current expenses being met by voluntary subscription from those interested. At first these contributions came from a few, but a plan now in operation distributes the expense so no one is involved for any considerable amount. This plan is as follows: The luncheon each week is managed by two men selected by those responsible for the revival of the movement. This committee of two has the notices printed and addressed and makes all other arrangements for that week. This scheme has worked with remarkable success. Up to the end of December over 30 different men had served on the committees and enough more had volunteered to provide for January and February. The success of the organization is therefore by no means the results of the efforts of a few, although the originators direct in general the affairs of the club. The enthusiasm shown by the new men on the committees in connection with the luncheons for which they are responsible is a most satisfactory feature, and upon this the future of the club may be based with every reason for expecting a notable outcome.

The benefits to the University of an active alumni organization of this kind can scarcely be over estimated.

At the same time, the individual alumnus derives a pleasant opportunity to meet the men whom he knew in college, and also a keen business advantage, both depending in amount on the interest he takes in the affairs of the club. The fact that the movement is the most uniformly successful of all of a similar nature that have been undertaken by the Chicago alumni of any university is worthy of consideration as indicating whatever reasonable plans the organization undertakes in the future will be executed.

HOW CHICAGO TREATED THE ATHLETES

The University of Illinois Club entertained Coaches Huff, Hall and Lindgren at its regular Thursday noon luncheon, December 3, at the Boston Oyster House. The table was set for 175, but the crowd reached nearly 225. This large attendance and the remarkable enthusiasm shown made the affair one of the most noteworthy alumni meetings ever held.

The luncheon was planned to express the appreciation of the alumni to the coaches for the excellent services they have rendered to our whole athletic system, as well as to the football teams. This feature was carried out to such extent that no doubt could remain as to the favorable opinion of everyone present. Practically everything said and done might be epitomized, however, as an appeal to Arthur Hall to return another year as head coach of the football team. Mr. Hall replied that he would not promise, but assured the alumni he would always do all in his power for the advancement of the University in any line of activity. The most pleasing feature of our athletic situation, in Mr. Hall's opinion, is the success of the graduate coaching system, since it enables the University to take all of the credit for the victories, giving none to any Eastern school.

Mr. W. L. Abbott, '84, acted as toastmaster during the few brief speeches that were made. In addition to the remarks made by Arthur Hall, short talks were made by George Huff, Justa Lindgren, Col. Fehet and Louie Lowenthal, all of whom were guests of the club. A petition signed by over 4,000 undergraduates, alumni and the citizens of Champaign and Urbana requesting Mr. Hall to return next year as head coach was presented to him by Mr. R. F. Little, one of the undergraduates.

LIBRARIANS OFTEN GET TOGETHER

The members of the Alumni Association of the Illinois State Library School have collaborated frequently within the past year, and the president asserts that it is only extreme modesty and lack of a secretary that explain their failure to get into print. Members in Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, have had banquets and other affairs, and in districts where it has been impossible for members to meet formally, they have been on the still hunt to make each others acquaintance.

The annual meeting of the entire Alumni Association was held at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, in connection with the A. L. A. last June. Sixty-five Illinois graduates were present at a banquet at the Tonka Bay hotel, the large dining room of which was decorated in Illinois colors and filled with Illinois song. At the business meeting the Association adopted a new provisional constitution, sent resolutions of interest in the school to President James, and re-elected the officers of the past year as far as was in accord with the constitution. The officers elected are Miss Linda M. Clatworthy, Librarian of the Dayton Public Library and Museum, Dayton, Ohio, president; Miss Jane Brotherton, Librarian County Library, Van Wert,

Ohio, First Vice-President; Miss Alice B. Coy, Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio, Second Vice-President; Miss Harriet Howe, Head Cataloger, University of Iowa Library, member Executive Board; Miss Bertha Randall of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, was secretary by appointment in place of Miss Merrill, who was unable to act.

The alumni of the Library School are a set to be proud of. Many are occupying prominent positions of trust and influence. Three are secretaries of State library commissions, one is editor of the most useful of the library periodicals, several are librarians of progressive public libraries, and others are doing scholarly work in public, university, and institutional libraries. The majority, however, are in the public library field, the coming real university extension movement.

THE GOLDEN GATE ASSOCIATION

The Golden Gate Alumni Association of the University of Illinois is the name of the latest alumni organization to be promulgated on the Pacific coast. At a meeting held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Davis in Berkeley, California, the organization was effected and officers chosen. The object of the Association as stated by the secretary, is "to co-operate with the general Alumni Association in every way desirable for the good of our Alma Mater, and at the same time to foster a feeling of friendship among the alumni now residing on the Pacific coast." The officers elected are president, J. O. Davis, '86; vice-president, C. W. Woodworth, '85; secretary-treasurer, Cora J. Hill, '84.

THE COLORADO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The Colorado Club of the Alumni of Illinois was entertained on Hallowe'en by Mrs. Hayden and Mr. and Miss Ivers at their home, 1857 Logan ave-

nue, Denver. Suitable decorations and amusements together with a spirit of cordiality contributed to the entertainment and pleasure of those present. The Indiana-Illinois score was counted by some of the younger members in approved style and this brought out considerable enthusiasm among the thirty or forty persons present. The Colorado alumni are a lively and enthusiastic crowd. The meetings are all well attended and are held often enough to keep the interest alive. The annual banquet will be held at Boulder some time in February.

ALUMNI IN GUBERNATORIAL PLACES

The election of Ashton Shallenberger, '83, as governor of Nebraska, at the recent election calls attention to the fact that the University has furnished three governors within the last three or four years. The others of our graduates who have occupied gubernatorial positions in the middle west, and a little beyond the middle west, within the last few years are Frank White, '80, who was governor of North Dakota from 1901 to 1905, and W. J. Bailey, ex-'83 (Hon.-'04) governor of Kansas from 1903 to 1905. Mr. Shallenberger was inaugurated on January 7.

THE SEASON IN NEW YORK

The University of Illinois Club of New York started their 1908-09 season with an informal dinner at a downtown restaurant on November 3, at which were present President Carse and Messrs. Rothgeb, Turner, James, Green, Meneely, Abbott, Zide, Kincaid, Weirick, Mehren, Grauten, Sr., and Grauten, Jr. The next affair was on December 3 when an informal luncheon was enjoyed at Louchow's German Restaurant on Fourteenth street in honor of Dean Goss and Professor Breckenridge. The spirit of the

New York alumni was indicated by the fact that when the presence of Dean Goss and Professor Breckenridge in the city was discovered by the secretary of the club on December 2, said secretary at once became busy with the telephone and the dinner was arranged for the next evening. Although President Carse was unable to be present the occasion was a most enjoyable one with Vice-President Barrackman presiding. Both Dean Goss and Professor Breckenridge contributed to the entertainment by speaking of present conditions at the University and reminding the distant sons of how things are back at Illinois. There were in attendance besides those mentioned, Messrs. Fellheimer, Rothgeb, Turner, Abbott, James, Burkhalter, Wheeler, Kinkaid, Clark, Chester, Goldsmith, Mehren, Greene, Beach, Eichberg, and Mr. Phillips of Chicago.

ONE OF OUR NEIGHBORS

The Alumni Association of the University of Kansas has been incorporated. The charter recently granted names ten alumni as directors, and stated that the value of the property held by the Association is \$4,000. Most of this property is in the form of a printing plant at which is issued

NEWS OF THE CLASSES

When you have a new address, position, wife, or child, notify the editor. Announcements sent to friends or acquaintances may reach the QUARTERLY, but probably will not. Mail your information direct, unless your class has a secretary; in any case please make sure that the QUARTERLY is kept in touch with you.

1872

C. W. Rolfe, 601 East John street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

William Hubbard, ex-'72, is in the real estate and insurance business at 234 LaSalle street, Chicago.

1873

Fred L. Hatch, Spring Grove, Illinois, Secretar

the *Graduates Magazine*. The charter was secured for the purpose of placing the Association on a safer and more responsible basis for conducting business. The fact that the Association has undertaken to erect an alumni building made this step essential.

OBITUARY

FRANCES MYRTLE GREEN (HOAGLAND)

Frances Myrtle Green (Hoagland) of the class of 1901, died in Hartland, Wisconsin on December 23, 1909, of tuberculosis of the lungs. The funeral was conducted at the home of her parents in Urbana, and she was buried in Woodlawn cemetery in that city.

Mrs. Hoagland was born in Fithian, Illinois, July 20, 1880, was prepared for college in the University Academy and graduated from the College of Literature and Arts in the University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1901. She was a member of the Y. W. C. A. and took an active part in University and class affairs. On February 12, 1902, she was married to J. K. Hoagland, '99. To them two children were born, Max Green on August 2, 1904, and Karl, on November 29, 1907. After December, 1907 she spent much time in the west, and later in Wisconsin, in an effort to regain her health.

1874

Mrs. Alice Cheever Bryan, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Ira O. Baker, professor of Civil Engineering, University of Illinois, has a leave of absence for the current school year, that he may write his treatise on Masonry Construction. The book was first published in 1889, and was partly revised in 1899. The revision in progress is expected to be on the market early next fall. This book has carried the name of the author and that of the University of Illinois to all parts of the world. It is used as a text book in many engineering colleges of this

country, and in several British institutions and in Japan, China, and Australia.

Word has been received of the death of the wife of C. A. Smith, *me*. She was stricken with paralysis some weeks ago. Surely the sympathy of the class and University friends is his.

After bearing a part in the remaking of the New South, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Foster and daughters have returned from their Mississippi plantation to Champaign. They are welcomed back to their classes of violin and piano as well as by their friends.

1875

H. M. Dunlap, Savoy, Illinois, Secretary

Mrs. Margaret S. Robbins, *la*, writes that the next meeting of the Los Angeles alumni will be held on March 11. Her address is 924 West 10th street, Los Angeles, California.

1876

Fred I. Mann, Gilman, Illinois, Secretary

[Mr. Mann writes on printed Class of 1876 stationery that he will be in with his share of class news next issue.—Editor.]

1877

Mrs. Nettie Adams Wilson, Lafayette, Indiana, Secretary

Charles G. Elliott, *ce*, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, spent the months of July and August in northern Europe for the purpose of studying and reporting upon agricultural drainage.

Clarence H. Blackall, *arch*, and wife, 16 Chauncy avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, December 5, 1908, by giving a reception to their friends.

Joseph C. Llewellyn, *arch*, is an architect of Chicago, with offices at 1516-18-20 First National Bank building.

High School buildings and Bank buildings are at present occupying his time. His son Ralph (Illinois '06) has received the license to practice architecture in Illinois. His daughter Clarinne (Illinois '06) has charge of the physical culture for boys and girls in the school for the blind at Jacksonville, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn (Emma C. Piatt, '77) live at 324 Sixth avenue, LaGrange, Illinois.

Dr. Avis E. Smith, *la*, 534 Altman building, Kansas City, Missouri, spent the holiday season in Chicago and at her old home in Union. In addition to medical lectures, Dr. Smith has been delivering lectures on her travels in Egypt for the benefit of various benevolent institutions.

1878

Mrs. Nancy Davis Scovill, Lexington, Kentucky, Secretary

Hosea B. Sparks, *la*, is now president of the Sparks Milling company at Alton, Illinois.

Lauren, youngest son of Frank A. Brown, *la*, died at Aberdeen, South Dakota, in June, 1908.

1879

Judge W. N. Butler, Cairo, Illinois, Secretary

Faith, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thompson, was married on December 13, to R. L. Jordon of Pittsburgh.

1880

C. J. Bills, Lincoln, Nebraska, Secretary

1881

Mrs. Virginia Hammett Talbot, Urbana, Illinois
Secretary

John H. Morse, *la*, is president of the Old Colony Life Insurance Company at 445 Old Colony building, Chicago.

Archibald O. Coddington, *la*, is principal of the new Stewart school in

Chicago. He has attained high rank as an educator.

Charles H. Dennis, *la*, associate editor of the Chicago *Daily News*, has had general direction for some years of the *Daily News* free lectures. These courses of lectures are given in the larger halls of Chicago public school buildings and are attended by a good many thousands of persons on Friday nights. The courses have grown from year to year and now embrace more than 300 lectures during each school year. Their educational value is widely recognized, though they are popular in character. By bringing large numbers of adults to the schools they were to give a more intimate knowledge of the school work to parents and friends of pupils and to spread the neighborhood center idea, tending to inspire city residence communities to work together for civic betterment.

The following names taken from the Student's Directory may be of interest to members of the class of 1881:

Raymond Elder Robinson, '08, *me*.
 Bayard Macknet Beach, 4, *ee*.
 George Davis Beardsley, 4 *law*.
 Kenneth Hammet Talbot, 4, *ce*.
 Frederick William Weston, 3, *ee*.
 Harold Crawford Hill, 2, *med*.
 Grace Clark Armstrong, 1, *hsc*.
 Mildred Virginia Talbot, 1, *la*.
 Eugene Wright Richardson, 1, *ee*.

1882

N. S. Spencer, 112 East Green street, Champaign Illinois, Secretary

Mail addressed to Abia J. Sharp, *me*, at Harrisville, Missouri, does not reach him.

Con R. Huntly, ex-'82, baseball expert, is sheriff of Beadle county, South Dakota. His address is Huron, South Dakota.

1883

Judson F. Going, 221 Fremont street, Chicago, Secretary

H. L. McCune, *la*, retired from the bench of the Circuit Court of Jackson county, Missouri, January 1. His term expired at that time, and he was not a candidate for re-election.

1884

Miss Katurah Sim, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Ella U. Barber, *la*, formerly located at Chicago as solicitor for the New York Life Insurance company, has purchased a poultry ranch at Kenwood, California. She is principal of the Kenwood schools, and is living on and superintending the ranch. She is so well pleased with California that she is making an effort to establish a U. of I. colony in her immediate neighborhood.

Cora Hill, *la*, and sister Addie, have purchased the ranch adjoining the one owned by Miss Barber. Miss Cora Hill is stenographer in the Agricultural College of the University of California. After January her address will be Kenwood, California.

Dr. Alma Braucher, *nh*, writes from her home at Lincoln, Illinois, that Miss Barber is trying to persuade her to join them and become the colony doctor.

L. N. Sizer, *ce*, and his brother, O. B. Sizer, well-known horse fanciers of Fisher, Illinois, carried away several of the honors at the international horse show held in Chicago early in December. They were awarded prizes in fifteen entries, receiving first, second, third, fourth and fifth premiums.

Georgetta Kemball (Murray) is living at Longmont, Colorado. She, with her husband and children, went there four years ago, in an effort to improve her health. She has entirely recovered her health. Mrs. Murray anticipates a return to Illinois in June.

Last July an Alumni association of the U. of I. was organized at Berkeley, California. Among those present were Ella U. Barber, Cora J. Hill, Mrs. Josephine Krause Chalfont, and Mrs. Lola Ellis Forsythe, '84, Charles Woodforth, '85, and James O. Davis, '86.

1888

Miss Mary C. McLellan, Champaign, Illinois
Secretary

James Aubery, ex-'88, is advertising manager of *Domestic Engineering*, a technical paper devoted to methods of fire-proof construction and means of preventing fires.

The *Engineering Record* of December 19, has the following item:

Mr. Lincoln Bush has resigned the office of chief engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, in order to engage in consulting engineering work, with offices in the Metropolitan Life Building, New York City. He was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1888 and received the degree of Doctor of Engineering from that university in 1904. For two years after his graduation he was an assistant engineer on location surveys for the Union Pacific R. R., and then served a year with Dr. E. L. Correll on bridge work, both in the shop and in the field. From 1891 to 1896 he was in charge of the estimating, designing and drafting department of the Chicago office of the Pittsburg Bridge Co., and then acted for three years as assistant engineer to the bridge engineer of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and then became acting division engineer of the Iowa division of that road. He then joined the staff of the Lackawanna R. R., with which he has been connected for the last ten years, first as bridge engineer, then as principal assistant engineer and bridge engineer, and for nearly six years as chief engineer. During this time the road has been converted from a line with sharp curves, heavy grades and light track to a trunk line for the heaviest traffic, the plans for its yards and terminals have been revised and great improvements in them inaugurated, and plans have been made for grade-cross-

1885

Mrs. Jessie Plank Thompson, Winamac, Indiana,
Secretary

1886

S. Foster Bullard, Tacoma, Washington, Secretary

Luther Thompson, *cc*, vice-president and manager of the Marion Land company, Winamac, Indiana, is one of the pioneer peppermint raisers of Pulaski county, Indiana, where the raising of this delightful ingredient of the seductive Jelup and the mollifying lozenge is raised in large quantities. Mr. Thompson last year had twenty acres and next year will put in one hundred acres. He is erecting a peppermint still and will have it in operation in time for the next crop.

1887

Mrs. Angie Gayman Weston, 601 East Daniel Street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Bruce Fink is professor of botany at Miami University. He writes that he is busily engaged on the flora of the Miami valley, continuing the work begun by Professor A. P. Morgan, who died a year ago. He has also begun some licheno-ecologic work in the mountains near Berea, Kentucky. Other projects on hand are bibliography of North American lichenology which he hopes to be able to finish eventually, and some systematic work on the lichens. His address is 504 Maple avenue, Oxford, Ohio.

ing elimination wherever such work is necessary, some very heavy work of this sort being already completed. Mr. Bush has also introduced in this time a new type of trainsheds which at once came into marked favor, and a new type of tunnel track construction.

1889

Miss Amy Coffeen, Champaign, Illinois. Secretary

Frederick M. Bennett, *la*, is now in the tenth year of his service as minister of the Unitarian church in Lawrence, Kansas. He has published for some time a monthly paper, *The Open Way*.

N. A. Weston, *la*, assistant Professor of Economics in the University has been appointed Assistant Director of the Courses in Business Administration.

Horace Dunaway, *cc*, in the engineering service of the U. S. government, is looking after the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, which is to be completed during the coming summer.

L. S. Ross, *sci*, head of the department of biology at Drake University, where he went in the fall of 1892, has for the past three years been secretary of the Iowa Academy of Science and has been director of the Auxiliary State Bacteriological laboratory since its establishment two years ago in Des Moines.

A. E. Walker, D. D., ex-'89, is located at Anthony, Kansas. He recently built a new home and sanitarium.

1890

Thomas Arkle Clark, Urbana, Illinois. Secretary

Walter I. Manny, *lc*, was recently re-elected a member of the State Legislature, this time as a member of the upper house.

The address of John W. Beardsley

is changed to Twin Oaks, Merriam, Kansas.

E. S. Keene, *mc*, is now dean of the Agricultural College of North Dakota. He has a son, Phillip H. Keene, Jr., born October 8, 1906, but not previously reported to the *Quarterly*.

P. A. Schoefer, *ce*, is engaged in general engineering work at Parral, Mexico. The climate seems to agree with him, for he tips the scales at two hundred twenty pounds.

The address of C. H. Snyder, *cc*, is 2713 Forest avenue, Berkeley, California. His business address is 6668 Humboldt Bank building, San Francisco.

Robert W. Cornelison, *chem*, was married on June 17, 1906 to Miss Alice Louridge of Peoria, Illinois, (Vassar, '05.) They have a daughter, Margaret Louridge, born June 21, 1907. Their address is 60 Monroe street, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

L. F. Ter Bush, *la*, who was in the newspaper business for a number of years after his graduation, is now with the City Fuel company, American Trust building, Chicago.

G. P. Clinton, *sci*, who is still with the Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Connecticut, recently spent two months at Harvard University working on the brown tailed moth for the state of Massachusetts.

R. C. Wilson, *sci*, spent the summer abroad in medical study.

William Frederickson, ex-'90, is now a judge at Los Angeles, California.

Felix Lewis, ex-'90, is manager of a machine shop in Los Angeles.

1891

C. A. Shamel, Editor *Orange Judd Farmer*, Chicago, Illinois, Secretary

Glenn M. Hobbs, *la*, is still with the University of Chicago and seems to be

making good. He thoroughly enjoys his work and has a host of friends.

A typographical error made in an item in the last *Quarterly* says that T. J. Howorth, *la*, is editor and manager of the Chicago *Tribune*. While T. J. wouldn't object to being manager and editor of this great paper, he feels that the item should be corrected. He is editor and manager of the Chester *Tribune*—a paper which he considers fully equal in many respects to the Chicago *Tribune*, but of course he does not desire to sail under false colors. He takes this opportunity of correcting the error.

Frank H. Eno, *ce*, is in the civil engineering department of the Ohio state university at Columbus. He says that he is working along as usual and that since his family consists of only himself and wife, he has very little of interest to report. He suggests that the class of '91 plan for a reunion in 1911, this being the twentieth anniversary.

Thomas H. Barclay, *chem.* writes from Santiago, Chili, as follows, under date of November 2: "Your letter of September 17th received only last week. This reply will go by Steamship California on November 4th via Panama. It requires about three months to get a reply from here. I received the sample copy of the *Quarterly* some time ago and sent in my subscription. I am very glad to see that we have such a good alumni journal; it indicates a lively association such as Illinois should have. Mrs. Barclay and I are the only U. of I. people in Chili so far as I know. Our son, Bertram, is now completing his second year in a good German school. He is ten years old and his work is all in German and Spanish, but we hope later on to make him a good citizen of the United States. I am smelter superintendent with the Mining

Exploration company, building a copper smelter in Tinguiririca Valley, Chili, to treat ore from the Company's mines in the Argentine. I hope to hear of Taft's election by a good solid majority. From cable dispatches to the local papers I judge that he is sure to win.

1892

F. G. Carnahan. Chamber of Commerce Building
Minneapolis, Minn., Secretary

J. W. Page, *ce*, has retired from the firm of Page and Shnable, General Contractors, and doing business at 1031 Stock Exchange building, Chicago.

1893

J. G. Mozier, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

John T. Stewart, *ce*, has been elected Professor of Agricultural Engineering and Physics in the Minnesota Experiment Station and College of Agriculture. Mr. Stewart has spent over five years with the U. S. Geological Survey. In 1904 he was appointed to a position in the office of the Experiment Stations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and has done thorough work in drainage investigations along the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and the Red river of the North, and in connection with drainage projects in South Dakota, Arkansas, Mississippi, New York, and Florida.

1894

Dr. L. Pearl Boggs, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

The address of E. W. Morris, *la*, is Trinidad, Washington.

1895

H. C. Arms, 26 Michigan Street, Chicago, Illinois, Secretary

Frank E. King, *la*, has charge of the classes in trigonometry, analytics, and calculus in the Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas.

The address of E. K. Hiles, *me*, is

changed to 327 Stratford street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

J. B. Bassett, ex-'95, is U. S. junior engineer in charge of the Moline improvement on the Mississippi river.

Adolph Hemplé, *sci*, professor in the Agricultural Institute of San Palo, Brazil, was appointed by President James to represent the University at the first Pan-American Scientific congress held in Santiago, Chili, on December 25. His address is Campinas, Brazil.

1896

Mrs. Amelia Alpiner Stern, Champaign, Illinois
Secretary

The address of Bertha V. Forbes, *sci*, is 5504 Everett avenue, Chicago.

The address of Georgiana Bennett, *chem*, is 5504 Everett avenue, Chicago.

The engagement of D. H. Carnahan, *la*, to Miss Mable C. Johnson has been announced. Miss Johnson is a fellow in Romance languages.

1897

[The Executivs Committee has as yet found no member both willing and able to serve as Secretary of this class.]

The address of Marinda Ice (Middleton), *la*, is Eagle Lake, Texas.

S. K. Kerns, *la*, is Head Master of the Country Day School For Boys of Boston. His address is Nonantum Hill, Newton, Massachusetts.

H. V. Carpenter, *ee*, professor of Physics in the State College at Pullman, Washington, has recently written a comprehensive outline of the physics course of the modern high school. It is published by the department of Education of the state.

1898

Rufus Walker, 415 16th street, Moline, Illinois.
Secretary

H. J. Naper, *ae*, is an architectural draftsman with Holabird & Roche in Chicago.

1899

O. A. Leutwiler, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

The address of Mason H. Newell, *la*, is changed from Springfield, Illinois, to St. Paul, Minnesota, care West Publishing company.

The address of Emma Rhoads (Nickoley), *la*, is 727 West street, Ottawa, Illinois.

Edith Clark (Burr), *la*, has moved to Spokane, Washington, where her husband is in charge of a western branch of Burr, Patterson & Co. Her address is South 2414 Manito boulevard.

Edna Fairchild, *lib*, is at the Art Institute, Chicago.

George Dodds, *ee*, is with the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway company. His address is 536 Oakwood avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

R. W. Weirick, *arch*, has returned from San Francisco to New York, taking with him a wife. His address is 1142 Madison avenue.

L. D. Hall, *ag*, and J. E. Meharry, *sci*, were pall-bearers at the funeral of Frances Green (Hoagland), '01, wife of J. K. Hoagland, on December 26.

1900

Miss Nellie McWilliams, 38 Second South street
Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Helen L. Price, *lib*, has changed her address from Merrill, Wisconsin, to Butte, Montana. She is doing special English work in the High School there.

The address of Horace R. Dougherty, *law*, is Provident building, Tacoma, Washington.

The address of Guy R. Radley, *ce*, is 207 Fifteenth street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

1901

Frank W. Scott, Urbana, Secretary

Katherine Layton, *la*, is teaching Latin in the township high school at Harrisburg, Illinois.

Howard T. Graber, *chem*, has changed his home address to 727 east Congress street, Detroit, Michigan.

Jay H. Burdick, *ag*, is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Pitkin county, Colorado. For several years he was in the government forestry service, his last appointment taking him to the Holy Cross forest reserve in western Colorado.

Fannie Etta Jones, *lib*, who has been cataloging and arranging the library of Huron College, Huron, South Dakota, began work in the Syracuse library with the new year.

A. L. Marsh, ex-'01, with the Hoskins Electric company, Chicago, has recently gained notice in the electrical world by the discovery of a metal which may be used advantageously in the manufacture of thermometers.

Frank G. Frost, *ce*, with the Ford, Bacon, and Davis company, is now located at Little Rock, Arkansas. Within the past year he has done work for the company at Birmingham, Alabama, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Pine Bluffs, Arkansas.

C. J. Hays, *ce*, and F. W. Scott, *la*, were pall-bearers at the funeral of Frances Green (Hoagland), on December 26.

1902

L. E. Parker, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Ethel Dobbins, *la*, who went to China last year as a Y. W. C. A. secretary has been quite ill, and has been for sometime with friends in Japan.

L. A. Waterbury, *ce*, professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Arizona, has prepared recently a manual of instructions for the use of students in cement laboratory practice which has been commented on favorably by the technical press.

The address of John J. Harman, *me*, is changed from Kewanee, Illinois, to

Room 1821, Frick building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

William Crocker, *sci*, is now instructor in plant physiology in the University of Chicago.

Laura Gibbs, *lib*, formerly of Radcliff, is now at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

The marriage of J. D. White and Ethel Lindley will take place in Urbana on February 1.

1903

Roy W. Rutt, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Clarence Green, *la*, is teaching English in the Tacoma, Washington, high school.

George A. Powers, *la*, is secretary and a director of the Benton Brick company at Benton, Illinois.

The address of Mae Allen (Tullock), *la*, is 908 west Green street, Urbana.

Ernest R. Bear, *ce*, is with the Cummings Reinforced Concrete Construction company at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

George C. Habermeyer, *ce*, is instructor in municipal and sanitary engineering at the University.

W. E. Ramsey, *ce*, is a member of the Lock Bar Steel Concrete company, 1130 Commercial National Bank building, Chicago.

Fred E. Rightor, *ce*, is chief engineer of the Consolidated Indiana Coal company at Hymera, Indiana.

W. P. Ireland, *ce*, is in the employ of the Milwaukee Railway, investigating water powers along the Missoula river in western Montana and the St. Joe river in northern Idaho, with a view to developing hydro-electric power for operating trains through the Bitter Root mountains. His address is Hotel Review, Spokane, Washington.

G. L. Sawyer, *ce*, is a member of the Northwestern Engineering Corporation of Seattle and Spokane, Washington.

L. F. Beers, *ce*, is head of the Beers Engineering and Equipment company at 241-243 Granite building, Rochester, New York. They represent the Leader Pneumatic Water Supply systems, Atwood Vacuum Cleaner company, and Pittsburg Gage and Supply company.

H. W. Whitsitt, *arch*, is an architect in the Chase block, Moline, Illinois.

Caroline Langworthy, *lib*, has left the Iowa State University library to act as state organizer for the Iowa Commission with headquarters at Des Moines.

L. F. Larson, *sci*, is now living at Peoria, Illinois.

The engagement of Lois Franklin, *la*, to A. W. Stoolman, ex-'95, was announced in December. Miss Franklin is teaching English in the Champaign High School and Mr. Stoolman is a general contractor. He had the contract for the Y. M. C. A. building, the Alpha Tau Omega, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon houses.

R. B. Grove, *law*, in December was re-elected city attorney for the city of Hillyard for the year 1909.

A. E. Hauter, *law*, Rockford, Illinois, assistant state's attorney of Winnebago county, has made a tour of the west, and is now making a similar tour of the south and east. Upon his return to Rockford he expects to open an office for the practice of law.

S. J. Haight, Jr., *ag*, is married and is running a 600 acre farm at Earlville, Illinois.

Stella Bennett, *lib*, has resigned her position in the Order department at the University Library, the resignation to take effect February 1, 1909, in order to accept a position as assistant cataloger in the University of California Library at Berkeley, California.

Edwin C. Briggs, *me*, is assistant professor of mechanical engineering in the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado.

1904

R. E. Schreiber, 812 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Secretary

The address of Clara E. Trimble, *la*, is 11346 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of Agnes Hunt (Tuttle), *la*, is Waucoma, Iowa.

J. W. Davis, *ce*, is with Huehl & Schmidt, architects, Chicago.

G. H. Rump, *ce*, is in the subway division of the city engineering department of Chicago.

The address of J. C. Worrel, *ce*, and Elizabeth Mandville Worrel is 2545 North Winchester avenue, Chicago.

C. H. Sheldon, *me*, is engineer of the Kewanee Water Supply Company of Kewanee, Illinois.

The address of Frank L. Drew, *me*, is 1126 North Gooding street, LaSalle, Illinois.

John T. Vawter, *arch*, is spending a year in Paris studying architecture.

The address of Burton B. Wilcox, *chem*, is changed from Omaha, Nebraska, to 3421 Broadway, Kansas City, Missouri.

Rena Lucas (Whitsitt), *lib*, lives at 1729 Eleventh avenue, Moline, Illinois.

R. M. Elder, ex-'04, who has spent the past two years on railroad work in the Philippines, returned to the United States this fall. Mr. Elder came home via China, India, Egypt, and Europe. He expects to be in this country indefinitely.

Otto Kuelche, ex-'04, is in the office of Major C. S. Riche, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Rock Island.

1905

Thomas D. Casserly, 553 east Webster street, Chicago, Secretary

Ira Webster, *la*, has been appointed Director of Religious Work of the central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, and began his duties about the first of November.

C. P. A. Lonergan, *ce*, Imlay, Neva-

da, is division engineer of construction of the Southern Pacific Railway.

Hugo Schmidt, *ce*, is engineer for the Chicago City Railway company in charge of car barn construction.

The address of Thomas M. Davidson, *ce*, is changed from Antonito, Colorado, to Champaign.

F. A. Randall, *ce*, is employed in the Engineering Department of the Chicago Sanitary District, with an office in the American Trust building, Chicago.

E. T. Renner's, *ce*, address is Room 532, 280 LaSalle street, Chicago.

W. H. Roney, *ce*, has opened an office at 557 Monadnock building, and is engaged in consulting engineering practice.

The marriage of F. S. Sawyer, *se*, and Edith Spray, '07, will take place on February 6.

"Freddie" Palmeyer, *me*, reports a very successful year in the sales department of the Heine Steam Roller Company.

George Bascom, *m se*, is located at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and is employed in the office of the city engineer. Mr. Bascom also holds an interest in a rock quarry at the same place.

Virginia Richeson, *hsc*, is teaching household science in the Freeport, Illinois, high school.

The address of Margaret Elizabeth Grafius (Birkhoff), *lib*, is 1214 West Johnson street, Madison, Wisconsin.

W. H. Caton, ex-'05, is in business for himself, having an office at 309 Oxford building, Chicago.

L. R. Stowe, ex-'05, presented a paper before the Western Society of Engineers on October 7, 1908. His subject was Methods of Studying the Heat Absorbing Properties of Steam Boilers.

R. M. Foskett, ex-'05, is connected with the mechanical department of Holabird & Roche, architects, Monadnock building, Chicago.

S. H. Wimberger, ex-'05, is employed with the Chicago Telephone company, 209 Washington street.

T. W. Holman, ex-'05, has moved to Seattle, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Stowe are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter at their home, 1388 Wilton avenue, Chicago.

1906

Paul E. Howe, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary George Chapin, Champaign, Ill., Assistant Secy

Russell Smith, *la*, is Y. M. C. A. secretary at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

J. A. Fairchild, *la*, is principal of the high school at Oceana, Virginia.

Elizabeth Graff, *la*, spent the months of November and December among her friends at the University. Her address is Port Huron, Michigan.

Ambrose G. Grandpre, *ce*, is in charge of some concrete construction work on the C. M. & St. P. railway in the Bitter Root mountains.

The address of M. R. Kays, *ce*, is changed from Mitchell, Nebraska, to 510 North Sixth street, Phoenix, Arizona.

The address of Henry R. Armeling, *ce*, is changed from Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Niles City, Montana.

N. R. Jacobson, *ce*, has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. A. Smith, principal Assistant Engineer of the C. & W. I. railway at Chicago.

Morgan H. Brightman, *ee*, of Elgin, was elected surveyor for Kane county in the fall election.

E. E. Bullard, *ee*, is engaged in electrical work in the state of Washington.

Lewis H. Wood, *me*, is living at 16 Langdon street, Madison, Wisconsin.

D. B. A. Graham, *mse*, K. D. Waldo, *la*, and R. C. Llewellyn, *ae*, were among the '06 men who visited the

University at the time of the Northwestern game.

Senior Roberto Rodriguez, *ac*, has been appointed to a government position by the authorities of Old Mexico as government architect at a salary of \$6,000 a year. At present he is employed in St. Louis and will not take up his new position until next June.

L. H. Adams, *chem*, who has been doing geological survey work at the University has gone to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and will be connected with the Carnegie Institute there.

Leonard F. Wise, *ag*, since his graduation engaged in business with a brother in Chicago, has recently entered the lumber business at Rocky Ford, Colorado.

James M. Boyle, *law*, for the last two years assistant to the state's attorney of Vermilion county, has decided to remain in Danville and will open an office there for the practice of his profession.

Thurlow G. Essington, *law*, is practicing law at Streator, Illinois.

Marion Bell, *lib*, has left Bryn Mawr and is cataloger in the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

O'ga Wyeth, *lib*, is periodical assistant in the University library.

Elizabeth Forrest, *lib*, is on leave of absence from the library on account of ill health.

Edna White, *hsc*, is in the department of household science at the Ohio State University.

The address of Roscoe C. Main, *med*, is 28 Mellen street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The secretary has not the address of the following people; if any one can supply them will he please do so—Johanna C. M. Christianson, *la*, Erasius E. Smith, *la*, Ralph S. Strong, *me*, Julius E. Schoeller *ee*, and Milton R. Wright, *ee*.

There are about twenty members of the class of '06 in and about the University:

M. L. Enger, *ee*, is instructor in Theoretical and Applied Mechanics; George Chapin, *la*, is assistant editor of the Champaign *Daily News*; Ward R. Robinson, *me*, is assistant in the Engineering Experiment Station; Guy Hubbard, *la*, is advertising man with F. K. Robeson; O. S. Watkins, *chem*, is Assistant Chief in Horticultural Chemistry in the Agricultural Experiment station; Edith Leonard, *arch*, is curator of library and collections in the Department of Architecture; T. H. Armine, *ee*, is assistant in the Engineering Experiment station. His work on Lighting Country Houses by Private Electric Plants was embodied in a recent bulletin of that station; Henry W. Hachmeister, *chem*, is instructor in swimming and assistant chemist in the Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry; Jesse M. Barnhart *chem*, is assistant chemist in Dairy Husbandry; Chester W. Richards, *law*, is practicing law in Urbana; Harry C. Allison, *ag*, is instructor in Animal Husbandry; Fred G. Allison, *ag*, is assistant in the Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry; L. V. James, *ee*, is assistant in Electrical Engineering; F. W. Gill, *chem*, is first assistant in the Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry; Alfred R. Bench, *me*, is instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

Arthur T. Remick, ex-'06, has reopened his office at 5 West 31st street, New York, after a long trip abroad for travel and study.

J. R. Murphy, ex-'06, is with the Western Electric company. His address is 613 Wyandotte street, Kansas City, Missouri.

The address of M. B. Case, *cc*, is changed from Vancouver, B. C., to 510 Ravine avenue, Peoria, Illinois.

1907

Thomas E. Gill, 6049 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Seey
Jeanette L. Worthen, *la.*, is principal
of the Amboy high school.

Mabel Moore, *la.*, is teaching Latin
in the Clinton high school.

R. V. Ross, *la.*, is attending the Harvard Law school. He will graduate in 1910.

Ruth E. Brown, *la.*, is teaching history and science in the Amboy high school.

M. E. Vasen, *la.*, graduates in June from the Northwestern Law school as does W. S. Wakefield, *la.*

The address of C. S. Pillsbury, *la.*, is 2144 West 103rd street, Chicago. He is employed by the Chicago Bridge and Iron Works.

R. R. Helm, *la.*, will graduate from the University of Chicago Law School in August. Helm was a guide in Yellowstone Park last summer. He escaped the Lone Bandit by pleading insolvency.

Mail addressed to Tuscola, Illinois will reach W. J. Wardall, *la.*

Helen M. Eaton, *la.*, will receive mail addressed to 533 West Erwin street, Tyer, Texas.

E. W. Buxton, *ce.*, has a government position in the Philippines.

Merle J. Trees, *ce.*, is in the engineering department of the Chicago Bridge and Iron company.

The address of Frank L. Bodwell, *ce.*, is Carbondale, Colorado.

C. C. Westfall, *ce.*, is in the drafting department of the Illinois Central railroad at Chicago.

Jerry Cermax, *ce.*, refereed a game of football at DePaul university this fall. He is still at it.

H. C. Haungs, *ce.*, is working for the Harman Engineering company of Peoria. His home address is 118 Linn street.

H. B. Bushnell, *ce.*, R. M. Burkhalter, *ce.*, C. James, *ce.*, C. A. Foreman, *ce.*,

and F. A. Pruitt, *ce.*, were in Memphis during the summer. "Bush" has quit baseball.

Mail addressed to W. C. Ford, *sci.*, at Tonica, Illinois, will reach him.

G. T. ("Dutch") Beyer, *chem.*, is with the Armour company, Chicago, as chemist.

A. N. Bennett, *chem.*, is with the State Pure Food commission as chemist. His home address is 9720 Prospect avenue.

Florence Somers, *la.*, sailed from San Francisco, November 10, as a missionary to China. Her station will be Chentu, West China.

Jeanette S. Chestnut, *la.*, is teaching English in the Atlanta, Illinois, High School.

The home address of A. B. Clark, *la.*, is Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

D. A. Clingan, *la.*, is in Leland Stanford law school. His home address is Georgetown, Illinois.

The home address of P. A. Crihfield, *lit.*, is Atlanta, Illinois.

W. F. Barnett, *la.*, is in his second year in the law school at Illinois.

Edith Spray, *lib.*, and Fred Sawyer, *ce.*'05, will be married on February 6.

Lottie Hess, *la.*, is religious director in the St. Louis Young Women's Christian association.

Ethel Lendrum, *la.*, is teaching domestic science in the public schools at Watseka, Illinois.

Elizabeth Burnside, *lib.*, is at present organizing the library Bradley Polytechnic Institute at Peoria, Illinois.

F. G. Hoffman, *ce.*, is in partnership with R. E. Townsend under the name of Hoffman and Townsend, at Marion, Illinois. They are now engaged in general contracting work. During the summer they were busy filling a contract for paving the streets of the city. Hoffman has married and is the father of a boy.

C. R. Logan, *ce*, was in Panama in a government position till last June, when he came back to the U. S. His present address is not on the secretary's books.

James W. McMannis, *ce*, is working in Chicago at the Illinois Steel works. He can be found at 622 LaSalle street, Chicago.

The last address of H. S. Peck, *ce*, was 901 Pearl street, Joplin, Missouri.

C. H. Tornquist, *ce*, is doing engineering work at Boise, Idaho.

F. S. Donnerberger, *ce*, has not been heard from by the secretary. His home address is 3608 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

The home address of F. A. Cox, *ce*, is Box 176, Moline, Illinois.

Mail addressed to 1132 Lake avenue, Willmette, Illinois, will reach A. B. Casey, *ce*.

J. W. Andree, *ce*, is working in Chicago. His present address is not on the records of the class.

Burt T. Anderson, *ce*, when he last reported to the secretary was in Swissvale, Pennsylvania, with the Union Switch and Signal company.

G. Earl Brownson, *ce*, and Daisy D. Irwin, *la*, were married last fall. They are living at 6902 Washington avenue, Chicago.

Alexander H. Gunn, *me*, who until recently was connected with the Wallace Machinery company of Champaign, has taken a position with the Green Engineering company of Chicago.

Alvin Schaller, *me*, is with the Central Coal and Coke company, whose offices are in the Keith and Berry building, Kansas City, Missouri.

The address of E. R. Evans, *me*, is changed from Rockford, Illinois, to 86 Edmund Place, Detroit, Michigan.

W. B. Lazear, *me*, is employed on the new westward extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul rail-

way with headquarters at Tekoa, Washington.

The last heard of Frank L. Donigan, *me*, he was draftsman for the Burlington railroad in their general office in Chicago.

John T. Erwin, *me*, is employed at John Deere and Company works, Moline, Illinois. His home address is Cutler, Illinois.

The address of Stanley P. Farwell, *ce*, is changed from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, to Danville, Kentucky.

The address of F. E. Dixon, *ce*, is Hillsdale, Idaho.

T. F. (Dorothy) Dodds, *ee*, is electrical draftsman at the U. S. Naval Training Station, North Chicago, Illinois. Since the members of the class last heard from his Dorothy narrowly escaped death by the bursting of a wheel. His residence is still 733 County street, Waukegan, Illinois, however.

Walter Grierson, *ae*, lives at 754 Monroe street, Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is employed at the Crown Iron Works Company as draftsman.

The address of E. E. Chester, *ag*, is 717 University avenue, Champaign, Illinois.

E. E. ("Heine") Stultz, *ag*, is still working. He lives at 724 Emerson street, Evanston, Illinois.

Mail addressed to G. S. David, *ag*, at Onarga, Illinois, will reach him.

C. W. Yeck, *prep med*, is in the Chicago University Medical School. His address is 5757 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

W. C. Ewan, *law*, has been employed as assistant state's attorney at Kewanee, Illinois.

The address of Charles L. Meharry, *ag*, is changed from To'ono, Illinois, to Attica, Indiana.

The address of Burns, *sci*, is Sixth and Broadway, Pekin, Illinois.

Flora F. Carr, ex-'07, has resigned at

Charles City, Iowa, and become librarian of the Grinnell Iowa Public Library.

Mrs. Mary McLellan Snushall, ex-'07 *lib*, has returned from Santiago, Chili, and has been organizing libraries in various places. Her present address is Rock Island, Illinois.

H. W. Gray, ex-'07, is instructor in civil engineering at the University of Missouri. He is married, and his address is 104 South Williams street, Columbia, Missouri.

At the smoker given by the Engineer's Club, an Alumni Association in Chicago, on the evening before the Illinois-Chicago football game, the '07 men were the most numerous. The same was true at the first meeting of the Illinois Club at Chicago University Commons in November. '07 still leads. At the weekly Thursday luncheon in held at the Boston Oyster House, the '07 men are present in full numbers.

1908

B. A. Strauch, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

C. B. Busey, *la*, is taking graduate work in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

C. R. Dewey, *la*, is among those announced as pledges to Theta Kappa Nu, the honorary law fraternity.

Miss Jessie Toland, *la*, is teaching English in the Clinton High School.

E. G. Ryan, *la*, is now engaged in the printograph and circular business in Springfield, Illinois.

J. P. Butler, *la*, has returned to his home at Monticello, after a summer spent in Europe.

Carrie M. Hill, *la*, has a high school position at Centerville, South Dakota.

Spike Hunt, *la*, has given up the position of advertising manager for Jos. Kuhn & Company and accepted a similar position with Siegel Cooper & Company of Chicago.

C. H. W. Smith, *ce*, is a member of

the firm of Dow and Smith, civil engineers and surveyors with an office at Blanca, Colorado. His postoffice address is Fort Garland, Colorado.

Claude E. Winn, *ce*, has a position with the Central Colorado Power company, at present building an immense water power tunnel at Shoshone, Colorado.

The address of Milton H. McCoy, *ce*, is changed from Chicago Heights, to Houston, Texas.

Fred J. Rouston, *ce*, is with the Toledo plant of the American Bridge company at Toledo, Ohio.

C. M. Slaymaker, *ce*, is with the Illinois State Highway Commission at Springfield, Illinois.

H. J. Powers, *ce*, is with the Lake Constance company of Chicago.

J. A. Long, *ce*, is working for the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron company at Leavenworth, Kansas.

J. A. Neuman, *ce*, is working for the Springfield Light and Power company at Springfield, Illinois.

Lee H. Hazard, *ee*, has a position with the Oberoiene Automobile company of East Moline, Illinois.

M. R. Haynes, *ee*, is engaged in engineering work at Seattle, Washington.

E. H. Munger, *me*, is in the employ of the Moline Plow company at Moline, Illinois.

The address of Fred Terrill, *me*, is 2005 Westlake boulevard, Seattle, Washington.

R. E. Robinson, *me*, research fellow in the Engineering Experiment station is conducting a series of experiments to determine the ignition temperature of various gases and their mixtures.

The address of H. G. Hobbs, *ce*, has been changed from Pontiac, Illinois, to 31 Kuder avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of J. L. Stair, *ee*, is 6237 Kimbark avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

R. E. Deets, *ee*, is with the designing department of the International Harvester Company's plant at Sterling, Illinois.

The address of Clarence E. Wickerham, *ee*, is St. James, Minnesota.

K. E. Helstrom, *ee*, has accepted a position in Chicago.

Ward E. Hall, *ee*, is general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the Colorado Agricultural College at Ft. Collins, Colorado.

A. J. Harris, *ee*, of Helena, Montana, has a position as railway engineer at Seattle, Washington.

F. S. Lodge, *chem*, has a position in the chemical laboratory of Armour & Company at Chicago.

George Bouyoucos, *ag*, is doing graduate work in soil physics at Cornell University.

R. L. Latzer, *ag*, is taking post graduate work at Cornell.

Lois Swigart, *la*, is teaching history in the high school at Centralia, Illinois.

Elizabeth V. Griswold, *la*, is principal of the East Mendota high school.

Florence Brundage, *la*, is doing special work in cataloging in the University library.

Ida Lange, *la*, is now in Chicago at the Armour Institute library.

Winifred Bannon, *la*, is teaching in the high school at Joliet, Illinois.

The address of Nell F. Taylor, *la*, is Box 611, Enid, Oklahoma.

Howard C. Williams, *la*, is on the editorial staff of the *Chieftain*, at Pueblo, Colorado. From September 1 to November 1 he was confined in the St. Mary's hospital of that city with a serious siege of typhoid fever returning later to his home at Elgin, Illinois, to recuperate.

Grace McMahon, *lib*, has been appointed to the staff of the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Clara L. Gridley, *lib*, is in the order

department of the University library.

Maynie Batterson, *lib*, is organizing the library at Mt. Morris Colleg^a, Mt. Morris, Illinois.

Elizabeth T. Stout, *lib*, is cataloging at the University.

Ethel Bond, *lib sci*, is cataloging in the library at Northwestern University.

C. J. Moynihan, *law*, has formed a partnership with S. S. Sherman, a lawyer at Montrose, Co'orado. He was formerly located at Gunnison.

H. A. Moran, *law*, is engaged in the practice of law at Canton, Illinois.

Paul J. Hanzlick, *sci*, is research assistant to Professor Torald Sollmann in pharmacology at the Western Reserve Medical school, Cleveland, Ohio.

R. D. Glasgow, *sci*, and H. Glasgow, *sci*, are assistants in entomology at the University.

The address of Roy E. Taylor, *ag*, and Grace Murphy (Taylor), *la*, is 5816 Calumet avenue, Chicago.

Lida Broomhall, ex-'08, has left the University of Michigan library and is now in the catalog department of Columbia Universtiy, New York.

Helen L. Webb, ex-'08 is supervisor of drawing in the public schools at Franklin, Indiana.

R. B. Swezey, ex-'08, is completing his course at the Colorado School of Mines. In a recent election he was chosen president of the junior class, one of the high honors at Golden.

Members of the class of 1908 living in Champaign and Urbana and vicinity met together at a dinner at the Beardsley on the first Wednesday evening in November, and at that time decided to make the gathering a monthly affair. Accordingly it was arranged to have a meeting at the Beardsley hotel on the first Wednesday of each month, and to invite all members of the class who could attend to come at the hour of 6:15 p. m. on these days. The two

dinners already given have been well attended, and if you happen to be in Champaign on one of these evenings, come to the Beardsley.

—
1875

According to the Champaign *Gazette* Senator Henry M. Dunlap has declined the chairmanship of the Senate committee on appropriations because of his interest in the appropriations the University will ask for. "If he held the chairmanship of that committee, members in charge of other appropriation bills might be jealous and would probably imagine he used his official position in favor of the University's bills to the detriment of interests in

which they were directly concerned. This would likely breed opposition which might more easily be avoided if he were not at the head of that particular committee. The reasoning is very likely correct. At least Senator Dunlap, in stepping aside, has shown a commendable spirit of self-abnegation by foregoing personal honors in hope of the better promoting the welfare of his constituents and of the great institution in which the whole state is so deeply interested."

Senator Dunlap has been chairman of the Senate caucus committee through the interesting and stormy opening days of the present session.

MARRIAGES

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| 1900 | Guy R. Radley, <i>ee</i> , to Della G. Converse, on June 10, 1908, at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. | Barnhart, <i>la</i> '08 on November 25, 1908, at Urbana, Illinois. |
| 1903 | Lucia A. Stevens, <i>la</i> , to Roy J. DeMotte, <i>sci</i> '03, on December 30, 1908. | 1907 Harold D. Hughes, <i>ag</i> , to Lulu M. Lego, <i>law</i> '03, on October 14, 1908, at New Orleans, Louisiana |
| 1903 | L. F. Larson, <i>sci</i> , to Clara Bodinson, on December 3, 1908, at Galva, Illinois. | 1907 Mer'e J. Treese <i>ce</i> , to Emily Nichols, <i>lib</i> '05, on January 2, 1909, at Chicago, Illinois. |
| 1903 | George A. Powers, <i>la</i> , to Nelle E. Pope, on November 21, 1908, at Benton, Illinois. | 1907 Halver Straight, <i>me</i> , to Ethel Hoge, <i>lib</i> '08, on January 1, 1909, at Chicago, Illinois. |
| 1903 | Lulu M. Lego, <i>law</i> , to Harold D. Hughes, <i>ag</i> '07, on October 14, 1908, at New Orleans, Louisiana. | 1908 B. K. Cogh'an, <i>ce</i> , to Oro Fellows on November 7, 1908, at Kankakee, Illinois. |
| 1904 | F. H. Doeden, <i>la</i> , to Nellie Render of El Paso, Illinois. | 1908 Pearl Barnhart, <i>lit</i> , to J. Howard Miner, <i>ag</i> '07, on November 25, 1908, at Urbana, Illinois. |
| 1905 | Emily Nichols, <i>lib</i> , to Merle J. Trees, <i>ce</i> '07, on January 2, 1909, at Chicago, Illinois. | 1908 Roy E. Taylor, <i>ag</i> , to Grace Murphy, <i>la</i> '08 on November 26 1908, at Tucson, Illinois. |
| 1906 | Dollie Irene Turner, <i>la</i> , to Marion Shelby Thomas, on November 11, 1908, at Indianapolis, Indiana. | 1908 Louis N. Bowman, <i>me</i> , to Mary E. Sheffer, on December 2, 1908, at Urbana, Illinois. |
| 1906 | M. L. Nnger, <i>ce</i> , to Mary Crawford, on August 24, 1908, at Decorah, Iowa. | 1908 Ethel Hoge, <i>lib</i> , to Halver Straight, <i>me</i> '07 on January 1, 1909, at Chicago, Illinois. |
| ex06 | Frank Pfeffer to Martha Osborn of Boston, Massachusetts. | ex08 L. L. Maxwell, to Grace Meserve of Robinson, Illinois. |
| 1907 | J. Howard Miner, <i>ag</i> , to Pearl | ex08 J. W. Swartz to Callie Taylor, of Urbana. |

BIRTHS

BIRTHS

- 1889 To Margaret Weston (Van Osdel), *la.* and F. M. Van Osdel, on August 24, 1908, in Chicago, a daughter, Florence Elizabeth.
- 1894 To Fred J. Weedman, *la.*, and Winifred Wetzel (Weedman) on November 16, 1908, a son, Dale Frederick.
- 1895 To Milo S. Ketchum, *ce.*, and Mary Esther Beatty (Ketchum) on November 8, 1908, a daughter, Elizabeth Jane.
- 1899 To Lulu C. Woolsey (Hurst), *la.*, and G. P. Hurst, on July 28, 1908, at Spokane, Washington, a son, George Woolsey.
- 1901 To Jessie Carroll (Smith) *lib.*, and Ralph E. Smith, on June 26, 1908, at Whittier, California, a son, William Carroll.
- 1901 To Minnie Bridgman (Ingham), *lib.*, and Leonard W. Ingham, *la.'02*, 1908, at Clinton, Illinois, a son, John Leonard.
- 1902 To Leonard W. Ingham, *la.*, and Minnie Bridgman (Ingham), *lib.'01*, on April 20, 1908, at Clinton, Illinois, a son, John Leonard.
- 1903 To W. P. Ireland, *ce.*, and wife, on September 23, 1908, at Spokane, Washington, a son, Robert Parker.
- 1903 To Edna Hoff (Allison) *la.*, and Ira D. Allison, *ag.'06*, on June 17, 1908, a son, Richard Keith.
- 1903 To Ralph M. Gaston, *ee.*, and Margaret P. Jennings (Gaston), on November 7, 1908, at Morgan Park, Illinois, a daughter.
- 1906 To Ira D. Allison, *ag.*, and Edna Hoff (Allison), *la.*, on June 17, 1908, a son, Richard Keith.

DEATHS

DEATHS

- 1889 Cyrus Almon Lewis, *arch.*, born May 20, 1863, at Joliet, Illinois, died January 12, 1908, at Joliet, Illinois.
- 1901 Frances Myrtle Green (Hoagland), *la.*, born July 20, 1880, at Fithian, Illinois; died December 23, 1908, at Hartland, Wisconsin.
- 1903 Vonie Ames Wiley (Douglas), *lib.*, born September 12, 1869, at Charleston, Illinois; died in the early fall at Colfax, Illinois.
- ex74 John H. Day, on January 11, 1909, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

CONTENTS

What the University Needs	65
A Few Words on the Student's Union President James	99
Some Prerequisites for Research in Literature Professor C. N. Greenough	81
The Fraternity in the State University	76

DEPARTMENTS

University for the Quarter	84
Student Life	95
Athletics	103
The Alumni	106
News of the Classes	118
Marriages, Births,	130
Deaths	131



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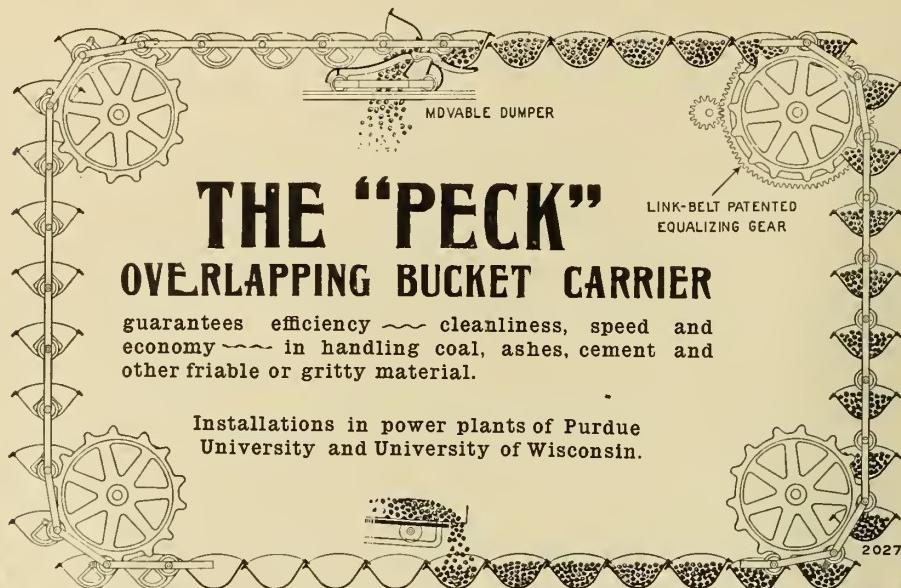
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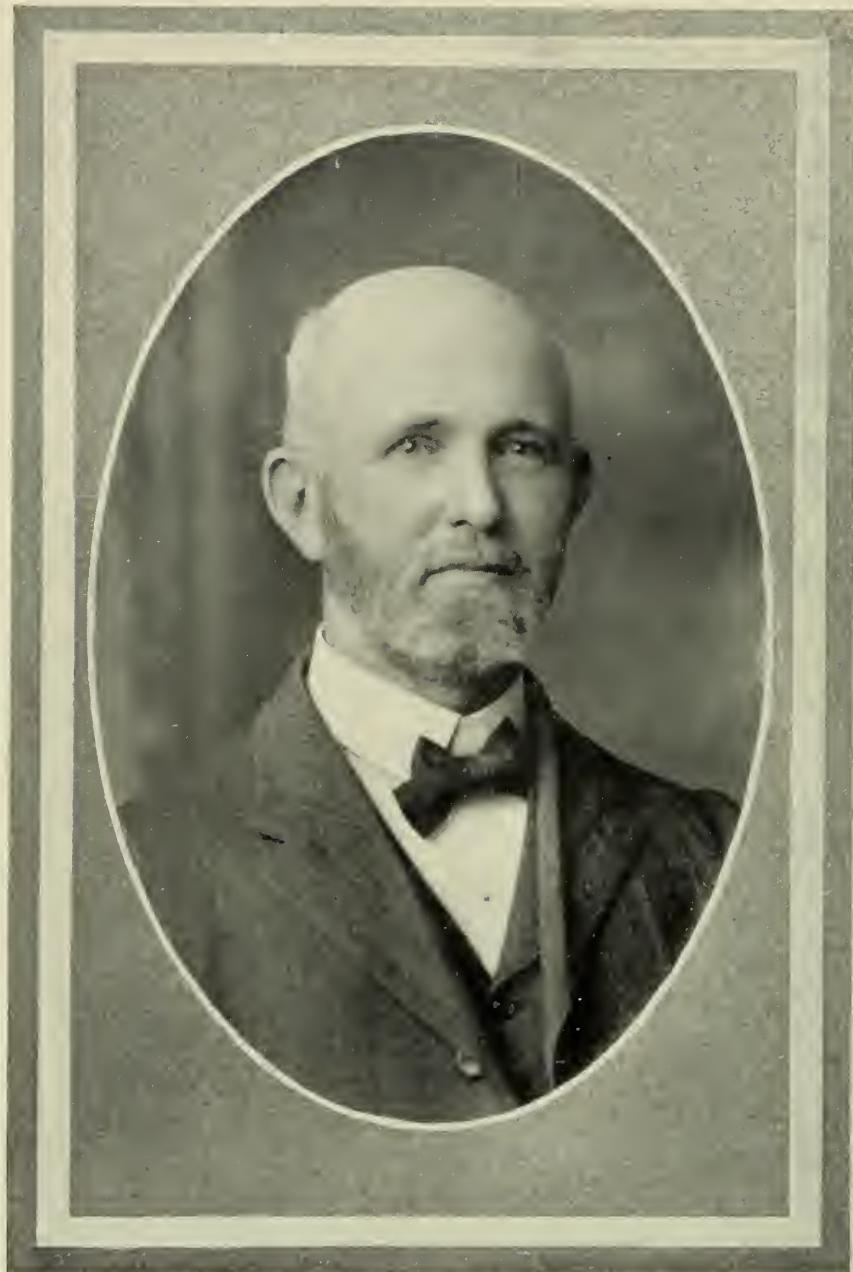
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LESTER PAIGE BRECKENRIDGE

THE ALUMNI QUARTERLY

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

VOLUME III

APRIL 1909

NUMBER 2

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY NEEDS

A STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR,
AND OF WHAT THE ALUMNI CAN DO TO
HELP GET THEM

To the Alumni of the University:

Friends: By the time this number of the Quarterly comes into your hands, it will be necessary for you to bestir yourselves in an active and immediate way on behalf of our appropriations before the state legislature. The list of askings is printed in this number. You will note that aside from the requests for new buildings and the needs of the Agricultural Experiment station, we are asking for the sum of \$2,064,900 for the biennium, or in round numbers, a million dollars a year for what may be called the running expenses of the institution.

This is an increase over the appropriations granted last time. This increase is rendered necessary by the fact:

First, of the steady and persistent increase of the student body, which in the course of a biennium amounts to five or six hundred students.

Second, by the necessity for improving our equipment, raising its standard and putting it more nearly on a level with that of the best universities.

Third, by our desire to improve the quality of instruction in two directions. In the first place by securing a more competent body of instructors; second, by increasing the number of younger and older instructors so as to improve very materially the quality of instruction offered.

The amount called for is absolutely necessary to do the work, in a thoroughly satisfactory way, which the state now imposes upon the University.

I want to call attention to two or three items. We are asking for an increase in our library appropriation for the purchase of books. The library at the University of Illinois is still very small for the needs of a great institution. Our library compares in size with that of the smaller

New England college, like Amherst, or the smaller university, like Brown. We are not at all in the same class with the other institutions which have something like the same attendance. In many respects I think this need of additional library facilities is the most pressing need of the University. We cannot do the best work, we cannot attract the best professors to our faculties until we make adequate provision for the University library.

We are asking for an increased appropriation for the Graduate School, which was established by an appropriation from the last legislature. This Graduate School has more than fulfilled the anticipations of those of us who believe that it is one of the most important departments in the University. It has had a decided influence in three directions. In the first place it has secured recognition in other states and countries for the really excellent character of the work already done at the University. As a result of the establishment of this school the University of Illinois was elected to membership in the Association of American Universities, which election secured for its degrees and for its students and graduates a recognition from state boards of education in this country, and from government departments of education and universities in other countries which it did not previously have. The Graduate School has made the work of instruction and investigation in the University more attractive, so that it has been possible to secure the services of able and distinguished scholars who were not previously inclined to come to the University as professors. The Graduate School has improved, moreover, very materially the quality of undergraduate instruction, thus giving a new inspiration to scholarly work in every department of all the colleges. If the Graduate School had done the University and the state no other service than this of improving and raising the standard of undergraduate instruction, it would have rendered an ample return for all the expense incurred.

We ask an increase in the appropriation for the Engineering College. This is rendered necessary by the persistent and rapid increase in attendance in this school and by the necessity for more adequate equipment.

We have asked also for an increase in the appropriation for the Law School so as to put this department on a par with the other departments of the University.

In item 20 of the general bill we suggest a provision for the increase of the salaries of important positions. I regard this as an extremely important matter. It is necessary for the University to establish a higher schedule of salaries if it is to hold its own among the other universities in the country. The average full professor's salary in the University of Illinois is \$2,851. The average salary for Harvard, according to the statements of the Carnegie report, is \$4,500 in round numbers. This reveals a vast difference in the salary schedule between the

two institutions. The facts are still more unfavorable for Illinois than this statement would indicate. There are only eleven positions, counting that of president, vice-president, deans and director of the experiment station, in the University of Illinois which pay salaries of four thousand and over. The salary roll of Harvard University contains a list of over one hundred positions which pay four thousand dollars and over. This means that any man who enters Harvard College faculty and makes good may look forward to a salary of at least four thousand dollars, and rising, in the case of the more important positions and length of service, to five thousand and over. It is of course impossible for us to compete with the older institutions with such a marked difference in remuneration. The Carnegie list shows that Illinois stands twenty-seventh in the institutions of the country in the average salary paid to the full professor.

You will do the University a great service if you yourselves will write letters to your own representatives in the legislature, and if you will get your friends and acquaintances in your legislative district to do the same thing. The more letters which the members of the legislature receive, urging them to make more adequate appropriations for the University, the more will they be impressed by the fact that the people of the state are vitally interested in the development of its institution.

If your residence is no longer in the state of Illinois, you surely know some people in the state whom you could persuade to exert their influence along the same line.

The members of the legislature are, so far as I know, without exception, friendly to the University, but it is natural that they should feel that if the people of the state really want a great university they should be willing to express that desire in person and by letter to their representatives in the legislature. What is to be done now must be done quickly, and the sooner it is done the better.

While we need buildings very much, I think the important matter is the increase called for in the general bill, and our motto should be, a million dollars a year for current expenses, outside of buildings and outside of the Agricultural Experiment station. Let us impress that idea upon the public.

Faithfully yours,

EDMUND J. JAMES,
President

ABSTRACT OF APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS FOR THE
BIENNIAL BEGINNING JULY 1, 1909

A—GENERAL BILL

SECTION I

		Per annum	Per biennium
1	Ordinary operating expenses.....	\$ 550,000	\$1,100,000
2	Materials for shop practice.....	5,000	10,000
3	Increasing cabinets and collections.....	5,000	10,000
4	Purchase of books, etc., for library.....	50,000	100,000
5	Additions to apparatus and appliances.....	3,000	6,000
6	Fire protection	1,500	3,000
7	Laying pavements and walks.....	5,000	10,000
8	Engineering Coll. and Ex. Station.....	100,000	200,000
9	Buildings and grounds (repairs, etc.).....	35,950	71,900
10	State Water Survey.....	8,000	16,000
11	Drainage, etc., on experimental farms.....	5,000	10,000
12	Social and political science, including commerce.....	35,000	70,000
13	School of Music.....	3,000	6,000
14	Agricultural extension	6,000	12,000
15	Law School	25,000	50,000
16	Chemical Laboratory	10,000	20,000
17	School of Pharmacy.....	10,000	20,000
18	Graduate School	75,000	150,000
19	Veterinary College and Research Laboratory.....	75,000	150,000
20	Increase of salaries.....	25,000	50,000
<hr/>			
	Total	\$1,032,450	\$2,064,900

SECTION II

1	Water station	\$ 6,000
2	Telephone exchange	1,500
3	Enlargement of heating and lighting plant.....	58,000
4	Purchase of additional land.....	15,000
5	Stack for law library.....	10,000
6	Repairs and reconstruction of the gymnasium.....	8,000
<hr/>		
	Total	\$98,500

B—BUILDING BILL

1	New University Hall.....	\$250,000
2	Administration Building	250,000
3	Drill Hall and Armory.....	150,000
4	Addition to Library Building.....	150,000
<hr/>		
	Total	\$800,000

C—ASSOCIATIONS BILL

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

SECTION I

1	The College	\$ 70,000	\$140,000
2	Live stock investigation.....	70,000	140,000
3	Soils	100,000	200,000
4	Crops	30,000	60,000
5	Horticulture	40,000	80,000
6	Dairy	51,150	102,300
7	Floriculture	17,500	35,000
<hr/>			
	Total	\$378,650	\$757,300

SECTION II

1	Dairy cattle building.....	\$ 35,000
2	Horse building	35,000
3	Stock judging pavilion.....	40,000
4	Clinic and hospital.....	10,000
5	Agronomy glass house.....	7,000
6	Horticultural green houses.....	25,000
7	Plant breeding house.....	6,000
8	Cold storage room.....	4,500
<hr/>		
	Total	\$162,500

A FEW WORDS ON THE STUDENTS' UNION

Friends:

You will receive from now on, occasionally, from the representatives of the Students' Union movement at the University, requests to co-operate in securing money for an adequate building to house the Students' Union. Students who were here in the early days will not perhaps realize as fully as some of the younger alumni, the need for such a building. Permit me to say a word on its behalf.

In a large student body, such as ours has come to be, there is a natural tendency for the students to fall into groups, cliques, societies, in such a way as to fail to keep in touch with the larger currents of University life. There is a fundamental need for the young man or young woman to make close friendships, and it is largely in answer to this fundamental need that the fraternities and sororities have grown to such proportions. There are in every such movement, however, dangerous tendencies, and every movement ought to be favored which will counteract these dangerous tendencies and supplement the beneficial influences at work in this development.

It is one of the advantages of athletics that they serve to bring together students of all fraternities, of all classes, of all colleges, in such a way as to increase their acquaintance among each other, and their interest in general University projects. The development of an interest in music throughout the University and in debating, oratory, and in all similar enterprises, works in the same general direction. In order to make all these various forces which are working for union and co-operation effective, it is very desirable that there should be some central place, some headquarters for all kinds of student activities.

This can be best provided for in a special building which shall be a students' club, and which shall provide facilities for general student

intercourse, and become a center for general student gatherings and student movements of all sorts. Such a building is the Harvard Union in Cambridge, Houston Hall in the University of Pennsylvania, the Reynolds Club in the University of Chicago, the Students' Union in the University of Michigan, etc., etc. The need of such a building at Illinois is doubly great because we have no dormitories for students, which in themselves furnish a center to some extent for such influences. But even if we had as elaborate a dormitory system as that of Harvard or Pennsylvania or Chicago, it would still be desirable, in my opinion, to have some common, central meeting place, such as that afforded by a students' club house of the sort described.

This kind of house should be erected, not from funds given by the state legislature, but from funds contributed by the alumni of the University; by students themselves, through their various forms of co-operative work; and by the friends of the University.

It should be distinctly a student and alumni contribution to the life and work of the University. The project here, as thus far developed, contemplates a building to cost a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, so planned and so located as to permit enlargement as the years go on and the student body increases.

Fuller details in regard to the enterprise will be sent to the alumni in the subsequent numbers of the Quarterly, and I bespeak for this enterprise on the part of the alumni, a keen sympathy and interest, and vigorous financial support.

Faithfully yours,

EDMUND J. JAMES.

SOME PREREQUISITES FOR RESEARCH IN LITERATURE*

C. N. GREENOUGH, Ph.D.,

Professor of English

When the undergraduate really becomes a graduate student—which he cannot do by merely enrolling himself in a graduate school—he changes principally in that he narrows his field of study and broadens his conception of study. The second of these two changes furnishes at once the necessity and the compensation for the first. It is my purpose to suggest to you certain considerations which should help to determine the attitude of the graduate student toward that which he renounces and that which he principally selects. For various reasons, I limit myself to a single field, the field of literature.

Before we go on to consider the special problems which meet advanced students of literature, and to ask what equipment is necessary to solve them, let us touch upon two qualities which every advanced student is expected to have—industry and accuracy. Without these qualities nothing can be accomplished. With them it is at least certain that work of one sort or another will be regularly turned out and that the workman will deserve the credit of being a faithful copyist or cataloguer or bibliographer.

But, although the absence of industry and mechanical accuracy means failure, the presence of them does not insure success. The words of Francis Parkman upon this point are as applicable in the field of literature as in that of history: "Faithfulness to the truth of history involves far more than a research, however patient and scrupulous, into special facts. Such facts may be detailed with the most minute exactness, and yet the narrative, taken as a whole, may be unmeaning or untrue." It remains, then, to discover, if we can, what is positively necessary (in addition to patient and scrupulous research, be it observed, and not in place of it) in order that the products of research in literature may be marked by this larger significance and truth—to ask what equipment of information, what point of view, what spirit, what qualities of temperament and of character, will furnish the most substantial guarantee of success.

Literary history is not the history of facts; it is the history of certain ideals which can be dimly seen in some facts, though not in all, and which, in different degrees at different times, may be conditioned by facts. Working in this exceedingly difficult material, we wish to accomplish three things. First, we wish to acquire and test facts. When

*Read on the occasion of the formal opening of the Graduate School, February 5, 1908.

this is done, we have a considerable heap of information, each bit of which should be equally true. But, though equally true, it can hardly be equally significant. Hence, our second process is to arrange our facts—to decide what to throw into high relief, what to subordinate, what to omit. Some very admirable scholars have never learned what to omit. Finally—and this is the most difficult of all—we have to face the task of communicating to others the effect which all this has made upon our own minds and sympathies. When, as frequently happens, the thing to be communicated is not what is ordinarily termed a fact—not, for example, what a certain person did, but what he aimed to do—this final task of representation and embodiment is bound to make us realize to our sorrow the clumsiness and inadequacy of the materials which we are forced to build with.

It is a commonplace to say again that the student of literature needs for the solution of these difficulties all the light that can be thrown upon his subject by history, ethnology, economics, and philosophy, as well as the historical study of political theory, architecture, and every other form to which men entrust their thoughts and their emotions. And yet we who study literature are in permanent danger of forgetting how very small is, and has always been, the literary class, and how very great, in consequence, is the danger of interpreting the past by the evidence of its literature alone. We shall do well to recall often the wise saying of that English physician whom Lord Acton quoted in his memorable inaugural address: "An educated man cannot become so on one study alone, but must be brought under the influence of natural, civil, and moral modes of thought."

Next after these great influences from without comes a great influence from within, and yet from aloof—the influence of the literatures of Greece and Rome. They are indispensable in forming the taste, in training the powers of discrimination and criticism, and in acquainting us with many of the canons, types, and devices of modern literature. To the absence of this classical training, I think, is largely owing one of the most apparent infirmities in our teaching of modern literature. The average student, even the average graduate student, is almost wholly unable to express himself naturally and significantly when he tries to write down his opinion of what he has read. And, for once, it is not defective instruction in English composition that is chiefly to blame. The difficulty mainly arises because the ordinary student has little or no knowledge of the precise nature of the various types of literature and of the canons of excellence in each. So, not knowing just what to look for within the book, he naturally repeats his little version of what, from his teacher, from one or another of a host of manuals, or from the introduction to some heavily equipped edition of the prescribed book, he has been given to understand that he is expected to think about the point in question. Hence, the study of modern litera-

ture—philological study excepted—is in the gravest danger of losing the disciplinary value which it ought to have.

One way out lies in a revival of the study of those critical statutes which were fixed so admirably by the ancients. When Aristotle made his famous saying in the "Poetics" about pity and terror in tragedy, when Longinus wrote that a noble work marred by technical flaws might well be placed above an ignoble work which is flawless, when Cicero perceived that the test of a great oration is that it shall appeal with equal force to the learned few and to the unlearned multitude, critical canons were formulated which, for their historical influence and their inherent good sense, better deserve our study than almost any similar utterances of modern times. Besides having diligence and accuracy, then, the apprentice at research in literature must be grounded in the humanities, and particularly, in order that he may make certain indispensable preliminary measurements, he must know some of the great canons and definitions that he cannot well get except from the classics.

It can hardly have escaped your notice that the three processes to which the materials for our study must be subjected—accumulation, correlation, and representation—are not alike. The first is purely scientific; the second is partly scientific, partly artistic; the third is purely artistic. Yet hardly any one finds it equally easy to accomplish the scientific and the artistic; too commonly, indeed, those who hold to the one despise the other. No argument is needed, however, to show that complete success at research in literature must be withheld from those who do not in some degree unite these two qualities so difficult to reconcile and combine.

Yet this reconciliation is only one of many that are demanded by our study. In the very nature of its progress the history of literature, if it is to be comprehended in any large way, makes a similar demand. For progress in literature, historically considered, is not progress in a straight line. It is not, that is to say, brought about by a steady increase of understanding and of technical skill applied by each generation to the attainment of those ends that were almost attained by the generation immediately preceding. It is rather progress by reaction. Each generation, disrespectful of the good qualities of its immediate predecessors and overconscious of their failings, reverts to an older fashion, modifies it, often unconsciously incorporates with it something in the manner of the period which it seeks to improve upon, and so fits its reading of the past to its own time, until it in turn is built upon by a new generation, which usually takes for the headstone of the corner some principle that the earlier builders had wholly rejected. A commonplace illustration will suffice to show how human all this is. We are all conscious of the feeling with which we regard the style of furniture that was in vogue about 1840: it irritates or bores us, and makes us

turn for solace to the fashion of a remoter period—perhaps to the severe outlines of Revolutionary days, perhaps to the pseudo-mediaevalism of the so-called mission style. By a precisely similar change of heart it comes about that classicism in literature, beginning in a useful reaction against uncontrolled fancy, waxes so strong in its own conceit that a romantic revolt presently triumphs for a while, only to lead in its turn back to the quieter days of the Victorian period.

For students of a history which progresses by such steps as these, a very marked difficulty arises. Each of these bygone epochs, honestly and usefully differing from that which precedes or follows it, finds among scholars its eager champions. There results the danger that if, as should be the case, we are able to acquire the point of view of our special period and in some degree come to make its grievances and triumphs our own, we may buy our knowledge of a particular epoch at the price of a loss of due respect for the ideals which it overthrew and for those to which it reluctantly gave place.

To keep the balance level is also difficult when we weigh against each other the merits of certain conflicting methods of studying literature. We find one group interpreting literature, as Carlyle interpreted history, by the lives and works of a few great figures. Another school reminds us that a great number of minor writers, less inspired but closer to the mass of people who never write at all, more fairly represent their time. Still another learned group makes less of persons, whether great or small, than of forms, types, and tendencies. This school instructs us that it is "in the air" that certain literary effects shall be brought about at certain times; it cautions us against the biographical method and bids us be historical; it urges inductive study, based upon large masses of minor work as a corrective for our enthusiasm over "*The Hero as Man of Letters*."

There must, furthermore, be "periods"; and there must be fairly distinct boundaries between periods. Yet it is also necessary to remember that on the morning after the death of John Dryden, in 1700, citizens of London did not greet each other with the prophetic observation that the Age of Dryden had passed and the Age of Pope begun. Again, it will undoubtedly save us from some absurdities if we make it our rule to prefer simple and obvious explanations; but we shall run squarely into other and no less regrettable absurdities unless we constantly remember that human nature has also been known to manifest a dislike of the obvious and an obstinate preference for the longest way around. We shall do well, therefore, even while reminding ourselves that after all literature is to a considerable degree a hand-to-mouth affair, and that consequently we must not be in haste to ascribe to men of letters niceties which as economical craftsmen they would hardly employ, to remind ourselves in the same breath of a perverse, monastic habit which

leads a certain type of man to hide away his finest work in dark corners, there to be worshipped by himself alone.

These contrasts are rather sharp. There remains no end of minor difficulties, no end of moods, devices, points of view, mannerisms, pet phrases and aversions, each of which, though a valuable part of our critical individuality, may so easily deprive us of a due understanding or appreciation of that opposite which is for each the sovereign corrective. And yet, it is better to be something of a zealot and a sectary in these matters than to clothe ourselves with a perfunctory habit of eclecticism, to deny ourselves all favorites and enthusiasms, to trace the ups and downs of ideals with never a share in them, and to chronicle changes of fashion with no pleasure in the good work or regret at the bad.

And what, finally, should be the attitude of those who study the literatures of the past toward the writings of their own day? Considered aright, contemporary literature seems to me to enforce for the student of literary history, as politics enforces for the historian, the truth of Sir Walter Raleigh's observation that "the end and scope of all history" is "to teach us by examples of times past such wisdom as may guide our desires and actions." One way in which contemporary literature rewards consideration may be seen from Professor Turner's brilliant and influential discussion of "The Value of the Frontier in American History." Always, he shows us, there is to be found upon the edges of civilization the reproduction of conditions which elsewhere have long since perished. Hence the vital relation of Parkman's "Oregon Trail" to his "Montcalm and Wolfe" or "The Jesuits in North America." The same method may be applied to the study of some fields of literature. We all know, for example, how exceedingly difficult it is to conceive the actual conditions under which, by processes of communal composition, popular ballads seem to have taken form. Yet something like these conditions are even now being studied by an American scholar who is collecting the songs and ballads of Texan cowboys.

Even if it did not thus reward our study, however, we should feel bound not to stand aloof from the writing of our own time. And in our attitude toward it there should be something downright. Our feeling about the conflict between romanticism and classicism, and other battles long ago, may well be, with no lack of enthusiasm for either side, one of well-balanced appreciation, since both were in the same degree human and useful. But there are certain sharp and permanent distinctions which we must neither ignore in our study of the past nor fail to bring to bear upon the present. Such is the difference between work which is honest and work which is dishonest, between work which is noble and work which is ignoble. To be silent upon these matters, to distribute praise and blame without reference to them, is to withhold from the present the deepest lesson of the past, to confuse information with

wisdom, to accept a definition which I know you will never accept—the definition that proficiency in the field of letters (whether that proficiency be creative or interpretative) is merely an accomplishment instead of being one of the manifestations of character.

THE FRATERNITY IN THE STATE UNIVERSITY*

THOMAS ARKLE CLARK

Dean of Undergraduates

My only accurate knowledge of fraternities is that gained from my association with fraternities and fraternity men at the University of Illinois, and in what I say I shall be forced to confine my observations to that institution, believing that it is, after all, a normal illustration of what the fraternity is or may be in all state universities.

The fraternity came into the University of Illinois rather early in the history of that institution, but it did not flourish, and it soon fell decidedly under the ban of the college authorities. In 1881 fraternities were banished, and all students were prohibited, on penalty of expulsion, from connecting themselves in any way with a college secret organization. When I entered the University in 1885, I was forced to sign an agreement that I would not, during my college course, join such an organization, and before I received my diploma, I made a statement upon my honor that I had kept this agreement. This condition of affairs continued until 1891, when, with the coming of a new administration, the ban was taken off fraternities, and they were allowed to reorganize.

Since that time the fraternity has had a phenomenal development at the University. There are now at the institution sixteen chapters which live in their own or rented houses, and there are also fully a dozen local organizations or clubs which for the purposes of this discussion are the same as fraternities, since they hope some day to secure charters. The total number of members is about 600. The majority of these societies have been organized within the last ten years. This rapid development of the fraternity has come not so much from a desire for fraternal or social relations on the part of members as from the peculiar local situation. Conditions of living are not ideal in a small place, and men have come to see that by forming a fraternity or a club they can live with more freedom and comfort, and at little additional expense, than when

* Delivered at Chicago, February 11, 1909, before the Religious Education Association.

they are scattered about in private houses. The fraternity has, therefore, often had its origin as a sort of glorified boarding club. It is the effort of the students to make a real home.

At the University of Illinois I am pretty well acquainted with all of these numerous organizations, and I know practically every individual in each. From this knowledge I am bound to say that, on the whole, I approve strongly of them. Their internal organization is commendable. There are in each one upper classmen who take seriously the obligation to look after the younger men, to see that order and discipline are maintained, and that standards of scholarship are upheld. Each organization has a sensible and definite set of house rules which it seriously attempts to enforce. These rules include regulations with regard to order, study, and general conduct. I quote from a set which was handed me only a few days ago, and which I think is typical of the rules generally found.

"1. Silence is to be observed in the house after 7:00 p. m. each evening except Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

"2. No loud or boisterous talking, profanity, or unbecoming conduct allowed in the house at any time.

"3. No intoxicating liquor, drinking, drunkenness, or gambling permitted in the house by members on pain of expulsion."

I believe our organizations without exception prohibit the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the house, and I feel sure that the rule is generally observed. Even men who drink recognize the danger of bringing intoxicants into the house.

Practically all of the fraternities, also, have scholarship committees composed of upper classmen whose business it is to "strengthen the feeble knees" especially of the under classmen, but also all who are intellectually or morally shaky. I have enjoyed the frankest and closest relationship with these men. We talk to each other with the greatest freedom, and we aid each other in every way possible. I have never found it difficult to get any reasonable thing done in the organizations through these men. Often they say to me, "You tell us what you would like, and we will see that it is done."

The scholarship of fraternity men with us is about average. Though the fraternities contain a good percentage of honor men, they also have a number of men whose scholastic standing is low. Alpha Zeta, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Beta Kappa, and our honorary senior societies all have a creditable representation of fraternity men. It is hardly reasonable to expect, however, that the fraternity man be more than an average student. His interests are generally more numerous, and the calls upon his time more frequent than those of his non-fraternity brother. He is often in athletics, he leads a more active social life, he is more frequently in politics, and is generally identified with every

college activity. These things may in themselves be good, but they take time, they reduce the number of hours which may be given to study, and in the end they must bring down the general average of scholarship. Personally, I am not sure that this fact is one always to be deplored. Much as I believe in high scholarship, I believe, also, that general efficiency is to be encouraged.

Perhaps the weakest part of fraternity life at the University of Illinois is the intemperate social activity which it induces. This is, however, one of the results of coeducation which may very naturally be expected. If college men and women are to live together it ought not to be looked on as objectionable if they come to enjoy each other's society. But too often this enjoyment becomes too marked and exclusive. I never lose an opportunity to say to our fraternity men that they are likely to be far more profited by cultivating their acquaintanceship with the men of the University than with the women. There are too many parties, and the fraternity men as a whole confine their attentions too completely to a limited number of young women. The number of parties which each individual organization gives in the course of a year is not large, but the total number is considerable, and makes the social duties of a few more onerous than is conducive to the best scholastic results. I see no way to remedy this evil, except through personal influence upon the individual, and the encouragement of gatherings composed exclusively of men. With us these gatherings have taken the form of smokers which, of course, many people find objection to. The social relations between fraternity and non-fraternity men have always been satisfactory. I was talking of this matter only a few days ago with one of our non-fraternity men who is perhaps the most active leader in college. He said, "The fraternity men at Illinois are a class more democratic than the non-fraternity men; they are neither clannish nor snobs. All have men who work." His opinion is worth a good deal, for he was a candidate last year in a college political campaign which brought out the votes of sixteen hundred men. Fraternity men, and those not belonging to such organizations, enjoy the most cordial relations with each other, and mingle in the class room, on the campus, and in class and college contests in the most friendly manner.

The methods employed in rushing and pledging men are not altogether good. The man is sized up and pledged too quickly without giving the members of the organization a chance to know him thoroughly or the man a chance to show his real self. Too much emphasis is placed upon his appearance and upon the standing of his family in the community from which he comes, and too little attention is given to him personally. Letters of recommendation from alumni are not to be depended upon, for they are too often based upon the social relations of the writer with the man's older sister, or upon business relations with

his father or with some near relative, and very seldom come from any definite knowledge of the man himself.

Our fraternities have suffered, also, from their preference for men from large cities over those from the smaller country places. The city boy is too frequently wise to the ways of the world; he gets experience young, and it is not always of a character to benefit him. He is likely to come to college with the idea that there is little for him to learn, and not much for him to do. He may be good looking and wear his clothes well, but he often knows a good deal that is unhealthful. Other things being equal, the boy from the moderate sized town is the safest asset.

In their relations with the University authorities I have always found the fraternity man entirely willing to come half way. As a college disciplinary officer, I long ago discovered that men in a fraternity are more easily gotten at, and more easily influenced, than similar men outside. The reason is apparent. If a man is in an organization it is not only possible to get at him personally, but one may enlist as helpers all the other men in the organization. If a man is in an organization the facts about him are more easily obtained, his strong points are more readily discovered, and his weaknesses more easily corrected. I have usually found it easy to enlist the hearty cooperation of fraternity men in any worthy enterprise which I have proposed. In the management and correction of their men, especially of lower classmen, who may have been neglecting their work, or developing objectionable habits, I have not only found the greatest willingness to help when I have gone to members, but they have shown quite as complete a willingness to come to me and ask me to help them, as I have evinced in going to them. Very few days pass without some fraternity man's coming to me and enlisting my help in bringing up the scholarship, or correcting the morals of the recreant brother. Only a few weeks ago, when there seemed rather imminent danger of too enthusiastic a celebration after an important athletic victory, I called up a few prominent fraternity men, and asked them if they would not look after the matter, and see to it that the hilarity was kept within bounds of order, and the affair which might have terminated disastrously was directed along sane lines, and controlled without leadership. In the many troubles which have come to me as a disciplinary officer I have been helped more than I can express by the cooperation of the fraternities. I should be in a quandry far more often than I now am if it were not for my reliance upon their help.

I am often asked as to the moral life of fraternity men. Fathers and mothers are anxious to know something of the influences to which their sons will be subjected if they go into fraternities. From my experience, I should say that a young man at the University of Illinois is often safer morally if he goes into a fraternity than he would otherwise be,

and he is seldom if ever in a more dangerous situation. The young man is at the most critical age when he leaves home for college. New and powerful temptations have only begun to present themselves to him, and it takes high principles and strength of will to resist them. Freedom of choice is his usually for the first time, and is often one of the most valuable privileges of his college life. Without some direction or guiding hand, however, he is likely to make a good many mistakes which might have been avoided by a word from an older fellow. In the fraternity the student is at least made acquainted with high ideals and strict moral principles, and better than these theories, perhaps, he is given the direction and subject to the control of older men with saner judgment and broader experience. In the fraternity it is the upper classmen—the older men—who rule, and I do not know a single organization which does not contain steady, reliable, high-principled seniors and juniors, whose influence over the freshmen is salutary. On the whole, I consider the moral tone of the fraternities somewhat above the average of that of the general student body.

With us the fraternity men have not allied themselves generally with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. I think that this fact is an unfortunate one, but I do not believe that the condition is likely soon to be changed. It is true that the general secretary of the Association and some prominent members of the cabinet are members of fraternities, and the president is a member of a club of recognized standing; still the members of the fraternities and other organizations stay out of the Christian Association. Perhaps this situation results from the character of the men themselves, and it perhaps comes partly from tradition. The fraternity man besides showing evidences of good character, must give some indication of refinement, of careful social training and experience, of having come from good family or of being able to talk and dress well. None of these characteristics except the first is absolutely necessary for membership in the Young Men's Christian Association, though there are many members, of course, who have all of them. The relations, therefore, between fraternity men and the Association are not always so close as is desired, and the fraternity man is not prominently in evidence in the control and management of the Association. Too often the fraternity man thinks the Association man crude and narrow, and the Association man thinks the fraternity man careless morally, and so the two do not come together.

The general opinion is that fraternity men do not go to church so regularly or so frequently as those not belonging to such organizations. I am not sure that this fact has ever been established, but even if it has been I do not believe that it proves the fraternity man less religious than the non-fraternity man. For many men the church and its organizations furnish the only social life with which they are acquainted. They

go to church not solely for religious inspiration, but quite as much for social intercourse. Their church attendance is like funerals and revival meetings in a country community—it furnishes the chief source of their social amusement. With the fraternity man this is not true. His social life is almost entirely outside of the church. He does not go to church so much for social relaxation as for religious inspiration, and for the development of his higher life. My observations on the various congregations of which I have been a member have led me to the conclusion that fraternity men do pretty generally attend church.

I have had one other rather interesting opportunity to judge of the religious life of fraternity men, and that is in the conduct of Bible classes for the Young Men's Christian Association. Last year I conducted one class of non-fraternity men at the Association House, and one class at a fraternity house. This year I am conducting a class each Sunday evening at two different houses. About two-thirds of the fraternities and clubs are this year having such classes at their houses. In comparing the two classes which I taught last year, I was surprised to find that the fraternity men took the most interest, expressed themselves most freely and frankly, and attended with the greatest regularity. It must, of course, be remembered that the fraternity men meet in their own homes, while the men who met at the Association House had often to come some distance. At the two classes which I conduct this year practically every member of the fraternities is present each evening. They sometimes show that they have studied the assignment, they are interested in the discussions, and they seem in most cases seriously interested in religious matters. The experience has been a very satisfactory one to me, and has given me a higher regard for the religious life of these fraternity men than I might otherwise have had. I am sure, also, that my experience has been similar to that of other men in the University who are doing this sort of work. The solution of the problem of the fraternity man and the church is largely a social rather than a religious one. It is the sort of problem with which almost every minister at one time or another finds himself confronted—the problem of bringing together young people of widely differing social training and tastes. It may be argued that the differences in colleges are slight—so slight in fact that they might very well be ignored. This is all true, but the admission in no way removes the difficulty or solves the problem. They are as slight as the class distinctions between freshmen and sophomores, but any one who has had to do with college discipline will know that most of the trouble which is conjured up in colleges comes from a failure on the part of some thoughtless freshman to respect these distinctions.

. . . The fraternity situation in the State University, as I see it, is in no way a critical one. I believe that the organization has been a benefit to

the individual members and to the institution. It has interested itself in good scholarship, has helped materially in maintaining discipline, and has raised social standards. That there are evils connected with fraternities I am willing to admit. The methods of choosing and pledging members are not ideal; the organizations are likely to tend somewhat to clannishness and over-exclusiveness; too strong an emphasis is put upon social life and social prestige; and there is sometimes a tendency for members to live beyond their means. These evils, however, it seems to me quite possible to correct. I do not believe that improvement in conditions will come so much through restrictive legislation and faculty action as through other means. Faculty regulations are to the college student much the same as the proverbial red rag to the angry bull. So far as young people can be allowed to direct their own actions, to make their own rules, discipline will be simplified and college officers will be relieved of responsibility and trouble. Personally I have very seldom in college found rules of any great advantage in bringing about reforms or of correcting evils. They are quite as likely to arouse antagonism as to mend matters. To my mind the less faculty legislation there is, the better.

Whatever corrective measures the fraternities can be induced to take on their own initiative is so much gained. The cultivation on the part of college officers of frank, friendly relations with individual fraternity men, the calling together for conference of representative men from each of the organizations, will be found of the greatest service. College men are for the most part sensible and reasonable, and I have seldom found it impossible to have the fraternity men themselves do the things that ought to be done. Only recently a member of an intrafraternity organization came in to see me to talk fraternity matters. "We have the opinion," he said, "that you don't approve of us, and of the way we conduct our organization. We'd like to know how we can improve, and we wish you'd come and talk to us." It will not be hard to manage that organization. Cooperation, personal suggestion, will do much to correct existing evils.

In theory I believe that Alumni members of the Faculty can do much to help their individual chapters. In reality I think they are often utterly useless as regards knowledge of their chapter and influence in it. They have the readiest approach to the men, but lack of time or interest seems usually to prevent their taking advantage of their opportunities. They have, with us, in only a few instances been of much service.

The creation of a Pan-Hellenic council seems to me to be another help in the solution of difficulties and in the correction of evils. To be effective, action among the fraternities must be concerted. Little is gained if action does not extend to all the organizations in an institution. In accomplishing this result a Pan-Hellenic council is desirable.

I believe that fraternities at the University of Illinois have justified themselves. The men at the head of them are always reasonable and open to suggestion. Their relation with my own office is always frank and helpful. I believe that, though there are some things about the organizations that I should wish eliminated, these are relatively slight or unimportant. In the main, the fraternity is an organization that makes for warm friendships, social training, good scholarship, and high ideals. I believe that the admission of fraternities has been for us a good thing.

UNIVERSITY FOR THE QUARTER

Every friend of the University will regret very much the announcement of the resignation of Professor Professor L. P. Breckenridge, who for the Resigns past sixteen years has been head of the department of mechanical engineering of the University. Professor Breckenridge will go to Yale University, his Alma Mater, to be professor of mechanical engineering, and a member of the board of governors of the Sheffield Scientific School. He is to succeed Professor C. B. Richards, who resigned after twenty-five years of service at Yale.

The sixteen years during which Professor Breckenridge has been at the University have been years of most remarkable development of the College of Engineering. In this development Professor Breckenridge has had the most active part. Not only has he succeeded in bringing his department in all its details up to the very highest standards, but he has been influential in many kinds of University activity. All University enterprises have received his support, and he has shown the greatest interest in general student affairs. It is safe to say that the going of no one would be regretted more than will his. Dean Goss, in an article published in the *Illini*, expresses the general feeling of the University community when he says:

"In his work as an expert in the broader field of engineering practice, he has acted as consulting engineer for many important concerns. He was chosen by the Commonwealth Electric Company of Chicago in making tests of its epoch-making installation

of steam turbines, and for the United States geological survey in directing the work of fuel testing at the St. Louis steel-testing plant. His researches, based on the work of his own laboratory, concerning the conditions to be observed in burning Illinois coal without smoke, have served greatly to aid the fuel interests of the state. He is a member of several prominent engineering societies, and is now vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

"As a teacher and department head, Professor Breckenridge has won for himself a high reputation. The strength of his department has resulted largely from his ability to secure and retain strong, efficient, and loyal men as his assistants. He has executive ability and a genius for organization. He is an engineer of men. While never for a moment forgetting the needs of the college of engineering, his influence has been extended broadly throughout the University and the state. His attitude toward all matters of common interest was well described by Dr. Andrew S. Draper some ten or twelve years ago, who, responding to an inquiry, said 'Oh, Breckenridge is the man over at Illinois who makes the wheels go round.'

"Professor Breckenridge's rare and attractive personal qualities have made him admired and respected by students and colleagues alike. Few members of the instructional staff are known so generally throughout the state. Every graduate delights to meet him, and delegations of visitors have been charmed with the enthusiasm with which he has shown them about the University. He was the first honorary member elected to the

National Society of Tau Beta Pi, and he has recently served a year as president of its council. As a member of the University Senate and the various University committees, he has had his part in shaping the general policies of the University. He was an effective promoter of the University Club, and is now its president."

Lester P. Breckenridge was born in Meriden, Ct., in 1858, and was graduated from the Westfield high school in 1876 and from Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University with the class of 1881, following which he devoted a number of years to practical engineering work in various parts of New England. After this experience he spent eight years as a member of the instructional staff of Lehigh University, where he assisted in building up a strong department in mechanical engineering. From Lehigh he went to Michigan Agricultural College as professor of mechanical engineering. In 1893 he resigned his position in Lansing, Mich., to accept the position at the University of Illinois that he is to relinquish at the close of the present academic year. The sixteen years have marked a period of remarkable development in the College of Engineering. The wood, forge and metal shops, the boiler house, with its system of tunnels to every part of the campus, and the mechanical engineering laboratory with its elaborate equipment of machinery, are monuments to the genius and skill of Professor Breckenridge. He was instrumental in securing the co-operation of railroad officials in constructing the first dynamometer cars ever owned and operated by a technical school in connection with a railroad for mutual interests. The first car was built in co-operation with the Big Four railroad, and the second with the Illinois Central. The engineering experiment sta-

tion, the first of its kind, was organized in response to his efforts and the work has since proceeded in obedience to his wise and able direction.

Thomas Arkle Clark, '90, dean of Undergraduates and Professor of Rhetoric was offered this

Dean Clark winter a similar position in Leland Stanford university. For many reasons the position was peculiarly attractive to Dean Clark, and for some time it seemed probable that he would accept. As the Alumni already know, he declined the offer and will remain at Illinois. Dean Clark has also declined to write on the subject for this department of the *Quarterly*, of which he has charge, so he has allowed the editor of the *Quarterly* to make this reference to the incident.

No event at the University in many years has excited such general interest and discussion among alumni, students, citizens, and faculty members. A good deal of the consequent discussion was based on utter lack of information as to circumstances; some came from misinformation. Some persons of abnormal intuitive powers industriously devised a past misunderstanding between the Dean and the President; others, of synthetic temperament, linked the cases of Dean Clark and Professor Breckenridge and proved gloomily that the policy of President James was to rid the institution of all the "old guard." The great majority, however, without looking for sinister motives or baleful influences behind one of the simplest and most usual of situations, expressed their desire that the Trustees should take any steps necessary to retain Dean Clark. President James had at once, on learning of the offer, taken steps to have the

position of Dean of Undergraduates made so attractive that Dean Clark would not leave it. The Council and the Trustees were no less aware of the Dean's value to Illinois than were the alumni; it is not surprising, therefore, that Leland Stanford has made other arrangements.

The position of Dean of Undergraduates was made in 1901 and Professor Clark was given the place. His duties were not defined, but the University proved the office useful. As chief disciplinary officer it has become Dean Clark's task to keep the records of attendance, to be in touch with all student activities, and all the multitudinous ways that ingenious undergraduates find to get themselves and the institution into difficulties. The number of students has grown much since 1901, and with the growth have arisen many new problems. In doing what has come to his hand he has shown a fund of tact, shrewdness, understanding, and sympathy that are seldom found in one individual. What Dean Clark has done for the students cannot be estimated. As a teacher and an administrative officer he has come into close relations with more students than any other person here; and it is safe to say that he has a larger and more intimate acquaintance among the alumni than any one else. A few minutes on the "green carpet" have changed the course of many a student's life. Between fifty and seventy-five of them go to him each day, by invitation and otherwise, and whether they get what they want or not, they leave with the feeling that they have been heard and dealt with sympathetically, and that they have got what they deserved. No man in the American college world knows more about the daily human problems and human needs of the college student with whom he has to deal.

The incident we have been discussing has helped to bring about several results. It has aroused alumni interest in every-day affairs at the University; has brought the alumni and the University officers into closer relations and thus brought about a better understanding of each other; has decided in the affirmative the question of continuing at Illinois the close official supervision of students' life and conduct that is typified by the office of Dean of Undergraduates, has caused the functions and duties pertaining to that office to be defined and put on a satisfactory basis, and has given Dean Clark eloquent testimony that not only we of Illinois, but college administrators very remote from Illinois recognize the value of his unique office and services.

The Board of Trustees of the University at its meeting, March 9, chose the following officers to **University** serve for the next two **Trustees** years: President, Edmund J. James; Secretary-Registrar, W. L. Pillsbury; Chief Clerk, O. E. Staples; Comptroller, S. W. Shattuck; Treasurer, H. A. Haugan of Chicago; President of the Board, W. L. Abbott of Chicago. The Board discussed the advisability of erecting an addition to the new Natural History Building for lecture room and museum space.

A number of changes have recently been made in the organization of the Board. A. F. Moore of Monticello succeeds L. L. Lehman of Mattoon, whose term expires. A. P. Grout of Winchester has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alexander McLean of Macomb. Arthur Meeker of Chicago has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of L. H. Kerrick of Bloomington. Mrs. Laura

B. Evans was elected as her own successor.

The members of the Board who hold over are: Mrs. Mary Busey of Urbana, Charles Davison of Chicago, William L. Abbott of Chicago, Mrs. Carrie Thomas Alexander of Belleville, and Frederick L. Hatch of Spring Grove.

It seems practically certain that the University will be placed on the Carnegie Foundation in May. The forty-sixth **Foundation** general assembly has passed a joint resolution endorsing the request of the University to be put on the list of institutions to the members of whose faculties retiring allowances will be granted under the rules of the Carnegie Foundation. This will mean practically the addition of \$1,000,000 to the endowment of the University. Eight members of the faculty are already eligible to receive retiring allowances from the foundation should they so desire.

Two appointments to the Faculty have recently been made by the Board of Trustees of the University. Phineas H. Windsor, **New Appoint- ments**, B.A., B.L.S., has been appointed Librarian and Director of the State Library School. Arthur Stanley Pease, Ph.D., has been appointed Assistant Professor of Classics.

Mr. Windsor is a graduate of Northwestern University, class of '95, later graduating from the New York Library School. Following his graduation from the library school he became assistant in the law division of the New York State Library, from which position he went to the Library of Con-

gress. In the year 1903 he went to the University of Texas to become the head of the library at that institution.

Dr. Pease is a Harvard graduate and after taking his doctorate at that university in 1905, spent the year 1905-6 in traveling abroad on the Rogers traveling fellowship. Since that time he has been an instructor in Greek and Latin in Harvard College and Radcliffe College. Dr. Pease has contributed papers to Harvard Studies in Classical Philology, the Journal of Biblical Literature, and the Transactions of the American Philological Association. His paper on St. Jerome in the Journal of Biblical Literature has been favorably noted by scholars in that field.

The Council of Administration has recently changed somewhat its method of dealing with cases of **Committee on Discipline** in that it has now provided for the appointment of two committees on discipline, one for men and one for women. The Dean of Men is ex-officio chairman of the committee on discipline for men and the Dean of Women, of the committee for women. These committees will examine into and pass upon all cases of discipline, except as otherwise directed by the Council of Administration. They have been given power to summons students before them and will make reports and recommendations to the council in cases where action seems necessary. The committee on discipline for men is as follows: Dean Clark, ex-officio chairman; Assistant Dean Crawshaw, Professors N. C. Brooks, Edward Bartow, F. H. Rankin, E. J. Northrup. The committee on discipline for women will be appointed soon.

The regular work of the Summer Session of the University for the coming summer will open June 21 and close August 20. In Session the College of Law the courses will extend over ten weeks, beginning June 21 and closing August 27, the work being divided into two periods of five weeks each. Students may register for one or both sessions. In the regular academic courses, students may as usual register for six weeks, and get credit for that amount. Courses will be offered in Agriculture, Botany, Chemistry, General Engineering Drawing, Economics, Education, English, Rhetoric, Entomology, French, German, History, Household Science, Latin, Law, Mathematics, Mechanics, Mechanical Engineering, Physical Training for both men and women, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology, Spanish, and Zoology. The Academy will also present work in English, Latin, and Mathematics. Scholarships are offered to all high school teachers in Illinois, and to all other teachers in the State who can matriculate. These scholarships do not, however, cover fees either in Law or in the Academy. There will be a large number of incidental exercises presented for the purpose of interesting those in attendance, and the following series of lectures has already been arranged for. The summer session is coming to assume a constantly greater similarity to the regular session of the institution.

Professor C. M. Moss, Modern Athens and Her Monuments.

Professor D. K. Dodge, Hamlet.

Dean E. B. Greene, The Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson.

Professor N. C. Ricker, Development of Architecture.

Dean Eugene Davenport, Vocational Education,

Professor Joel Stebbins, Life in the Modern Observatory.

Professor S. W. Parr, A Talk on Coal.

Professor H. J. Barton, The Roman Forum.

Professor S. S. Colvin, Illusions.

Professor T. E. Oliver, Finland.

Professor G. S. Ford, Queen Louise of Prussia.

Professor H. A. Hollister, Socializing Influences in the High School.

No one who has been about the University can help but be impressed with the fact that the Visiting Lecturers given at the University is rapidly increasing. Colleges and departments and organizations vie with each other in bringing numerous and distinguished people to the University community for one or a series of lectures. The result is that the student may frequently have three or four daily opportunities to attend lectures on timely topics. And he and members of the Faculty may, in addition, be invited to receptions, dinners, or smokers given in honor of the visiting lecturers. Though there is distinctly an advantage in meeting and hearing men and women of prominence, it is quite necessary that the individual member of the community refrain from attempting to attend all such lectures.

Professor Graham Taylor, the well known sociologist, presented a series of lectures at the University from January 11 to January 15. Three of these lectures were on the subject of Civic Renaissance. Other subjects which he presented were: The Collective Tendency in Modern Industrialism, Social Aspects of Personality, Opportunities for Women in Public Service, The Re-

integration Tendency in Modern Industrialism, The Personal Element in Social Progress. These lectures proved unusually interesting, and were generally attended by both students and members of the Faculty.

Professor Jagadis Chunder Bose of the Presidency College, Calcutta, gave three lectures at the University on January 25 and 27, of special value to students of physics and physiology. The subjects were: Polarization of Electric Waves, Mechanical Responses of Plants, Electric Responses of Plants.

Beginning February 1 a series of lectures was given to business students by Mr. Ralph C. Wilson of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago. The subject of these lectures were as follows: The Character of Loans and Discounts, Collections and Clearing House System, Domestic Exchange.

During the week beginning February 15, Professor George E. Woodberry, formerly of Columbia University, presented a series of lectures. The subjects were as follows: Genius, Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Poe. Besides, Professor Woodberry spoke on the teaching of English and on Torquato Tasso. These lectures attracted an unusual amount of attention, not only from students primarily interested in literature, but from the general University community as well.

Professor E. Bradford Titchener of Cornell University gave a series of lectures during the week beginning March 22. The subjects of these lectures were: Imagery and Sensationalism, Objective Reference as the Criterion of Mind, The Bewusstseinslage, The Thought Element, The Psychology of the Thought Processes. On January 23 Mr. Norman Hackett, the well known actor, presented a lecture before the students of the University on

Dramatic Activities in American Universities.

Dr. George Howard Parker, professor of Zoology at Harvard University, lectured March 29 to April 3 on the following topics: Coral Islands, Functions of the Ear in Fishes, The Origin of the Nervous System and Its Appropriation of Effectors. The last topic was treated in four lectures.

The biennial visit of the legislative committee on the State University

was made on Feb-

Visit of the **ruary 25 and 26.**

State Legislators The party this year consisted of something like one hundred men and twenty-five women. On Thursday evening, February 25, the men were entertained by the Champaign society of Elks in the Elks' club room, and the ladies of the party were entertained at the gymnasium. Friday morning the University regiment was called out and at 10:30 all classes were suspended until afternoon. After reviewing the regiment the visitors made a general inspection of the buildings, and then attended a general University convocation in the Auditorium. At this meeting addresses were made by Senator H. M. Dunlap, '75, Senator John Dailey of Peoria, Representative Louis J. Pearson of Chicago, Senator Nels Juul of Chicago, Representative Durfee of Golconda, Senator D. W. Helm of Metropolis, Representative Shanahan of Chicago, Senator Charles F. Hurburgh of Galesburg, and Senator Walter I. Manny, '90, of Mt. Sterling. The exercises were enthusiastic, and if the honorable gentlemen succeed in fulfilling their promises the University will fare satisfactorily. The general arrangements for the day were in charge of Dean David Kinley and Professor

L. P. Breckenridge. The luncheon which was given in the Woman's Building to the visitors at the close of the convocation was under the management of Professor A. H. Daniels.

A conference of the presidents of the colleges of Illinois, with the President of the University, and the Conference Dean of the Graduate School of Illinois School, was held on January 22. The conference was called by President James in order that he and Dean Kinley might confer with the heads of the colleges of the state on matters of mutual interest. Of most importance among these was the fact that the growth of the Graduate School, and the increasing importance of the higher work of the University make desirable a closer correlation of the curricula of the colleges and the work offered by the University to graduate students. Fifteen colleges were represented at this meeting.

The Agricultural Experiment Station has recently issued the last of a series of bulletins which **Agricultural Bulletins** includes all the market types of farm live stock.

This is the first series of the kind ever attempted, and the educational and economic value of the accomplished undertaking is very great. The series includes bulletin No. 78, Market Classes and Grades of Cattle, by Professor H. W. Mumford; bulletin No. 97, Market Classes and Grades of Swine, by Professor William Dierich, bulletin No. 122, Market Classes and Grades of Horses and Mules, by Mr. R. C. Obrecht, and bulletin No. 129, Market Classes and Grades of Sheep, by Mr. W. C. Coffey, first assistant in Sheep Husbandry in

the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

An account, at once comprehensive and minute, of the whole subject of the kinds, habits, and **The Faculty in Print** value of the fishes of the greatest fish-producing state in the Mississippi valley, is offered in "The Fishes of Illinois," just published by the State Laboratory of Natural History as volume III in the Natural History Survey. The study is by Dr. S. A. Forbes, Director of the State Laboratory of Natural History, and Mr. R. E. Richardson, for three years an assistant on the survey. The volume represents field work covering a period of thirty-three years, during which collections of more than 200,000 preserved specimens have been brought together from 450 localities in 93 counties of the state.

The work comprises a volume of 488 pages, containing sixty full-page plates, forty-one of which are colored; sixty-five figures in the text; and a supplementary volume, or atlas, of 102 maps of the state showing details of distribution of the species. The text gives full descriptions of the 150 species of fishes in the state, analytical keys, and descriptions of general families and orders, full discussions of families and species, giving habits, food, breeding seasons, distribution within the state and throughout the country, uses and values of useful species. To this are added a separate discussion of the general and local distribution, and a brief discussion of the product and value of the fisheries of the state, both by Dr. Forbes; and a chapter by Professor C. W. Rolfe on the stream systems of the state, based on topography and surface geology.

Assistant Professor F. O. Dufour of

the Department of Civil Engineering has recently brought out a textbook on Bridge Engineering Roof Trusses.

Dean W. F. M. Goss in a recent bulletin entitled Comparative Tests of Run-of-Mine and Briquetted Coal on Locomotives gives a resume of the brick making industry of Belgium, Germany and France, and a description of the coal tests in the manufacture and use of briquets which have been conducted under the direction of the United States Geological Survey.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just published a bulletin on "Biological Studies of Three Species of Aphididae" by John June Davis, '07, Assistant to State Entomologist Forbes.

Exercises in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allen Poe were held in the chapel on the Centenary afternoon of January 19.

Professor C. N. Greenough presided. Professor Raymond Weeks discussed the influence of Poe in France. Addresses were also made by Dr. Julius Goebel and Professor Harry G. Paul.

The one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was observed at the University Lincoln by exercises occupying one Centenary or two hours a day for four days of the week beginning February 8. These exercises included a general University convocation, an exhibit of books, pictures and other Lincolniana; and addresses intended to present several aspects of his service to the country. The program included addresses by Professor Dodge, Dean Greene, Professor Garner, and Dean Kinley.

On Monday and Tuesday, January 18 and 19, the laboratories in the Chemical Building were Chemical open for the purpose of exhibiting the researches which were in progress in that building. Exhibits were made in physical chemistry and electro chemistry by Dr. Washburn and Dr. Lacey; in organic chemistry by Dr. Balke, Dr. Holmes, Dr. Smith, Dr. Isham and Dr. Jones; in inorganic chemistry by Professor Grindley; in physiological chemistry by Professor Hawk; in industrial chemistry by Professor Parr and Dr. Mears; and in the Water Survey by Professor Bartow. Professor Noyes and Dr. Patterson also made an exhibit of their publications in the Journal of the American Chemical Society and chemical abstracts.

The general policy of making the shop work more practical at the University is illustrated **Shop Work** by the work now in **More Practical** progress at the machine shop. Eight hundred brass thimbles for a new switch board in the new laboratory of physics are being made by students, each student doing a certain amount of work, and keeping an accurate cost sheet, showing total amount of time, number of pieces made, weight of stock used, and weight of chips. The preliminary designs for a new souvenir paperweight have just been made.

The Quebec Bridge Commission recently appointed by the government of the Dominion of Canada **To Test** to make plans for a bridge **Canadian** to be built over the St. **Materials** Lawrence river near Quebec, to replace the structure which fell while under construc-

tios in August, 1907, is to have made an important and extensive series of tests of the strength of riveted joints between nickel steel plates at the Laboratory of Applied Mechanics of the University.

The series of tests will comprise the testing of over one hundred specimens of riveted joints, and while a force of at least half a million pounds will be required to pull apart some of the largest specimens, it will be necessary to measure the slip of the plates as the rivets yield to ten-thousandths of an inch.

The choice of the Laboratory of Applied Mechanics of the University of Illinois as the place for performing this important series of tests is another evidence of the high reputation among engineers won by that laboratory.

The department of household science is conducting a series of unique experiments in what is **Experiment House** called their Experimental House. This building is located at the corner of Wright and Daniel street, and contains ten rooms. It is used as a practice place by the different classes of the department. Two kitchens have been equipped—one inexpensively, and another what might be termed an expensive kitchen. In the expensive kitchen, the sources of heat are to be gas, electricity, and fireless cookers; in the inexpensive one, coal and gasoline. The kitchens have been furnished, one expensively, and the other in an inexpensive way. Four bedrooms will be furnished by the class in household science, furnishing with different priced furniture so that some idea may be formed as to how to expend sums between fifty and two hundred dollars wisely in a bedroom.

They will also furnish a living room in two different priced furnitures for practically the same amount, illustrative respectively of good and bad taste in furnishing.

In connection with the work in dietetics meals will be prepared at different cost, with different food values, and adapted to the sick and we Graduate students will be given an opportunity to make dietary studies. In connection with the work given in the home care of the sick, a subject to which the department has given special attention for two years, one of the bedrooms of the house will be made to illustrate what a sick room should be in regard to furnishing and furniture. A trained nurse will give instruction to the class.

This sort of experiment is a new one, but the examples given illustrate something of the possibilities that such a house affords to the department.

Seven hundred and fifty-five persons registered for all or a part of the two weeks of instruction given at the College Corn Growers' and Stockmen's Convention. Corn Growers' and Stockmen's Convention. Almost every county in the state was represented, the larger delegations coming from the following counties: Champaign, 95; Sangamon, 3; Henry, 26; Winnebago, 20; Macon, 19; Will, 17; Tazewell, 17; Livingston, and Edgar, each, 16; Bureau, DeKalb and Logan, each 13; Menard, 12; La Salle, 11; Douglas, 10; Cook, Ford, Iroquois, McHenry and Randolph, each 9; Peoria, Woodford and Vermilion, each 8; Christian, Fayette, Lee, Moultrie, Putnam, Wabash and Whiteside, each 7; Fulton, Jersey, Kane, Piatt,

Rock Island, St. Clair, Shelby and Stevenson, each 6; Boone and Morgan, each 5. Other counties had smaller numbers.

The attendance this year was considerably larger than in any previous year. Nearly one hundred women registered in the housekeeper's course. An important feature of the meeting was the number of persons who came upon scholarships. Ninety-three young men attended on scholarships earned in corn judging contests, or other study classes conducted by the farmers' institutes. Winnebago county headed the list by paying the expenses of eleven. Twenty-six of the young women came on scholarships.

Delegates from eighteen American universities, including most of the leading institutions

Dr. Kinley on Graduate Work of the United States, assembled at Cornell University January 7 and 8 to attend the meeting of the Association of American Universities. The University was represented by Dean David Kinley of the Graduate School, who presented a paper on "Should the Institutions Doing Graduate Work Standardize the Requirements for Entrance Upon Such Work in the Different Departments of Study?"

Dean O. A. Harker, of the College of Law, has been appointed chairman on Legal Education for **Dean Harker** the Illinois State Bar Honored Association by Honorable E. P. Williamson, president of the association. The other members of the committee are Professor Roscoe Pound of the Northwestern University Law School, Professor Ernst and Professor Freund of the

University of Chicago Law School; Honorable R. J. Greene of Monmouth, Illinois, and Honorable F. L. Hatch, '73, of Springfield.

The appointment of Dean Harker on such an important committee is a distinct recognition of our College of Law and a further evidence of the prominent position the school is beginning to occupy in the estimation of practicing attorneys throughout the state.

In a recent lecture before the Illinois section of the American Chemical Society Dr. H. S. Grindley, '89, presented

on Animal Nutrition some interesting results of some investigations which he has made in animal nutrition. This investigation had to do with the nature, influence, and economic value of specific feed stuff used in fattening beef cattle. Sixteen animals were used throughout the entire period of investigation. They were divided into special lots, and each was fed a definite proportionate quantity of feed. The results given for the feeding standard were stated to be lower than those which German investigators have recommended.

At the last meeting of the American Historical Association held in Washington and Richmond it was announced **Carter Wins Prize** that the Justin Winsor prize of \$200 had been awarded to Dr. Clarence E. Carter, now instructor in history in Illinois College, Jacksonville. Dr. Carter was a student in the Graduate School of the University from 1906-08, and his prize essay was accepted as his doctor's thesis. This prize is the most import-

ant given in this country for monographic work in the field of American history by writers who have not previously published any considerable work.

A mine explosion and rescue station has recently been established at the
Mine Explosion and Rescue Station College of Engineering by the United States

Geological Survey. The formal opening of the station took place as a part of the proceedings of a fuel conference held at the University March 11 to 13. The purpose of the station is to interest mine operators and inspectors in the economic value of such modern appliances as the oxygen helmet and resuscitation apparatus as adjuncts to the normal equipment of mines. The station will also concern itself with the training of mine bosses and others in the use of such apparatus. Its service is to be rendered gratuitously. The conference passed resolutions asking that a course in mining engineering be established at the University, and a bill to that effect, supported by many important interests, has been introduced at Springfield.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Illinois Clay Manufacturers' Association and the Illinois Association of Clay Workers' Clay Workers Institute were held at the University from January 19 to 22, inclusive. A number of University instructors and Alumni were on the program, includ-

ing Professor C. W. Rolfe, Frederick W. Von Oven, '98, J. M. Knote, Professor A. V. Bleininger, a former member of the faculty, and Mr. R. T. Stull.

The Illinois State Academy of Science met in Springfield February 20. A large delegation from Academy the University attended of Science the meeting. Among the University instructors who were on the program are Dr. H. A. Gleason, Professor T. E. Savage, Professor Edward Bartow, and Professor S. A. Forbes. Mr. Frank De Wolf of the State Geological Survey also read a paper. Professor Forbes was made president of the association. At the banquet given at the close of the meeting Dean W. F. M. Goss of the College of Engineering responded to the toast, "Science and Transportation."

The following items have recently appeared in some of the prominent library journals: "The Large Book University of Illinois Purchases is making an extra effort to overcome its handicap of a small library, and is therefore spending about \$60,000 for books. To an unexpended balance from last year of \$5,000 and to the legislative appropriation of \$25,000 has been added \$30,000 from a special appropriation to the Graduate School. Books are an essential equipment for Graduate School work and the departments most interested are buying largely from this special assignment.

STUDENT LIFE

Probably the most significant event in student life of the college year has been the complete organization of an Illinois Union, Students' Union modeled after the Chicago Reynolds Club, and the unions at Harvard, Michigan, Columbia, and many other colleges. The purpose of the organization, as its constitution states, is "to promote Illinois spirit by all possible means, more especially by the erection and maintenance of a club house."

The successful beginning of the Union is due to the work of a committee of the class of 1909, and to the hearty co-operation of President James and the University Council of Administration. At the Junior Smoker of the class of 1909, held in April last year, Professor L. P. Breckenridge in a speech suggested that the class take up the matter of securing a smoking and rest room in one of the buildings. His idea was embodied in a motion, and a committee was named to secure the smoking room if possible. Conferences with faculty men broadened the original idea, however, until the committee became one not for securing a men's room, but for the purpose of organizing the male students into a compact organization. A preliminary petition asking for the Union was submitted last year, and the Council appointed a committee of Deans T. A. Clark, W. F. M. Goss, and E. B. Greene to work with the senior committee. A constitution was drawn up and reported to the Council, and after being amended in a few particulars was approved by the University governing body. The senior committee, to whom great credit is due for

the success of the idea, consisted of C. E. Hutchin, chairman; Lion Gardiner, R. N. Erskine, and K. H. Talbot.

The first public announcement of the Union was made at a senior class meeting on February 16, and one week later the committee met with forty prominent undergraduates who were asked to assist in the organization work. On March 3, an organization meeting was held and the constitution drawn up by the senior committee was accepted. Only about five hundred men joined the club at this time. Interest was much aroused at the meeting, however, by the announcement that President James had offered a subscription of one thousand dollars to a building fund, conditioned upon the completion of a building project during his term as president.

The governing body of the Union is the Executive Board, composed of three members of the faculty, three alumni of the University, one of whom must be a resident of Champaign, and the president, vice-president, and secretary of the Students' Union. The working body of the organization is the Students' Council, consisting of the president, general vice-president, secretary, one vice-president from each of the five colleges of the University, and seven councilmen elected from the senior class. These officers are chosen at large, except the college vice-presidents, who are selected only by vote of the students from their department.

For the first election, contests were on for president, general vice-president, two of the college vice-presidents, and the junior councilmen. The candidates made an agreement to abstain from personal campaigning for

votes, and while this lessened interest in the voting to some extent, it kept the election free from the "machine" politics that is sometimes manifest at Illinois. J. C. Herbstman was chosen president over C. E. Hutchin. Other officers elected were: W. W. Reese, vice-president; R. N. Erskine, secretary; F. D. Railsback, E. C. Rainey, D. G. Bevis, H. S. Hill, and P. K. Johnson, college vice-presidents; L. J. Washburn, J. V. Richards, R. S. Kimball, A. B. Sawyer, Percy Gumm, B. F. Baum, and C. S. Williams, junior councilmen. These men are working hard for the success of the Union, and have placed it upon a sound business footing. Through their efforts the membership has been brought up to nearly two thousand, over two-thirds of the total number of men students at Illinois.

As before stated, the general purpose of the Illinois Union is to promote Illinois spirit. It has been seen recently that the old spontaneous Illinois spirit is becoming less and less noticeable, and there seems to be lethargy in all matters that tend towards real democratic intercourse between the students. To remedy these conditions the organization was conceived. To carry out its purpose, and to cement the bond between student and student, and between student and alumnus, a building will be erected as soon as possible. This is to be financed entirely by contribution from alumni and students, for it is certain that the legislature cannot be induced to donate for a Union home. The site of the structure is to be near the Observatory, and it is understood that the trustees will not permit the erection of a building at a cost less than \$150,000.

When built, the Union home will be used as a place for meeting of all student organizations, for the holding

of smokers and club entertainments, and for the reception of alumni and visitors to the University. Much as the Union and the building means to the undergraduate, it is believed by most students that it will mean even more to the alumnus, in keeping his interest in the alma mater, and in making his return trips to old Illinois enjoyable visits among students instead of wearisome stays at hotels.

The announcement has been made that Bishop Edward O. Osborne of the Episcopal diocese of Springfield has decided to build a house for girls to take the place of the present Osborne Hall, 507 East Green street, Champaign. It is announced that the house will be situated on Wright street opposite the Woman's Building, and will accommodate about thirty girls. This initial movement made by the Episcopal church is undoubtedly one that will receive a good deal of encouragement from other denominations. It is a deplorable fact that dormitories are sadly needed at the University, both for men and women, and no better work could be done by the various religious denominations than to establish these houses where students may be taken care of in a more satisfactory way than is now possible.

Sigma Pi, one of the oldest of academic fraternities, has established a chapter at Illinois, and a Another house is now maintained Fraternity by the members at 112 East Green street. The charter was granted last May, but the local organization did not announce its existence until February. Sigma



STUDENTS GREETING LEGISLATORS

Pi was founded at William and Mary's College in 1752, and at the present time has active chapters at Ohio State, California, Lehigh, Vincennes, Pennsylvania and Temple College. Phi, the Illinois chapter, has a membership of sixteen.

The Comus club, which was organized at Illinois in 1905, has been granted a charter by the **And Another** Zeta Psi fraternity of North America and was installed as the Zeta Psi chapter on April 15. Twenty-five Comus men have become members. They were aided in securing the charter by Professors E. G. Dexter, S. S. Colvin, F. K. W. Drury, F. W. Carpenter, and Mr. J. W. Porter, Champaign, Zeta Psis.

The Zeta Psi fraternity of North America was founded at New York University in 1847, and now has twenty-two active chapters, with a membership of over 5,000. Its expansion policy has been very limited, and only two chapters, Minnesota and Illinois, have been organized within the past twelve years. The admission of Comus to this organization brings the number of recognized national academic fraternities at Illinois to sixteen.

A military social fraternity, to which commissioned officers in **One** the cadet regiment are eligible **More** was installed at Illinois on March 3. The organization is named Scabbard and Blade, and the Illinois charge is Company F. Chapters are located at Wisconsin, Minnesota, Cornell, Iowa, Purdue, and Illinois. Members who were initiated are Col. H. E. Ercanbrack, Lt. Col. F. M. Simpson, Reg. Adj. W. H. Par-kin, Majors J. P. Stout, C. B. Lee, H. A. Cawood, and Captains L. H. Almy,

J. K. Kincaid, F. F. Beeby, H. E. Ash-down, F. H. Lindley, F. White, H. F. Anderson, K. H. Talbot and A. Thompson.

At the regular mid-year meeting of Gamma chapter for the state of Illinois, Phi Beta Kap-Phi Beta pa, held March 1, the Kappa Election following persons from the class of 1909 were elected to membership: Lydia Marie Brauer, Ruth Buffum, John Simeon Cleavenger, Clarence Oran Gardner, Emma Ponzer, George Earl Post. Other seniors are to be chosen at Commencement time.

Is wit among undergraduates at Illinois on the decrease? The result of the annual Illio roast con-Whither, test seems to indicate so. Wit? Because they "sought in vain for a glimmer of genuine fun or a sparkle of broad legitimate humor" among the hundreds of attempts submitted by the various sororities, the judges of the wit contest refused to award any prizes. The following is their classification of the offerings:

"The jests before us fall, with few exceptions, into these four classes: (1) those which are unintelligible; (2) those which are intelligible but entirely dull; (3) those which are dull and also silly; (4) those which are dull and also excessively rude."

Hugh O'Donnell, Sigma Nu, was elected editor, and Carleton Trimble, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, manager of the 1911 Illio at the Officers election held on March 16. Four hundred and twenty-nine votes were cast, and the contest

was the warmest one of the college year. Automobiles and carriages were used by the victors, and the co-ed vote was thereby made a deciding factor. W. N. Gregg and E. M. Watkins, non-fraternity men, opposed O'Donnell, and the "Barb" vote was divided between them. O'Donnell had made no public campaign, but fraternity men solidly supported him at the polls and he received only fifty votes less than both his competitors were given.

Tau Beta Pi has made the following pledges from the class of 1910:

Tau Beta Pi H. B. Anderson, H. C. Boardman, J. F. Chinlund, W. E. Deuchler, L. R. Gulley, J. T. Hanley, E. S. Hight, M. S. McCollister, H. Moschel, W. A. North, H. Penn, J. V. Richards, S. Standish, W. G. Stromquist, B. C. Van Pappelen-dam, and F. W. Weston. Three of these men are "I" athletes, namely, Hanley (captain of the track team), Penn ('Varsity pitcher), and Richards (end on the football team).

Members of the law class of 1910 who have been selected for membership in Theta Kappa Nu, **Law Frat** the honorary law fraternity, are F. P. Benjamin, **Elections** B. A. Strauch, T. C. Angerstein, and L. S. Mangas.

Illinois Eta chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi fraternity entertained the sixty-fourth annual convention of the order on **Fraternity Conventions** April 2 and 3. Representatives were present from the chapters at Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Marietta, Michigan, Amherst, Ohio Wesleyan, Wisconsin, and Ohio

State University. A charter was conferred upon eight students from the University of Wisconsin. The social exercises in connection with the convention consisted of a dance at College Hall on April 2, and a banquet and smoker on April 3 at the chapter house, 210 East Green street. Eta chapter was installed at the University last fall, having previously existed as the Eos club.

The senior memorial for 1909 is to be a stone drinking fountain, designed by architectural seniors, to **Senior Memorial** be erected on Illinois Field, at the south entrance. Imitation marble will be the material used, and the entire cost of the structure is estimated at between five and six hundred dollars. The base is to be diagonal in form, three feet high and seven feet in maximum width. At three points of the hexagon sanitary drinking cups will be placed, while the other three angles will support piers connected by arches carrying a triangular pyramid which terminates seven feet above the base. From the dome an arc light will be dropped which will illuminate the interior of the fountain. The whole structure is to be topped by a globular arrangement inside of which incandescent lights will be placed.

The past two months constituted the season for fraternity and sorority annuals, and nearly all of **Greek Festivities** them were finished at Easter time. The formals have been a little more elaborate than those of former years, especially in the matter of decorations and catering effects. The following account of one of the parties taken

from the *Daily Illini* shows the elaborate decorations of one of the fraternities:

"The dance floor proper was roofed over with white and blue festooning, draped from a central chandelier to the walls in the form of a huge bell. The chandelier was a mass of gold oak sprays and red roses, the lights being encased in blue shades. The walls were festooned in blue and white and the orchestra was hidden in a bank of potted palms and trees. The reception line was stationed under a lattice of green oak sprays and white and pink roses."

One of the sororities seems to have solved the problem of late hours by beginning its annual at 4:30 in the afternoon, dancing until six, then having luncheon, resuming dancing at eight, and adjourning about eleven o'clock.

"David Garrick," an English play, was presented on the nights of March 30 and 31 at Morrow Hall by Student members of the Adelphic Plays and Illiola literary societies.

The players were trained for the production by Mr. E. M. Halliday, associate in public speaking, and did good work throughout the whole of a difficult classic.

"The Palace of Truth," a mystery play which has its setting in England in the fifteenth century, was successfully presented by the Alethenai and Ionian literary societies on the evening of March 3.

The nine Chinese students who are in attendance at the University gave an entertainment at Morrow Hall on the evening of March 7. The novelty of the occasion attracted a large crowd, and the program was very interesting. Oriental games were played and several selections on Chinese musical instruments were given. Mr. C. C.

Wang, a graduate of the Imperial University of Peking and of Yale, now a post graduate student here, gave an illustrated lecture on Peking. The Chinese who are students here are Mr. Wang, Mr. W. Y. Hu, a graduate of the University of Chicago; Mr. J. T. Zhen, C. P. Hsueh, K. S. Tsaing, T. W. Tu, J. V. Dunn, H. C. Ou and S. K. Shu.

The *Illini* contained recently a somewhat scathing criticism by a member of the Faculty on the slight

Literary Societies attention now given the literary societies in the University. He says, among other things: "I do not know as much as I should like to know about our literary societies, but it appears that they have influential traditions, and that in an independent spirit and with too little heartening they are doing their members an admirable service. One fancies that their meetings in the high places of University Hall must be a pleasant refuge for those who find a common interest in things literary rather dearer than a common and tireless participation in things terpsichorean."

The real facts of the case are that the literary societies were never before doing such good work as they are now doing, and they never before received relatively more public attention. They have given themselves over to really solid work. They have quite as many members as the capacities of their quarters warrant; and they have gotten themselves out of the political and social turmoil in which twenty or twenty-five years ago they were constantly engaged. The literary societies are thoroughly healthy and vigorous. Of course there are some excellent kinds of literary activity that they have not engaged in.

Illinois representatives are to participate in three oratorical contests before the close of the Oratoricals school year. The first, which is the State Equal Suffrage contest, will be held at Springfield early in April, D. F. Harrison, '10, representing Illinois. Elkan Turk, '10, will participate in the State Universal Peace contest at Bloomington April 30, and E. M. Miller, '10, will compete in the big Northern Oratorical League meet to be held here in May. A prize of \$150 is offered by Col. Frank O. Lowden to the winner of the last contest.

Debating on the question, "Resolved, That Congress should immediately provide for a further strengthening of the navy," Illinois won from Indiana and lost to Ohio on the evening of March 12. The contest with Indiana was held here and Illinois had the affirmative, and the debate with Ohio was held at Columbus, where Illinois upheld the negative. The affirmative team consisted of R. B. Fizzel, R. F. Little, and J. L. McLaughlin, and the negative team of J. T. Davis, C. C. Ellison, and H. B. Hershey. Illinois has made an even break in forensic work this year, having won from Minnesota and lost to Nebraska.

Members of the class of 1909 are attempting to secure freedom from final examinations for the last '09 Seeks semester of their college Relief career, and seem to be in in a fair way toward success. The committee having the matter in charge has been working among the professors' and a petition asking that seniors with satisfactory daily records be excused from examinations will soon be acted on by the University Senate. The '09 men say that the

press of duties in connection with graduation and their record during the past three and one-half years justify them in asking this small boon from the faculty.

The eventful history of politics in the class of 1909 closed on February 3 in a dull, prosaic, un-'09 Election emotional manner. At Tame the election of officers for the last semester, not one of the candidates was opposed. Lion Gardiner, captain of the 1907 football team and prominent track athlete, was chosen president, Miss Elva Pease, vice-president, H. M. Beach, secretary, K. J. T. Ekblaw, treasurer; Pomeroy Sinnock, sergeant-at-arms; and C. P. McCaskey, baseball manager. Six suggestions for the class memorial were submitted to the voters. These were arc lights for the front of the Auditorium, John street arch entrance to the campus, fountain for Illinois Field, Illinois Union fund, and a bust of Lincoln. The fountain was selected.

A series of evangelistic meetings of great importance was held from February 17 to 21 by the Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association, and a number of conversions resulted from them. The speakers at the meetings, which were held each evening, were A. J. Elliott, E. C. Mercer, and Dr. W. D. Weatherford. All of these men are college men, and are devoting the whole of their time to work among undergraduates of the American colleges. Mr. Elliott, familiarly known as "Dad," is the great Northwestern football player of '00-'01-'02. Mr. Mercer is a graduate of the University of Virginia, where he was a member of

Beta Theta Pi and captain of the baseball team. He devotes the whole of his time to work among fraternity men of the various colleges, and during his stay here, he addressed men at all the fraternity houses. Dr. Weatherford, an Alpha Tau Omega, was for a time director of athletics at Vanderbilt University. The series was the most successful ever held by the Illinois association.

J. B. Corrie, a senior in the College of Agriculture, on March 23 was struck and instantly killed by a street car near the Coler Avenue crossing. He roomed on Goodwin avenue, Urbana, and had started home from the University late in the evening, walking along the railroad track. Attempting to avoid a westbound car, he stepped onto the eastbound track, directly in front of the car that struck him. The young man lived at St. Francisville, and his remains were taken there for interment.

The third annual Post-Exam Jubilee given by the Y. M. C. A. was held at the Auditorium on February 7 and proved unusually successful. Stunts were given by the Tau Lambda club, Adelphic literary society, the Agricultural club, and Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. One of the best received offerings was the Post-(mortem)-Exam by Adelphic. A patient was operated on for appendicitis, and although his appendix had already been removed, extraction was made of a half-digested Townsend calculus, a rhetoric text book of which Prof. Fulton is guilty and a joke that got loose from Dean Clark's collections almost

three years ago. Professor Ira O. Baker spoke regarding the work of P. A. Conard, '01, as a missionary in Montevideo, South America, and a collection amounting to \$170.00 was taken to assist Mr. Conard in his work.

A new departure in the form of a minstrel show was successfully introduced into the annual Glee Club and Mandolin club's concert held on Saturday, March 20, at the Illinois theatre in Urbana. The first part of the program consisted of the conventional music, with popular songs, lullabies and selections from the late comedies. In the second part, the members appeared as burnt-cork artists and introduced several song hits on local celebrities. This was the eighteenth annual concert of the clubs. The leaders were J. S. Cleavenger, '10, of the Glee Club, and W. W. Day, '10, of the Mandolin Club.

A Chicago orchestra was imported for the Sophomore Cotillion, which was held on February 6 at Sophomore the Armory. Two hundred Cotillion couples attended the event, and the grand march was led by Wayne Palmer and Miss Alice Goodhue, assisted by George Ramey and Miss Celia Ullrich. One of the new features of the dance was the serving of the luncheon in the Gymnasium, instead of in the Armory, as has been the practice heretofore.

The Annual Military Ball, held this year on Friday evening, February 19, was more elaborate than its Military predecessors and was successful in every way. The Ball attendance was large and decorations were well executed. Col.

Hal. E. Ercanbrack and Miss Mamie Baldwin led the grand march. Those in the receiving line were President and Mrs. James, Dean and Mrs. T. A. Clark, Colonel E. G. Fechet and Miss Mary Fechet, Colonel and Mrs. S. T. Busey, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Trevett, and Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Finch.

One of the best student demonstrations of the year was that given to the legislators on **Student Greeting** the occasion of to **Appropriators** their visit to the University in February. Phoenix, the honorary senior society, arranged the affair, and in response to a call for a student assembly nearly two thousand men gathered at the half-way house. Headed by the band, they marched to the Auditorium where a convocation was held, and proceeded to show that the big assembly hall was not large enough to seat the student body. The demonstration seemed to please the state solons immensely.

A mass meeting for the basket-ball team, and for a farewell to "Doc" Moor, the well known **A Triple** Champaign minister, Prof. **Farewell** Breckenridge, and Rev. J. M. Duer, the Presbyterian pastor, who are leaving this year, was held at the Auditorium on February 25, under the auspices of Ku Klux Klan. The occasion was the last appearance of "Doc" Moor at a student meeting, and the reception given him proved his great popularity with the students. The closing sentence of his farewell speech was: "May the spirit of pure gold which enters into every crucible and maintains its full weight, and the blue with which God has

painted his sky, be representative of the everlasting spirit of Illinois loyalty."

Jubilant over the fact that Dean Thomas Arkle Clark had been induced to remain at Illinois, **Smoker for** nearly two thousand students assembled at the **Dean Clark** Armory on Wednesday, February 10, to do him honor. The occasion was a smoker given by Shield and Trident, the senior society of which the Dean is a member. For two hours the big drill hall was filled with enthusiastic students, faculty men, and business men of the Twin Cities who had taken advantage of the opportunity to unite in showing Dean Clark the high degree of respect in which he is held by all. The Glee Club rendered several selections, and speeches were made by Harry B. Hershey, '09, J. C. Herbstman, '09, and A. R. Warnock, '07. Contributions from business men of the Twin Cities financed the smoker. During the evening 1,000 doughnuts, 10,000 ginger cakes, 5 barrels of apples, 1,500 cigars, 2,500 cigarettes, and 100 gallons of cider were consumed.

The third annual formal attempt to contest student voting met the fate of its predecessors, and the **Students** right of a student to vote **Still Vote** in local elections remains unmolested. In a recent primary for nominating Republican candidates for city offices in Champaign, the votes of seventy-five students decided the mayoralty contest. The defeated candidate filed a bill with County Judge Roth, claiming that the student votes were illegal, but it was dismissed on the grounds that the

court had no jurisdiction of a city primary, the conduct of which rests entirely with the city council. The merits of student voting were not discussed.

Irish wit held full sway at the Beardsley on the night of St. Patrick's day, the occasion being the **Irish Banquet** annual banquet of the Irish students at Illinois. All men who could trace their ancestry directly to the Emerald Isle were admitted, and about sixty took advantage of the opportunity to join in a fraternal feast. G. C. Reardon acted as toastmaster, and toasts were responded to by C. W. Graham, J. P. Flood, J. J. Reynolds, W. J. Walsh, J. S. Searle, C. P. Haley, J. E. Layden, J. M. Boyle, '06, W. J. Dolan, '00, and W. F. Woods, '00.

About forty graduates or former students at the Illinois State Normal University have organized an **Normal Club**. I. S. N. U. club at Illinois. The organization will meet monthly, and a banquet will be held before the close of the year. The object of the club is to bring old Normalites together for social intercourse, and to promote the mutual interests of the University and the Normal school.

The civil engineering seniors are making their annual inspection trip to Chicago from April 13 to 17 **C. E. Trip**. Inclusive. Nearly all of the eighty men of the class are in the party, which is being led by Professor J. P. Brooks, F. O. Dufour, and F. B. Sanborn. Among the points of interest in the Illinois metropolis that are to be seen are the bridges across the Chicago river, the elevated roads, the South

Chicago Steel Works and cement plants of the Illinois Steel Company, the intake cribs, track elevation of C. B. & Q., the new C. & N. W. terminal, and the heavy dredging on the drainage canal at Evanston.

The Modern Review, published in English at Calcutta, India, contains an article on the **Bose in Calcutta Review** by Sudhindra Bose, an Indian student, who graduated here in 1907 and is now taking graduate work in the department of journalism. In this article Mr. Bose discusses the history and growth of the University; the organization and departments, explaining the activities of each; the democracy of the undergraduate life; and the place of the foreign students, especially those from India, in the institution. A warm appreciation is expressed of the treatment of alien students by the students and faculty members of the

One hundred and ninety couples attended the fifth annual dance of the College of Law, held on March 26 in the Armory. The grand march was led by J. M. Johnson and Miss Alice Riley, assisted by F. H. Railsback and Miss Mary Peters.

ATHLETICS

THE INDOOR SEASON

The indoor track and basketball season has just closed and Illinois teams have been uniformly successful. The basketball team, while not the winner of the western championship, showed that it was one of the best in the west and the track team, although losing one meet to Chicago by a margin of two points, won the return meet by fourteen. The water polo team played Chicago a tie game and in the

return game won the western championship by a score of 3 to 2.

The basketball team won games on the home floor from Indiana, Purdue, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and lost to Chicago. They won from Northwestern at Evanston and lost to Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, and Purdue, on their opponents' floors. Northwestern forfeited the return game to Illinois. The team was crippled during the last of the season owing to the absence of Captain Popperfus and Thompson, a guard, both these men being in the hospital, the former with a bad ankle and the latter with pneumonia.

Rennacker and Posten played the center position and in the Chicago game Rennacker held his own with Schommer. Watson and Popperfus made a combination of forwards which was hard to beat and Burnstein, Thompson, and Rennacker took care of the guard positions.

For the first time since the sport was introduced at Illinois basketball has paid. The crowds were large, over a thousand being out to one game. The previous season showed a loss of about \$500, while the one just past shows a net profit of \$300.

The peculiar shape of the Chicago track lost the first of the two indoor meets to Chicago. The final count was 44 to 42. Lindberg secured only third in his favorite event, the quarter, and the Illinois distance runners failed to land a first. In the return meet at Illinois all the distance events were won by Illinois men, as well as two places in the quarter. This reversed all dope and Illinois won by a score of 50 to 36.

On March 27 the swimming and water-polo team met Chicago and while the swimming events came out a tie, the polo game was won by Illinois

in the second half. A good crowd saw the western championship annexed.

THE NEW TROPHY ROOM

A definite movement has been started to put in the trophy room. Several hundred letters have been sent out in an attempt to collect old baseballs and footballs and the response to these letters has been immediate. Baseballs used as far back as 1886, footballs for years back, old banners, water polo balls and shields have come in and the room will start with a great collection of trophies.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of any of the old balls will assist the Athletic Board materially if they will secure the balls or put the board in communication with the present owners. They will be taken care of and suitably lettered and mounted.

BASEBALL

The baseball prospects are good. There are bright prospects for another championship team. Practice started in the Armory after the Christmas holidays with over 200 candidates. The first cut was made in February and monthly cuts followed until the squad was taken out-of-doors.

The men who seem to have the best look-in for places at present are as follows: Catcher, Bunn or Huff of last year's freshman team; pitchers, Heinrichsen, Buzick, Penn, and Butzer; first, Bunn or Rennacker; second, Rightor; short, Quayle or Twist; third Captain Penn; field, Schaefer, Rennacker, Farr, Eaton, and Buzick.

The series with the Milwaukee Americans gave the Illinois team a good workout, although they played good ball only in streaks. All the games went to the Milwaukee team with the exception of one. Practically all the Illinois candidates were tried

out and every pitcher was given a workout. The cold weather kept the crowds down but a fair-sized lot of rooters were out for each game.

Just as this article is being written word comes that Illinois won the first two games of the regular season from Indiana by the scores 9-1 and 8-1. Illinois played errorless ball in the second game.

THE BASEBALL SCHEDULE

March 26 to April 9—Milwaukee Americans at Illinois.

April 9 and 10—Indiana at Bloomington.

April 12—Cubs at Chicago.

April 17—Millikin at Illinois.

April 23—Minnesota at Minneapolis.

April 24—Wisconsin at Madison.

April 28—Arkansas at Illinois.

May 1—Wisconsin at Illinois.

May 10—Purdue at Lafayette.

May 12—Chicago at Illinois.

May 15—Chicago at Chicago.

May 21—Chicago at Illinois.

May 22—Minnesota at Illinois.

May 26—Chicago at Chicago.

May 29—Purdue at Illinois.

THE TRACK SCHEDULE

May 8—Illinois at Purdue.

May 15—Chicago at Chicago.

May 21—Wisconsin at Illinois.

May 22—Interscholastic.

May 29—Freshmen at Chicago.

June 5—Conference.

THE INTERSCHOLASTIC

The Annual Interscholastic promises to again eclipse all previous records in point of entries. Already eighty-seven schools have written that they will have teams here for the event. This is at least twice as good as at the same time last year and is a large number for so early in the season. Entry blanks go out on April 22 and entries close on May 11. Several schools have signified their intention of entering the meet from out of the state. Benton Harbor, Michigan, which made such a favorable impression last year, will again enter, as well as McKinley High, Manual Training High and Central High of St. Louis, Missouri.

THE ALUMNI

A REMINDER FROM PRESIDENT PARR

The Commencement season of the year 1909 promises to be the most notable in the history of the University. The graduating class will exceed in number that of any previous class; we shall doubtless be celebrating the granting of appropriations greater in amount and more important as to purpose, than ever before; and there will be held at that time the reunion and celebration of the 25th anniversary of the class of 1884.

Without a doubt this brief outline of the foremost events of the occasion might call for modification as to the last item, depending on the view point of the writer. Others might insist that there be substituted in place of '84, the numbers '89, '94, '99, or some other combination terminating in 4 or 9. But this is a minor point which should not be allowed to obscure the main proposition, namely, that the coming commencement season will be the greatest event in the history of the institution. Are you planning to take advantage of the occasion? If you are any one of these '—four or '—niners, are you promoting in every possible way and to the limit the reunion of your class? If so, of course you are planning to be here in person and upon that fact depends absolutely the full success of the occasion. It is doubtful if any class will have a greater handicap in this matter of return to their reunion than '84. Three have their homes in California, one Seattle, and one in Dawson, Alaska. Others are almost equally scattered, as for example in New Mexico, Minnesota, Mississippi, Washington, D. C., Pennsylvania, etc., etc. Fifty per cent have been heard from, mostly the far-away members.

Many from these long distances are

coming and of course all of the nearer ones will be here, so take courage, all other classes, and see that no scheduled reunion fails of enthusiastic interest and successful observance.

SOUTHWESTERN ALUMNI MEETING

The Southwestern Alumni Association of the University of Illinois held its Annual Banquet in Kansas City at The Ormond on March 26. Governor A. C. Shallenberger, of Nebraska, and Dean W. F. M. Goss, of the University, were the guests of the association. J. H. Powell, '91, acted as toastmaster.

Among those present were: A. B. Colton, '81; Mrs. A. B. Colton; Alvin Schaller, '07; Eleanor Beardsley, '07; B. B. Wilcox, '04; Hugo Lund, '02; Mrs. Hugo Lund, '05; H. L. Nicolet, '86; Mrs. Nicolet; H. M. Beardsley, '79; A. E. Smith, '77; J. O. Hogg, '82; J. A. Mitchell, '98; A. G. Higgins, '93; J. M. Kent, '85; L. A. Stephenson, '04; D. C. Ketchum, '99; H. L. McCune, '83; Alfred Gregory, '78, and J. H. Powell, '91, of Kansas City, Missouri; Mary L. Parson, '78, and F. A. Parsons, '75, of Chanute, Kansas; E. V. Lewis, '77, of Omaha, Nebraska; A. J. Sharp, '82, Harrisonville, Missouri; C. Y. Ropp, '75, Berkeley, California; J. F. Rhodes, '76, El Dorado Springs,

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Whereas, We, as graduates of the University of Illinois, have been constantly interested in its welfare, and have noted from year to year its larger student body, its greater material equipment, and its faculty increasing in numbers and scholarly ability;

Be it therefore resolved by the Alumni Association of the Southwest, That we congratulate the Board

of Trustees, President James and his co-workers for the things that have been and are being accomplished, and especially for what is now being done in raising the standard of scholarship and in establishing new plans of recognition for the University.

The following officers were elected for the next year: H. L. McCune, '83, president; Gov. A. C. Shallenberger, '80, Dr. Avis Smith, '77, F. A. Parsons, '75, vice-presidents; D. C. Ketchum, '99, '04, secretary and treasurer.

CHAMPAIGN AND URBANA ALUMNI

The alumni of Champaign and Urbana have taken steps to organize an Alumni Association of Champaign county. Movement began in a small meeting held on January 23 at the office of Savage & Woods, '00. At that meeting, with about a dozen present, the preliminary steps for organizing a permanent Alumni Association of Champaign county, and for expressing the desire of the alumni that Dean Cleark be retained in the University if possible, were taken. A petition bodying the second point was sent by those present, including I. O. Baker, '74; Manford Savage, '78; C. W. Groves, '80; F. D. Rugg, '82; C. A. Kiler, '92; Frank Brown, '93; J. A. Brown, '99; W. G. Palmer, '00; E. I. Burke, '00; W. F. Woods, '00; L. L. Glenn, '00; F. W. Scott, '01; F. T. Carson, '03.

A second meeting was held on February 24 in the reception room of the Y. M. C. A. house at the University, and it was attended by about sixty graduates representing twenty-two of the graduating classes. Manford Savage, '78, acted as chairman. Preliminary articles of organization were adopted. The name of the Association was declared to be Illinois Alumni Association of Champaign County, and another meeting was de-

manded to be called within one month from date. Officers were elected to hold office until the organization should be put on a permanent basis and new officers elected under the constitution. These officers are: president, Manford Savage; secretary-treasurer, Roy W. Rutt; other members executive committee, Miss Cassandra Boggs, W. J. Dolan, J. M. White.

There was apparently a good deal of enthusiasm in the meeting and a prospect for an active and useful organization seemed very bright. However, the month within which another meeting was to have been called has elapsed and a move has just been made toward another meeting.

Those alumni present at the second meeting were: '78, Burr, Savage; '81, Talbot; '82, Spencer; '84, Barr; '86, Jacques; '88, Grindley; '89, Coffeen; '90, White, Wilbur; '92, Boggs, Kiler; '94, Riley; '97, Beal, Kelso; '98, Crauthorne, Wingard; '99, Brown; '00, Burke, Dolan, Palmer, Ponzer, Schaefer, Woods; '01, Campbell, Emmett, Gleason, Temple, Scott; '02, Clark, Boyer, Hughes, Schumacher; '03, Carson, Dunkin, Mathews, Martin, Rutt, Scott; '04, Samson; '05, Abrams, Davidson, Dillavou, Godeke, Miller, Nuckles, Parks; '06, Allison, Barnhart, Gill, Leonard; '07, Kratz, Little, Tanquary, Williams, '08, Bach, Burres, Gross, Hall.

PHI BETA KAPPA

The following persons constitute the membership of Gamma chapter of the state of Illinois, Phi Beta Kappa. The list includes the charter and affiliated members, and those elected to membership in this chapter and initiated by this or other chapters. Whencever alumni members perfect their membership by initiation their names

will be added to the chapter roll, the list being published from time to time in the Alumni Quarterly. This does not include those alumni who, although elected, have not accepted membership. The list of those elected to membership at the mid-year meeting from the class of 1909 is also included.

Charter and affiliated members: H. J. Barton, Dartmouth; W. S. Bayley, Johns Hopkins; S. S. Colvin, Brown; F. K. W. Drury, Rutgers; Mary E. Fawcett, Ohio State; Emma G. Jaeck, Wisconsin; E. J. James, Northwestern; David Kinley, Yale; H. A. Maittill, Western Reserve; G. H. Meyer, Colgate; C. M. Moss, Syracuse; T. E. Oliver, Harvard; W. L. Pillsbury, Harvard; Susan M. Reed, Mt. Holyoke; M. H. Robinson, Dartmouth; Frances Simpson, Northwestern; E. H. Waldo, Amherst; Flora E. Wells, Syracuse; Josef Weir, Iowa State.

Members elected by this chapter and initiated; Edwina E. Abbott, '08; Grace M. Allen, '05; May Allinson, '06; George Anderson, '18; Helen Atkinson, '06; Imo E. Baker, '05; Helen (Bullard) Bates, '05; F. P. Benjamin, '08; Anna L. Bond, '03; Tirzah O. Bradley, '06; H. G. Brownson, '06; Florence L. Brundage, '08; Helen (Taylor) Bush, '02; Ethel M. Bushnell, '08; D. H. Carnahan, '96; C. W. Carter, '93; George Chapin, '06; Lucy Chapin, '04; T. A. Clark, '90; Amy Coffeen, '89; W. W. Dillon, '98; Mary G. Doherty, '08; T. G. Essington, '06; J. W. Garner, Faculty; Wilhelmina H. Gentsch, '07; Charlotte M. Gibbs, '04; Elizabeth G. Greene, '04; E. B. Greene, Faculty; H. N. Gridley, '01; Alta Gwinn, '07; A. R. Hall, '01; T. L. Harris, '02; W. A. Heath, '83; T. H. Hildebrandt, '05; C. W. Hughes, '00; H. G. James, '06; F. C. Keeler, '07; Ruth Kelso, '08; Noah Knapp, '04; Martha J. Kyle, '97; Katherine A. W. Layton,

'01; Mary H. Lee, '07; W. C. Lindley, '01; Emma (Piatt) Llewellyn, '77; C. G. Lumley, '86; Nellie (McLean) Lumley, '88; O. L. Luther, '02; H. L. McCune, '83; Nellie McWilliams, '00; Rose M. Mather, '05; Mina Maxey, '06; Stella W. Morgan, '03; A. E. Paine, '99; Minnie L. Parker, '08; Irene M. Parsons, '08; Winifred A. Perry, '08; Bertha M. Pillsbury, '95; C. S. Pillsbury, '07; H. C. Porter, '97; Mildred Porterfield, '08; Agnes L. Sargent, '08; Ethel C. (Forbes) Scott, '03; F. W. Scott, '01; Louise Shipman, '08; Keturah Sim, '84; Florence M. Smith, '99; Mildred Sonntag, '04; Myrtle E. Sparks, '98; Effie M. Tull, '01; C. C. Van Doren, '07; N. A. Weston, '89; Anna W. Williams, '07; Xenia (Woolman) Worthen, '06; Harriette Wray, '05; L. W. Zartmann, '03.

Members-elect from the class of 1909: Lydia M. Brauer, Ruth I. Buffum, J. S. Cleavinger, C. O. Gardner, Emma Ponzer, G. E. Post.

PHARMACY ALUMNI DOING BUSINESS

The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association of the School of Pharmacy held a meeting on February 2, at which some routine business was transacted. The principal discussion was regarding the Ebert Scholarship Fund. Mr. Henry S. Wellcome of the Burroughs, Wellcome Co., of London, England, has generously modified the conditions of his offer made some time ago. He now offers to give one thousand dollars toward founding an alumni scholarship in memory of the late Albert E. Ebert, regardless of the amount raised by the association, the former conditions being that the Alumni Association raise \$2,000, in addition to the one thousand he offered. About five hundred dollars in cash and pledges has been secured thus far by the associations. Plans are being

formulated to make this scholarship a permanent feature of the school.

The college commencement takes place April 29, 1909, and on that evening the usual reception and banquet will be tendered the graduating class by the Alumni Association.

IT'S UP TO YOU, '97!

"The Executive Committee has as yet found no member both willing and able to serve as secretary of this class." *Quarterly*, January, 1909.

Wake up, '97! We can not have the class of 1897 die and be forgotten or to drop out of sight for lack of sufficient class spirit or inability to secure a secretary to represent it.

I have more work on my hands now than I can handle and do justice to it, and to myself, but I will offer my humble services and act as secretary until some one can be found who can serve the class with more credit and ability or until I find that it is impossible for me to do it with the other work I must do.

In agreeing to take up this work I do so with the feeling that all the members of the class will co-operate with me and help by sending in news items in regard to the work they are in, their successes, their failures, their joys and their sorrows.

I know there is much pride and class spirit in the class of 1897, as in every class that has gone out from dear old Illinois and that you will respond accordingly.

I expect to hear from every one of you that see this and through you of the other members. I also expect all of you to use your influence in getting all the members to subscribe to the *Quarterly*, so that they can all be reached through that publication.

I am now a special field agent in the Bureau of Entomology on Decidu-

ous-Fruit Insect Investigations, being located in Douglas, Mich., for the summer, between April and November, and at the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C., for the winter, the latter being my permanent address.

'97 Rah, '97 Rah,

'97, '97,

Rah, Rah, Rah,

What's the matter with '97?

She's all right!

Here's to the fame and glory of the Class of '07.

Yours truly,

R. W. Braucher.

SAD NEWS FROM TRI-CITY CLUB

Editor *Alumni Quarterly*:

Our Tri-City Alumni Association has not been a very satisfactory organization due very largely to the rush of business and possibly lack of enthusiasm.

Shortly after the calling of our first meeting, which was reasonably successful, a call for a second meeting was issued to take up matters of business. The attendance was so small that a meeting was not held nor has there been a called meeting since.

There are so many demands on everybody's time in this community that it seems very difficult to get the boys together.

I shall hope, however, that we can at some future date revive interest in this organization inasmuch as there are a good many Illinois graduates in this community.

The Erstwhile Secretary.

HERE IS A SUGGESTION

Here are four families that are certainly enjoying their summer vacations. During June we may expect that Mrs. Mame Victor Herdman, '82; Fred D. Peirce, '83; Frank E. Herd-

man, '84; Prof. Sam W. Parr, '84; Mrs. Lucy Hall Parr, '84; Will H. Stockham, '85; Mrs. Kate Clark Stockham, '85, Miss Elizabeth Parr, '11; Miss Carrie Herdman, '11; Herbert L. Stockham, '11; Earle C. Peirce (maybe) '14, will be at the beautiful Crystal Lake resort near Frankfort, in Northern Michigan, for they have spent three summers there and spring has given them a yearning for the woods again. This is ideal summering for old students. Why not get up a club of a few of your old student friends for this summer's outing and in addition to enjoying nature and her beauties, surround yourself with the old friends of college days? None are more dear, none more true.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS ARE KEEN

The University of Illinois Association of Southern California held its annual banquet at the Nadroj Cafe, Los Angeles, on Friday evening, March 12, with an attendance of fifty-seven, which is the largest gathering of Illini that has taken place since the organization of the association three years ago.

While the menu was a most elaborate one, the occasion was quite informal and the chief pleasure of the event was the social intercourse, including the toasts, which formed an important part of the function.

Letters were read from Mrs. Snyder, widow of the late Professor Snyder, at La Jolla, California, also from President Edmund J. James, Dean Thomas Arkle Clark, and Dean David Kinley.

A vote of appreciation was taken by the banqueters for the remembrance of these letters and the registrar was instructed to write to the governor and general assembly of the state of Illinois, urging that the request of the University for funds be met with a lib-

eral allowance. The thanks of the association were voted to A. E. Paine for his zeal and efficiency in organizing the Alumni in such an enjoyable association. University songs were sung and University yells given. A Los Angeles paper, in writing up the affair, said there was "such a display of college spirit as is seldom seen outside of the halls of such institutions." It was decided to hold a picnic in the near future in some of the nearby canyons with one or two later in the year at the beaches.

The following officers were elected: Ralph P. Bennett, president; J. J. Seymour, dean of the graduates; L. D. Brode, dean of the undergraduates; R. H. Morse, registrar; Miss Mattie M. Paine, controller.

Among those present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Morse, Mrs. Elizabeth Morse, Miss Mary M. Bevans, M. H. Mount, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Train, Ralph P. Bennett, Rev. and Mrs. H. L. Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Rogers, Charles A. Elder, Mrs. L. C. Elder, E. R. Pollard, L. D. Brode and Miss Brode, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Keeney, Mrs. Margaret S. Robbins, Dr. and Mrs. Bacon, Mr. Hamilton, Miss Edmunds, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Mouder, Miss Stella M. Morgan, Fred Wells, George H. Moore, all of Los Angeles; Miss Mary and Grace Allen, Misses Lena L. and Flora White, Mrs. Adrian and Miss Richardson, of Pomona; Dr. W. D. Dilworth, Miss Marie P. Mansfield and Harry Snlaudemann, Nelson A. Gray and two daughters of Pasadena; Misses Bertha Rutledge and Noble of San Pedro; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lloyd and Miss Spencer of Venice; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Seymour of Santa Monica; Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Van Patten of South Pasadena; Misses Effie Stephenson and Mattie Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Paine of Long Beach.

1906 STARTS A NEW CUSTOM

In order to arouse interest in the coming reunion in June, an '06 dinner was held at the University Club House in Urbana on March 9 and a lunch in Urbana on March 23. At the dinner arrangements were made for reaching every member of the class. The sole object of the members around the University is to help make this the largest and best class reunion that has ever been held at the University of Illinois. We want this not only because it is the class of '06, but being an innovation in the way of class reunions, the Triennial, which will in all probability become permanent with these classes, we want this one to stand out as a marked success.

The enthusiasm and work of the class members around the University cannot in itself make the reunion a success. That can only be accomplished by the active co-operation of all the other members. Talk it over among yourselves whenever you meet, when you write to another member of the class say a few words about the reunion and above all make arrangements to come yourself. If each member of the class will do this we will have a reunion that has not been paralleled in the history of the University.

Secretary, '06.

FELLOWSHIP AND RESOLUTIONS IN COLORADO

Twenty-five members of the Alumni Association of Colorado, with their wives and friends, met, banqueted, passed resolutions, and elected officers at the Hotel Boulderado, Boulder, on February 20. C. D. Vail, '91, acted as toastmaster and elicited the following: Our Alma Mater, by J. H. Wallace, '03; Our Sisters, by C. C. Williams, '07; Our Brothers, by Mrs. J. H. Burt, '95;

Illinois in Athletics, by R. A. Brooks, '07; The Faculty, by Mrs. M. M. Ketchum; Latest News from the Seat of War, by William Black, '07.

The officers elected for the year are: President, Henry Jackson Burt, '96, 235 Equitable Bldg.; vice-president, Mary E. Ivers, '78, 1857 Logan St., Denver; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Black, Jr., '07, 1133 Pleasant St., Boulder.

In the course of the evening the association passed resolutions congratulating the University on its growth and development and endorsing the administration.

These Alumni were present: Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Vail, '91; Mr. and Mrs. Grant McFerson, '89; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Buell, '01; Mr. Mable G. Lazier, '91; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wallace, '03; Mrs. Josie Clark Putnam; Mrs. Edith F. Burt, '95; T. O. Holcomb, Jr., '04; Virginia Chester; Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum, '95 and '01-'03; A. P. Poorman, '07; C. C. Williams, '07; H. B. Benedict, ex-'07; "Dick" Brooks, '07; Wm. Black, Jr., '07; Art Goodenough, ex. '10.

A GREAT MEETING IN WASHINGTON

Celebrating the forty-first anniversary of the founding of the University of Illinois, about fifty loyal graduates gathered around the banquet board at the Tea Cup Inn, Washington, March 10, and toasted the history and progress of the institution and its leaders.

Dr. S. W. Stratton acted as the toastmaster. Toasts to the four presidents of the University were the first on the program, and the eulogy of the first president, Dr. John M. Gregory, was given by Captain Charles Stewart.

Dr. Stratton spoke of the second president, Dr. S. Peabody. In speaking of Dr. Andrew S. Draper, the third

president Dr. J. B. Scott declared that his success was in his power to inspire the confidence of the people of Illinois and the confidence of the legislature of the state, which resulted in the up-building of the institution.

R. D. Marsden, a member of the last graduating class from the University, spoke of the work of Dr. E. J. James. His work has been, said the speaker, to bring the various departments into proper relation and in developing some departments that needed strengthening. The University is now, he said, in good hands.

Major Herbert Sargent spoke on Military Men and Representative P. T. Chapman of Illinois responded to the toast, The Propriety of the State Running a University.

Mrs. Alice A. Abbott, a former member of the Board of Trustees, spoke of the beginning of the policy of having women on the university board, and declared that their influence had been a good one.

Dr. D. W. Shea told some humorous experiences at the university. When he received a letter inviting him to become a professor at the university, he said, it was postmarked, "Champaign." The same mail brought him a similar letter, postmarked "Coldwater." He chose Champaign.

John W. MacLane and Mrs. Gregory also spoke briefly.

Among those present were: S. W. Stratton, Mrs. John M. Gregory, E. R. Allen, Miss Sarah Ambler, Mrs. Alice A. Abbott, Miss Sarah Abbott, Miss Acres, Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Brown, Miss Jane E. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Braucher, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Derr, Torstein Jahr, Col. Charles McClure, Mr. and Mrs. John R. MacLane, Miss Klager, Miss Julia Mattis, Miss M. Alice Mathews, John J. Rutledge, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Scott. A. D. Shamel,

Captain Charles Stewart, George R. Samson, Dr. D. W. Shea, C. P. Van Gundy, W. O. Waters, R. J. Williams, Robert A. Wood, Mrs. Arthur T Woods, E. K. Nelson, W. D. Marsden, Representative and Mrs. P. T. Chapman, Maj. Herbert Sargent.

Officers of the club were elected at a business meeting which followed the banquet and resulted as follows: President, Dr. S. W. Stratton, director of the bureau of standards; vice-president, Mrs. John M. Gregory, widow of the first president of the university; secretary, George R. Samson; treasurer, John W. MacLane.

LIBRARY ALUMNI VOICE APPROVAL.

The alumni of the Illinois State Library School Association feel the greatest interest in the appointment of Mr. P. L. Windsor as head of the Library School. The alumni are many and are scattered over the entire country, and their influence is a very far-reaching one.

All the graduates and prospective students are to be congratulated upon having such an able man to carry on the labors and further the interests of the school. The University also is to be congratulated upon having added Mr. Windsor to its faculty and the appointment carries with it the heartiest support of the alumni.

NUDGING NINETEEN-FOUR

R. E. Schrieber, 912 Monadnock block, Chicago, is making a lively stir to work up a big reunion for 1904, of which he is secretary, and to get addresses and news of members of his class. He has sent out the two letters that follow, and asks that they be printed here:

Fellow-Alumnus:

The fifth annual reunion of the class

of 1904 will be held on alumni day, Tuesday, June 15, 1909, at the University. The class of '04 is preparing for a special celebration on that day; a class meeting, a class dinner, and an attractive program are being planned. You ought to attend the exercises on alumni day; if possible, arrange to spend several days during commencement week on the campus; meet your former classmates, renew friendships, and become better acquainted with the present work of the University. Make arrangements to have your vacation during commencement week; plan now to be present, and as soon as you know that you can attend the reunion send your name to the secretary. Any suggestions concerning the plans for the reunion should be sent to the secretary. Definite announcement of the program will be sent to you in due time.

Fellow-Alumnus:

The secretary of the class of 1904 of the University of Illinois wishes to obtain the present addresses of all members of the class. In addition it is desired to secure notes and miscellaneous items of interest concerning the present activities of classmates.

To obtain this information the secretary requests that you fill out the enclosed blank, and mail your reply in the enclosed envelope. These items of interest will be printed in the *Alumni Quarterly*.

To pay for the cost of printing, postage, etc., the secretary will be obliged if you will enclose twenty-five cents, (\$0.25) in stamps, to cover your class dues for the present year.

Respectfully yours,

R. E. Schreiber, Secretary.

WITH THE CHICAGO ALUMNI

The monthly meetings of the University of Illinois Alumnae Associa-

tion of Chicago have this year taken the form of noon luncheons (the last three held in the Chicago College Club rooms, Fine Arts Building). The experiment has proved so successful that these luncheons are likely to be continued indefinitely. Many new members from the later classes are coming in, bringing enthusiasm as well as numbers, and the members are expecting many more when the news spreads that they are having such pleasant meetings, and that it costs very little in time and money to attend. The dues are only nominal. Business and professional women among the alumnae find it possible to spend the lunch hour with the club. They are planning great things for next year.

According to the constitution, the purpose of the association is "mutual sympathy and help, and a united effort to advance the interests of the University of Illinois." All former and present women students of the University, faculty women, and wives of the faculty men are cordially invited to participate in the luncheons.

The officers of the club are: Mrs. Loretta Elder Robinson, '81, president; Mrs. Peter Junkersfeld, vice president; Miss Sophie Hyde, '03, secretary-treasurer.

ILLINI CLUB GREAT AND GROWING.

The Illini Club, organized in Chicago on February 23, is the biggest fact in Alumni affairs of Illinois, and of the west in general. It has 290 members and is rapidly growing; it has the active co-operation of the men of all classes and occupations; it has a business-like constitution; it has officers that are alive, busy, and loyal; it holds weekly luncheons attended by approximately a hundred grads; and gets more than two hundred together at its monthly dinners.

The Illini Club is a men's affair that is intended to do for the men what the Alumni Association was organized to do for the women. Although it is in part an outgrowth of the club organized by the engineers, that feature has been entirely eliminated, and the officers and members are making effective efforts to bring into the organization every man who has attended Illinois for one year or more, whether he has graduated or not. Doctors, pharmacists, and dentists are to be included, until the membership shall include all Illini from every college and school of the University.

The organization was formed at a great meeting, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel on Tuesday evening, February 23, and attended by more than two hundred graduate and non-graduate alumni, members of the faculty, and of the Board of Trustees. The club had for its guests at the dinner Dr. Edmund J. James, Prof. L. P. Breckenridge, Dean Thomas A. Clark and Director of Athletics Geo. A. Huff. Among the other speakers of the evening were Dean David Kinley, Trustees W. L. Abbott, Arthur Meeker and Dr. Chas. Davidson. The event was a distinct success and marked the realization of the plans for which a number of the alumni have been zealously working for the past eight months. The club started with a membership of about two hundred. This has since been increased to nearly three hundred.

The officers elected at the meeting represent the early as well as the recent classes. Among them are several of the most substantial and influential alumni in the city. The list of officers includes: President, T. C. Phillips; first vice-president, W. A. Heath; second vice-president, John Farson; third vice-president, F. J. Postel; secretary, E. W. Wagenseil; treasurer, G. H.

Dickerson; directors, W. L. Abbott, D. R. Enochs, S. T. Henry, H. S. Greene, C. C. Rich, J. P. Beck.

The constitution adopted includes two provisions of special interest. One is that the club will not, as an organization, give its endorsement to any candidate for political office. The other is that no matter affecting the policy of the club may come up for a vote unless it has previously been considered by the Executive Board or by a committee appointed by the president. This provision will protect the organization from a form of newspaper notoriety that it is anxious to avoid. The spirit of this provision is indicated by the course pursued with the movement for an Alumni Advisory board, which was presented at the meeting of January 28. By a resolution the club directed the president to investigate the object and scope of such a movement and to report on the desirability of considering such a plan as applied to conditions at Illinois. The matter is in the hands of a committee.

The most enthusiastic meeting yet held was that of March 30 at the Victoria Hotel, when Dean Goss was the guest of honor. Dean Goss and Lorado Taft made the principal talks of the occasion, but there were others who had good things to say—J. E. Armstrong, '81; W. J. Bartholf, '84; T. C. Hill, '81; W. L. Abbott, '84, and F. M. McKay, '81, contributed to the spirit of the occasion with remarks and anecdotes. Everybody was furnished with a copy of all the best Illinois songs, and there was some real singing. It's a good omen, surely, when an Illinois crowd really sings! There will be no monthly meeting in April, as the members will turn out in force to attend the annual meeting of the Chicago Alumni Association.

It is a great satisfaction to those who have been working for the club

to see that it is bringing into active participation in its affairs not merely the younger fellows who can't control their Illinois enthusiasm anyway, but the older, and the bigger, and the busier, who, by the way, are just as much interested, and are seen at the meetings just as regularly, as any. John Farson, W. A. Heath, F. H. Clark, W. L. Abbott, P. Junkersfelt, W. C. Young, J. C. Llewellyn, Charles B. Burdick, Dr. C. S. Green, Dr. A. W. Baer, J. E. Armstrong, Fred Pierce, and a lot more, are in the movement, and they promise to make it, and keep it, the biggest and best alumni club in the city.

The club has a number of plans on foot for the summer. Some will mature before that time. A directory of every Illinois man in the city, from the departments in Chambana-Urbana, from P. and S., Pharmacy, and Dentistry—a good fifteen hundred names in all will be ready in May. It will give name, class, occupation, and business address. The dues of the club are two dollars a year, payable semi-annually.

DRAPE AND TAFT IN PITTSBURG

A. A. Brown, ex-'98, and J. N. Chester, '91, entertained Dr. A. S. Draper and Lorado Taft, '79, at a luncheon at the Duquesne Club in Pittsburg on February 24. Others present were Dr. John A. Brashear, Chancellor S. B. McCormick, Dr. A. A. Hammerschlag, Wm. McConway, W. Glyde Wilkins, Emil Stevenson and W. D. Chester.

QUINQUENNIAL REUNIONS

The quinquennial reunions this year will include the classes of 1904, '99, '94, '89, '84, '79 and '74, with '84 as the honor class. The secretary of '84, Miss Keturah Sim, has been reminding

the quarter-century class of its privileges and its duties, and expects to have a goodly gathering here on Alumni Day. There were forty-two in the class. Four have died; the others have scattered from Alaska to Mexico, from California to Massachusetts. But from the letters that have come to the secretary, it seems that at least half of the thirty-eight will reunite for their celebration. Among those who expect to be present are F. E. Herdmann and wife, W. L. Abbott and wife, W. J. Bartholf and wife, Dr. Annetta Ayers Saunders and husband, Dr. Charles Montezuma, Miss Alma E. Braucher, Dr. F. W. Eberlein and wife, Mrs. Georgetta Kimball Murray and family, Charles H. Lilly, and S. W. Stratton, not to mention the half dozen who live in the University towns.

A DEAL IN FUTURES

To the members of 1907:

The first reunion of the class of 1907 will take place as per schedule during Commencement week, 1912. It is early yet to begin active preparation. It is not too early to begin to think about the matter. As '07 was the leader when we were "undergrads," we have a reputation to sustain. We must make "Alumni Day," 1912, essentially "'07 Day." Begin now and plan to be with your class at its first graduate meeting.

The secretary is planning to get out a short history of the class for distribution at that time. All must help to make this history complete. A two-cent stamp, a little thought and a half-hour's time on the part of each member will materially aid the secretary in his work, and incidentally enable us to keep the *Alumni Quarterly* supplied with items for the class. As it is now, the fresh items that reach the secretary are as scarce as the pro-

verbial hen's teeth. When you read this sit down and drop a line to the secretary.

Yours for a full roll,

Thos. E. Gill, Secretary,
604 Ellis Ave., Chicago.

OUT SEATTLE WAY

Word comes from Reka B. Kiler, 1116 Boyleston avenue, Seattle, that the alumni on the northwest slope are looking forward to seeing many Illinois graduates who may be attending the Alaska-Yukon Exposition this summer. A convenient means of getting in touch with the alumni residents in Seattle, and those who may be there only temporarily, is offered in the University register maintained in the office of C. E. Bogardus, '83, corner of First and Columbia streets. Illinois visitors in Seattle are urged to register, that their friends may know of their presence. The directory in the *Quarterly* office indicates that forty graduates now live in Seattle.

NEW YORKERS ENTERTAIN PRESIDENT JAMES AND CHANGE NAME

President James and Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of New York University, were the guests of honor at the sixth annual banquet of the Illinois University Alumni of New York, at the Hotel Manhattan, in Manhattan, April 3. President James was given a hearty welcome.

David B. Carse, retiring president of the alumni, was toastmaster. Besides President James and Chancellor MacCracken, the speakers and their toasts were: Dr. William M. McMurtrie, professor of chemistry and Mineralogy in the University from '82 to '88, who talked on the Fair Co-ed; G. L. Ray, chief engineer of the Delaware, Lacka-

wanna and Western railroad, who talked on The Technical Graduate; Dean Joseph F. Johnson of the School of Commerce of the New York University on The Professor; Harlan H. Horner, '01, chief of the administration of the New York State Education Department, and The East and the West; Charles G. Armstrong, '81, formerly consulting engineer of the Singer building, on Old Times; L. W. Zartman, '03, instructor in economics; Yale, on The Business Man of the Future; C. R. Blackall, '77, architect, Boston on Some Aspects of Architecture and May A. Allison, '06, now in Columbus, on The Prep.

Mrs. John J. Schoonhoven responded to the toast, Loyalty. Her husband, who is president of the Department of Microscopy of the Brooklyn Institute, followed with a toast to The Husband. C. T. Greene, '01, of the Brooklyn *Eagle* replied to The Press. E. J. Mehren, '06, associate editor of the *Engineering Record*, was called on to answer the toast The Engineer.

Before the dinner the annual election of officers was held. Charles G. Armstrong was elected president, succeeding Mr. Carse; Alfred Fellheimer succeeded G. B. Barackman as vice-president; W. H. Rothgeb was re-elected secretary. The name of the organization was changed to the University of Illinois Alumni Association of New York.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Armstrong, Miss Florence Armstrong, D. B. Carse, W. A. Boyd, Torris Eide, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Gilbert, Dr. and Mrs. L. R. Eichberg, C. A. Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Francis, Alfred Fellheimer, S. H. Grauten, O. E. Goldschmidt, J. F. Holtzman, G. E. Jaquet, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kinead, Dr. William McMurtrie, A. L. Moorhead, E. J. Mehren, H. W. McCandless, F. A.

Pruitt, Miss Briggs, A. T. Remick, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rothgeb, C. B. Suttle, Charles P. Turner, Dean Johnson and Chancellor McCrochen, all of New York City; C. T. Greene, J. H. Meneely, Mr. and Mrs. Schoonhoven, of Brooklyn; C. H. Blackall, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Barackman, Newark; Lincoln Bush, East Orange; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Chapman, Geneva; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Chester, Montclair; F. P. Dillon, New Rochelle; H. H. Horner, Albany; J. H. Frederickson, Syracuse; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hobart, Bayonne; Edmund J. James, Urbana; Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Ray, East Orange; C. P. VanGundy, Baltimore; L. W. Zartman, New Haven; R. L. Fowler, Porterfield; C. W. Simpson.

OBITUARY

OBITUARIES

Mary Edith Clark of the class of 1899 died at her home in Sheldon, Illinois, February 28, 1909, of typhoid-pneumonia. Miss Clark was born at Donovan, Illinois, February 6, 1879. While in the University she was a member of the Y. W. C. A., Alethenai, and English Club, and was on the honor list of '99, being elected to Phi Beta Kappa. In 1905 after having taught in the high schools at Mt. Vernon and Chillicothe, she returned to Illinois and took her master's degree with the class of 1906. Since then she has been at home with her parents in Sheldon.

MAJOR D. C. WAGNER

Major D. C. Wagner, trustee of the University 1870--73, died on October 29, 1908, at his home, 3114 west One Hundred and Third street, Chicago.

Major Wagner had an eventful life. He was born March 23, 1825, on

the famous battlefield of Antietam, in Maryland, which was then his father's estate. He was one of a family of twelve children. His father came to Illinois in 1837 with his family, and was the first man to settle permanently in Ogle county.

Major Wagner was one of the famous "Forty-niners" who took the overland route to California, returning by boat, and crossing the Isthmus of Panama. In the fall of 1853 he settled at Mt. Morris, Ogle county.

He was an ardent patriot and when the Civil War came he raised the first company of "three months' men" in Ogle county; refusing to act as captain, he was made first lieutenant. In a short time, however, he was made captain. Very soon after he was brevetted major, he was appointed to staff duty which threw him out of the regular line of promotion. He became chief of staff to General Kirk and in the history of the battle of Stone River we read "Capt. D. C. Wagner displayed great heroism in rallying the men." This was the bloody fight in which General Kirk was mortally wounded and the brigade lost over eight hundred men. In August, 1864, Major Wagner resigned from the service because of impaired health, but he had served well. He was present and took part in every engagement from the Ohio River to Atlanta, including the Departments of Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee, and lost but a single day of duty until after the Battle of Kenesaw Mountain.

Major Wagner went to Chicago in 1873 and was actively engaged in business at the stockyards until his failing health made necessary his retirement. He was active in organizing the Live Stock Exchange.

NEWS OF THE CLASSES

When you have a new address, position, wife, or child, notify the editor. Announcements sent to friends or acquaintances may reach the QUARTERLY, but probably will not. Mail your information direct, unless your class has a secretary; in any case please make sure that the QUARTERLY is kept in touch with you.

1872

C. W. Rolfe, 601 East John street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1873

Fred L. Hatch, Spring Grove, Illinois, Secretary

1874

Mrs. Alice Cheever Bryan, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The class is represented on the western coast by George Story, *ce*,—so on the extreme eastern coast is located Charles P. Jeffers, *chem*, druggist, whose steadily advancing business is pushing into the surrounding towns. He has certainly selected a most beautiful seaport city for a home in Swampscott, Mass. His oldest son, LeRoy, has been for some years manager of the book buying department of the New York Public Libraries. His second son, Lyndon, is holding a good government position in the postoffice department, Washington, D. C. Mr. Jeffers is a member of the Alumni Association of the east.

William Watts, *ce*, is a successful physician and surgeon of Toledo, Ohio. He was for years major surgeon of the State Militia and was delegate last year to the National Democratic Convention at Denver. He says he has never met one of his classmates since our commencement of '74, but anticipates a reunion.

1875

Mrs. N. C. Ricker, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary.

Bertha, youngest daughter of Amanda Campbell (Moore) of 427 North Jackson avenue, Clinton, Illinois, is attending the University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.

Norma M., daughter of Ralph L.

Brown, Aberdeen, South Dakota, is attending Simmons College, Boston.

Hector H. Tyndale, 49 Wall street, New York, shrinks from publicity by this formula, which he used on the editor of the Alumni Record a few years ago, and now repeats to the class secretary: "Having made no discoveries, edited no books, or otherwise distinguished myself or come into the public eye, I am unknown to fame, and expect and hope to continue so for the remainder of my life."

1876

Fred I. Mann, Gilman, Illinois, Secretary

W. F. Oliver, *ta*, the poet of '76, whose odes gave Bone Yard Branch its name and whose poetry made it famous, still prevails on the muses occasionally, and generally presents something at the Puget Sound Alumni meetings. He is practicing medicine at Arlington, Washington, and has a water front place on Puget Sound.

W. B. Chandler, *ta*, our old "spread eagle Bill," is living on Bella Vista Ranch near Tacoma, Washington, of which he is proprietor. He thinks possibly he may sell the ranch and return to the practice of law, probably at Tacoma. He is much attached to his old home farm in Douglas county, Illinois, and refuses \$200 per acre for it. Bill was president of the Puget Sound Alumni Association of Illinois last year, which has seventy-five members. After living forty years in Illinois, two years in South Dakota, two years in New Mexico, three years in Colorado, and five years in Washington, he thinks the latter the healthiest location he has found. He still takes enough interest in politics to keep in good fighting practice.

Charles Weston, *ta*, has a daughter, Margaret Weston, who is a very promising student at the Chicago Art Institute.

An occasional disturbance in the vicinity of Clinton would indicate that Cap. Palmer, *la.*, was getting active again.

Wes Mahan, *la.*, is getting to be one one of the big bankers of Chicago.

Ralph Allen, *ag.*, is dean of the Advisory Committee on Soil Investigations by the Experiment Station. Ralph fully understands the objects of these investigations and is energetic in their advancement. His reports on the work are very exhaustive. Since the burning of his farm residence last fall by a fire of mysterious origin, he is living in the village of Delavan.

W. E. Knibloe, *nh.*, for many years Superintendent of Schools at Jacksonville, Florida, spent nearly all of his last vacation at his old home in Gilman, Illinois.

J. R. Mann, *la.*, was chairman of a special congressional committee to investigate the wood pulp industry. This committee spent most of last summer and fall in the northern forests pursuant to their investigations. "Jim" is recognized as one of the strong men in the House of Representatives.

"Speaking of changes which have recently turned the searchlight on the Senate, the House has also seen some, and James R. Mann, of Illinois—Chicago, in fact—has reached a position where he will be well watched by those who would prognosticate. He has been growing in power in the House for years—twelve of them—and is in for two more, with an overwhelming majority, which indicates continuance. His career has not been meteoric. It has been so slow and steady, in truth, that his colleagues are only beginning to realize what a power he is. They are admitting, now, that it is doubtful if there is a member on the floor, through the next session, of more effective influence than Mann of Illinois.

He came into prominence at first as the great objector. His strong point, on the floor, is asking questions. He can ask more questions in the course of a debate—more pointed, more critical, more suggestive questions—and can interpolate more strenuous arguments into those innocent questions than any of his colleagues.

It is the result of an insistent habit of studying every bill, whether it appeals to him or not, and many a bit of undesirable legislation owes its timely eradication to Mann's questions. But he did not adopt the method through ambition for notoriety."—*The Independent*, Feb. 4, '909.

1877

Mrs. Nettie Adams Wilson, Lafayette, Indiana.
Secretary

Mrs. Mary A. Page, mother of Nellie Page (Whitham), *la.*, and Mary L. *arch.*, and Emma E., *la.*, class of '78, died December 26, 1908.

Chas. H. Barry, *la.*, whose address is 1225 Forest avenue, Evanston, Illinois, writes that he is still doing business at the same old stand, and says the only change to note is that his hair is getting gray and the wrinkles begin to show, but that he just as young and happy as ever, and would like to hear from the old members of class of '77 once in a while.

Frank Barry's *la.* business address has been changed from Traffic Manager, Public Service Commission, Second District, State of New York, State Capitol, Albany, N. Y., to P. O. Box 127, Syracuse, N. Y. His permanent residence address is Watertown, N. Y.

The present address of Eva Bogardus (Price), *la.*, is 1179 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. She leads a busy, happy life and is the mother of four daughters. Please note change of address from New Haven, Connecticut.

John J. Seymour, *ce.* of 201 Arizona street, Santa Monica, California, is re-

covering from injuries received in a car wreck.

Ira J. Stoddard, *ce* and *m*, Municipal Engineer, Pella, Iowa, writes that he is now a grandpa of two, and that all his news of old "I. I. U." comes through its publications. He speaks of how our Alma Mater has now become a mighty concern compared to the days when Professors Burrill and Shattuck wheeled it in a baby buggy.

Coler L. Sim's *chem*, address is now 1303 North Lawrence avenue, Wichita, Kansas, where he has just built a new home.

J. E. Bumstead, *la*, of Dundee, Illinois, writes of loyalty to old "Illinois" proved by the fact that two of his sons have graduated from there, one in 1906 and one in 1908, and has another son who looks forward to "Illinois" as his Alma Mater.

1878

Mrs. Nancy Davis Scovill, Lexington, Kentucky, Secretary

Mary L., *arch*, and Emma E. Page, *la*, recently jointly adopted a little girl two years and a half old. She has sunny curls and big, dark eyes that laugh and shine. Her name is O. Davida Page. Their address is Harstine Island, Mason county, Washington.

1879

Judge W. N. Butler, Cairo, Illinois, Secretary
1880

C. J. Bills, Lincoln, Nebraska, Secretary

1881

Mrs. Virginia Hammett Talbot, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Mrs. Loretta Elder (Robinson) *la*, is president of the Illinois Alumnae Association of Chicago. This organization meets monthly at the College Club, Fine Arts Building.

Darley Thomas, *la*, 166 East 51st street, Chicago, retains her business interest with the R. P. Smith & Sons Company. Miss Thomas has recently

been elected a director of the Chicago College Club, a college club for women, with a membership of four hundred. Miss Thomas is chairman of the rooms committee.

T. Crawford Hill, *la*, is principal of the George William Curtis High School and Grammar School with forty teachers and 1,600 pupils. Mr. Hill has been principal of the grammar school for twenty-two years and was made principal of the high school when it was opened in 1903.

Arthur N. Talbot, *ce*, was recently elected a director of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In the long history of this distinguished society only six college professors have been elected to office.

The Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois has just published three important bulletins by Arthur N. Talbot, *ce*. These treat of tests and properties of reinforced concrete and brick and terra-cotta construction.

James E. Armstrong, *sc*, principal of the Englewood High School, is favorably mentioned for the superintendency of the schools of Chicago.

B. A. Slade, *chem*, is president of the Illinois Alumni Association of Rockford, Illinois.

Ada Harmon, ex-'81, lives at Glen Ellyn. She devotes herself to artistic pursuits.

1882

N. S. Spencer, 112 East Green street, Champaign Illinois, Secretary

1883

Judson F. Going, 221 Fremont street, Chicago Secretary

1884

Miss Katurah Sim, Urbana Illinois, Secretary

Mail for H. H. Barbour, *ce*, addressed 14 west 96th street, New York City, does not reach him.

1885

Mrs. Jessie Plank Thompson, Winamac, Indiana, Secretary

1886

S Foster Bullard, Tacoma, Washington, Secretary

1887

Mrs. Angie Gayman Weston, 601 East Daniel street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Albert C. Moore, *la.*, has devoted his entire time for the last three years to the organization and promotion of the commercial interests of Walla Walla and the surrounding country. He is secretary of the Walla Walla Commercial Club.

The present address of Edward I. Cantine, *ce.*, is 77 Watson avenue, East Orange, New Jersey.

Edward S. Johnson, *ce.*, gave up civil engineering about twelve years ago and went into railway contracting. He is president and principal stockholder of the Davenport Locomotive Works. His address is Davenport, Iowa.

A letter addressed to Bedros Tatarian, *chem.*, Dale, California, was returned.

1888

Miss Mary C. McLellan, 706 West Park street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

J. V. Schaefer, *ce.*, formerly president of Roberts & Schaefer Company, Engineers and Contractors, Chicago, has moved to Birmingham, Alabama, in order to devote himself to the business of the Schaefer Manufacturing Company, of which he is president and general manager. He still retains an interest in Roberts & Schaefer Company. His address is 623 First National Bank Building.

Raymond L. Place, *la.*, is an attorney-at-law, 1209 Tacoma Building, 131 LaSalle street, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of William C. Bryant, *arch.*, is Holton, Kansas, Box 867.

1889

Miss Amy Coffeen, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

R. B. McConney, *me.*, called upon University friends recently. His address is McPhee Building, 17th and

Glenarm streets, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with the Allis-Chalmers Company, with whom he has held a position for the last five years.

Professor L. S. Ross, *nh*, and wife of Des Doines, Iowa, were in Champaign February 10th to attend the burial of the latter's mother, Mrs. J. K. Bardwell.

James W. Armstrong, ex-'89, is principal assistant engineer of the New Orleans Sewerage and Water Board, New Orleans, Louisiana.

1890

Thomas Arkle Clark, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

John W. Beardsley, *la.*, is now in charge of a fruit farm at Merriam, Kansas.

Anna Boyle (Junkersfeld), *la.*, is now living at 320 South Prairie avenue, Austin Station, Chicago, Illinois. She expresses a special interest in hearing all about the members of 1890.

Edith Clark (Kirkpatrick), *la.*, is living at 902 West Green street, Urbana, Illinois. She has a young son, Jesse Clark, born June 11, 1908.

Walter I. Manny, *la.*, was among the prominent legislators who visited the University a few weeks ago. He was honored by being called upon to speak at the convocation which was held for the legislative committee.

W. M. Gilliland, *me.*, is master mechanic with the Calumet & Arizona Smelter Company at Douglas, Arizona. He is not particularly fond of the climate in which he is living.

O. A. Proctor, *nh*, has given up his farm work at Chillicothe, Illinois, and has moved into town. He says he intends to look after his interests for the time being and let circumstances decide the future.

C. H. Shamel, *chem.*, is receiving a good deal of attention because of a work on mining engineering which he has recently brought out. It is said to

contain material of considerable importance.

A. S. Chapman, ex-'90, has recently been elected a member of the Chicago Historical Society. He announces the birth of a third son, Frederick David, born January 30, 1909.

1891

C. A. Shamel, Editor *Orange Judd Farmer*, Chicago, Illinois, Secretary

J. N. Chester, *ce*, has been elected a director of the "Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania." Mr. Chester resides in Pittsburgh.

John H. Powell, *ce*, is engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City, Missouri, in partnership with his brother, Dan Powell. Their office is 312 Reliance building.

F. D. Gardner, *ag*, formerly Chief of the Division of Soil Management under the U. S. Bureau of Soils, has gone to the State College, Pennsylvania, as Assistant Professor of Soils.

1892

F. G. Carnahan, Chamber of Commerce Building Minneapolis, Minn., Secretary

The address of Roy A. Mather is changed from 800 Nevin avenue, Sewickley, to 632 Summerlea street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1893

J. G. Mozier, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Edward E. Barrett, *ce*, for several years Chief Engineer for Roberts & Schaefer Company, Engineers and Contractors, Chicago, has been made general manager and chief engineer of the company. His address is La Grange, Illinois.

Albert G. Higgins, *arch*, has invented a reinforced plaster column with a waterproof finish. It is called the Trusswall Column, and is being manufactured by the Trusswall Manufacturing Company. The column is designed to take the place of wood columns and also of columns composed

of cement, brick, granite, etc., or in fact, almost anything. Architects of Kansas City are very enthusiastic over the Higgins column, and it is being put in quite a number of buildings. The demand for it is rapidly and constantly increasing.

1894

Dr. L. Pearl Boggs, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Dr. Pearl Boggs, *la*, who is spending the winter in the east is making a study of the relation of the physical condition of the child to the process of learning, especially before his entrance into school. Inasmuch as the Day Nursery is the only institution in this country where the same amount of care is given the physical as the mental welfare of the child, she has given particular attention to this phase of child life and has been asked to assist in the preparation of a book on Day Nursery work.

Albert Johannsen (Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, and Acting Chief of the Section of Petrology, U. S. Geological Survey), *arch*, will give a course of lectures on Petrology at the University of Chicago during the Spring Quarter. During the summer he will be in charge of a geological party in the Black Hills.

1895

I. V. Stanley Stanislaus, *pharm*, has just edited the second edition of his "Short Pharmaceutic Chemistry," of 610 pages, and the reviews of the work in the pharmaceutic press were very favorable.

1896

Mrs. Amelia Alpiner Stern, Champaign, Illinois
Secretary

The address of Rachel Folger (Rhumphrey), *sci*, is changed from Loree, Indiana, to Culver, Indiana.

The address of Robert P. Manard,

arch, is changed from Oak Park, Illinois, to 311 Rockford Trust Building, Rockford, Illinois, where he is a member of the firm of Kemp & Marnard, architects.

1897

W. M. Morgan, *la*, who has practiced law in Denver for four years, has been elected district attorney for four counties of Colorado. He lives at Englewood, Colorado.

H. V. Carpenter, *ee*, is now mayor of the city of Pullman, Washington.

The address of Octave B. Clarke, *ee*, is changed from St. Louis, Missouri, to 1462 Wellington, avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

1898

Rufus Walker, 415 16th street, Moline, Illinois, Secretary

Wilfred W. Beach, ex-'98, has resumed the practice of architecture in Sioux City, after an absence of three and one-half years in the east, most of which time was spent in the service of *The Craftsman* magazine and the New York Central railroad. For the former he designed several "Craftsman" dwellings in different parts of the United States and for the railroad company he designed shops, stations, etc. His address is 501 United Bank building, Sioux City, Iowa.

Edward F. Nickoley, *la*, who has been principal of the Commercial School of the Syrian Protestant College, located at Beirut, Syria, since 1900, arrived in America the middle of April on a six months' furlough. His Illinois address will be Rockefeller, Illinois, R. F. D., or 727 West Jefferson street, Ottawa, Illinois.

When Lincoln Bush, '88, resigned as engineer of the Delaware & Lackawana railroad he was succeeded by G. J. Ray, *ce*.

1899

O. A. Leutwiler, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

The address of Mason H. Newell, *la*, is care West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Robert L. Fowler, *ce*, who has long made a specialty of mill architecture and engineering, and is now manager of the Maurer, N. J., Works of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, was recently elected to associate membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers. His home address is Perth Amboy, N. J.

The address of William W. Webster, *me*, is changed from Bluffs, Illinois, to 102 South Beaudry avenue, Los Angeles, California.

J. A. Latzer, *ag*, is manager of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania.

Harry Anderson, *ee*, is district superintendent of the Pacific States Telephone Company at San Francisco.

H. A. Rhoads, *la*, formerly manager of the Illinois Mercantile Agency at Champaign, Illinois, and more recently of the H. A. Rhoads Mercantile Agency, Chicago, Illinois, is now conducting an agency devoted to advertising specialties covering the northern half of the state, with headquarters in Chicago and Ottawa, Illinois.

1900

Miss Nellie McWilliams, 38 Second South street Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

H. A. Grossberg, *la*, is running a cigar store at Franklin and Madison streets, Chicago.

1901

Frank W. Scott, Urbana, Secretary

The address of P. A. Conard, *la*, is Correo Central, Montevideo, Uruguay.

The address of James E. Fucik, *ce*, is 516 Court street, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

P. A. Smith, *la*, who has been in Japan for a number of years has returned to the University to take up graduate work for one semester. Mrs

Smith is with him and is also doing additional work.

C. P. Briggs, *la*, is now living at Rockford, Illinois.

1902

L. E. Parker, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Ethel Dobbins, *la*, who was secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at Tsoochow, China, was compelled to return to America on account of ill health.

T. J. Fullenwider, *ce*, is now in charge of the New York office of the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Company of Chicago. His address is 240 Broadway, New York.

The address of Harriet E. Howe, *lib*, is 20 East Jefferson street, Iowa City, Iowa.

Ferdinand Zipf, *la*, is teaching physics in the George William Curtis High School in Chicago.

J. M. Farrin, *ce*, is in the Bridge Department of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, St. Louis, Seventh and Poplar streets.

E. L. Clark, *ce*, is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. His address is 126 North Main street, Sheridan, Wyoming.

John J. Harman, *me*, may be addressed at 120 Fredania avenue, Peoria, Illinois. He is with the Harman Engineering Company.

D. H. Sawyer, treasurer of the Northwestern Engineering Corporation, Seattle, Washington, was elected an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers on April 6.

Charles V. Barrett, *la*, with an office at 81 Clark street, is assistant State's Attorney in Chicago.

Garrett T. Seely was on February 25 appointed second vice-president of the South Side Elevated Company, Chicago. In addition to his duties as Engineer of Maintenance, he is assist-

ant to the General Manager, Charles V. Weston.

Carl Lundgren, *ce*, is with the Chicago Nationals again.

1903

Roy W. Rutt, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

R. S. Parker, *la*, captain of the '03 base ball team, has been appointed General Storekeeper of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, with headquarters at Fairview, Oklahoma.

Charles W. Smith, *la*, (*lib-05*), has compiled a bibliography of material relating to Marcus Whitman. It was published in the Washington Historical Quarterly, Vol. 3, No. 1, October, 1908. It is now issued by the University of Washington as University Studies No. 2, and is a pamphlet of sixty-two pages. Mr. Smith is assistant librarian at that University.

At a meeting of the University Club held January 16, 1909, Roy W. Rutt, *me*, was elected secretary for the year 1909.

Mary, wife of Walter W. Williams, died suddenly Sunday, April 18, at Benton, Illinois.

M. T. Chamberlain, *ee*, is president of The Chamberlain Construction Company, operating in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, with offices at 327-28 Globe Building, Seattle, Washington.

Willia K. Garver, *lib*, resigned her position as librarian at the South Bend, Washington, public library on account of her mother's illness, and has accepted a position of assistant librarian at the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Illinois, beginning work March 15. Her address is 605 East Chestnut street, Bloomington, Illinois.

Jane W. Brotherton, *lib*, has changed her address from Van Wert, Ohio, to Delphos, Ohio.

Maude L. Sheldon, *sci*, is at present

principal of the Pembina, North Dakota, high school.

An address entitled Necessity for Reform of Life Insurance Taxation, delivered by Lester W. Zartman, *la*, at the annual meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents held in New York on December 4th has been published as a pamphlet.

Ralph Drury, *me*, is in Green River, Wyoming.

W. A. Kutsch is with the Corn Products Refining Company at Pekin, Illinois.

Carl J. Fletcher is assistant engineer with the Commercial Testing and Engineering Company, Old Colony Building, Chicago.

C. H. Higgins is with the Gulick-Henderson Company, 439 Third avenue, Pittsburgh.

The address of W. D. Knowlton is 3 Buena Vista terrace, Edgewater Station, Chicago.

"Jimmie" Cook will play with the Indianapolis team again this year. "Jake" Stahl will play first base for the Boston Americans.

1904

R. E. Schreiber, 812 Monadnock Block, Chicago,
Secretary

Notify the secretary at once of any of any change of address. Send all items of interest of any member of the class of '04 to R. E. Schrieber, 912 Monadnock Block, Chicago.

Keep in mind the fifth annual reunion of the class of '04 on the campus in June. Make your plans now to be present. Keep in touch with the secretary.

The secretary needs 25 cents (stamps) from each member of the class to cover the expense of printing and postage for the announcements relative to the fifth annual reunion, which will be held in June.

The secretary is receiving word from some of the members that they

will be present at the fifth annual reunion. Some of the members will come as they left—alone; some will bring their wives, some their husbands, and some their babies. Better come! It will be worth while.

The secretary desires to obtain the present addresses of Fred H. Burgess, Henry Kreisinger.

T. O. Holcomb, *la*, has a position as instructor in the Department of Rhetoric of the University of Colorado.

Louella Gillespie, *la*, has gone to Ottawa, Kansas, to teach mathematics in the high school of that city.

Ralph Stanley Bauer, *la*, is studying law in the University of Chicago Law School. His home address is Stonington, Illinois.

Fred Hugo Doeden, *la*, is County Superintendent of Schools of Woodford county. His address is Eureka, Illinois.

Alda H. Born (Johnston), *la*, lives at Rock Falls, Illinois.

James R. Benson, *la*, lives in St. Louis, Missouri, 131 Magnolia avenue. He is principal of the public elementary schools of St. Louis.

Helen A. Naylor, *la*, 314 East 12th street, Alton, Illinois, is teaching in the Alton High School.

Frank Smith Bogardus, *la*, is professor of History in the Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Camilla Margaret Brunner's *la*, address is 1406 Bluff street, Peru, Illinois.

The address of Noah Knapp, *la*, is New Rockford, North Dakota, where he is teaching English and History in Phillips Academy.

The address of Martha Koehn (Hubbard) *la*, is Urbana, Illinois, R. R. No. 10.

Mertie Dillon (Blair), *la*, lives at 1036 Wilson avenue, Chicago.

Mabel Dorothy Hunt (Tuttle), *la*, is living in Waucoma, Iowa.

H. C. Morse, *ce*, formerly with Heath & Milligan, Paint Manufacturers of Chicago, is now with the John P. Lucas Company, Paint Manufacturers, of Philadelphia. He can be addressed care of the company.

The temporary address of S. D. Brown, *ce*, is 11 Rue Louise le Grand, Paris.

The business address of Philip Dakin Gillham, *ce*, is 1410 National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Missouri. He is assistant engineer of the Corrugated Bar Company.

Samuel Barry Flagg, *me*, is in the U. S. Geological Survey service at 40th and Butler streets, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His present occupation is that of assistant engineer of the Technologic Branch. His permanent home address is 1420 Henry street, Alton, Illinois.

Henry Bernhard Dirk's *me*, business address is 307 Engineering Hall, Urbana, Illinois. He is an instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

Frederick Edwin Loosley, *me*, is with Williams, White & Company at Moline, Illinois, as draftsman.

Thomas A. Marsh, *me*, is inspecting engineer with the Green Engineering Company in the Commercial Bank Building, Chicago.

Harry B. Kircher, *ee*, Belleville, Illinois, is superintendent of the St. Clair County Gas & Electric Company.

Burton French, *ee*, is at 130 South Rampart street, New Orleans, Louisiana. He is an electrical engineer with the Consumers Electric Company.

John Lee Buchanan, *ee*, is electrical engineer in the transportation department of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York.

Paul B. Glassco, *ae*, is with the American Bridge Company at Denver, Colorado.

Josiah Gorham, *chem*, is employed in the Union Pacific laboratory, in Omaha, Nebraska. He has the posi-

tion of assistant chemist of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mary Elizabeth McIlhenny, *sci*, is principal of the Minonk High School, Minonk, Illinois. Her home is at Ma-comb, Illinois.

William Salisbury Ballard, *sci*, is engaged at present in the Laboratory of Orchard Disease Investigations, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. His home is 119 South Jefferson street, Batavia, Illinois.

Ida Pearson (Hiner), *sci*, is living in Urbana, Illinois.

George J. Mautz, *med*, has an office in the Myers Building, Springfield. He is a surgeon. His home is 103 West Monroe street, Springfield.

J. E. Leaverton, *law*, is in Grand Junction, Colorado, 535 Main street. He is practicing law and managing the Colorado Abstract and Title Company.

William Anthony Medill, *law*, is practicing law in Kansas City, Missouri. His office is Room 1110 Commerce Building. He is associated with the firm of Beardsley, Gregory & Kirshner.

Herman Richard Glick, *law*, has a law office at 184 LaSalle street, Room 1016, Chicago.

John Herman Burkhardt, *law*, is a member of the law firm of Hamill & Burkhardt, with offices in the West Block, Belleville, Illinois.

Manford E. Cox, *law*, is at Robinson, Illinois. He was city attorney for the city of Robinson, Illinois, from May 1, 1905, to May 1, 1907; elected state's attorney for Crawford County, November 3, 1908.

Francis M. Powers, *law*, is superintendent of special assessment of Streator, Illinois. His address is 206 East Main street.

Mary Josephine Booth, *lib*, is librarian in the State Normal School at Charleston, Illinois.

The address of J. G. Worker, *me*,

is now 401 Gray Building, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania.

I. C. Harmon, who has been with the Grand Trunk Pacific as assistant engineer, has entered the government service at Washington.

C. E. Goodrich, ex-'04, is representing the jobbing division of the National Sewing Machine Company of Belvidere, Illinois.

W. C. Bradbury, ex-'04, is with the Curtis Motor Truck Company, Decatur, Illinois.

1905

Thomas D. Casserly, 553 east Webster street, Chicago. Secretary

F. L. Holch, *la*, is superintendent of the Sheldon, Illinois, schools.

L. L. Armstrong, *ag*, was one of the lucky ones in the recent Rosebud land drawing.

The address of Albert Triebel and wife is 611 Voris street, Peoria, Illinois.

F. I. Blair, *me*, is working in special steel design for the new Northwestern terminal in Chicago.

Arthur W. Kirkwood is employed by the Western Supply Company, Seattle, Washington. His address is 411 Occidental avenue.

The address of W. H. Mueller is Hotel Norton, Portland, Oregon.

1906

Paul E. Howe, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary
George Chapin, Champaign, Ill., Assistant Secy

The address of Johanna C. M. Christiansen, *la*, is 2155 North Ashland avenue, Chicago, Illinois. She is teaching in the Waukegan, Illinois, high school.

Victor E. Hulteen, *me*, is a first-class draftsman at the Boston navy yard. He is now working on plans for repairing some of the naval vessels, and is much pleased with his work.

The address of Harmon V. Swart, *mc*, is changed from Columbus, Ohio, to Corozal, Canal Zone, Panama.

The address of L. P. Robert, *mc*, is Blairmore, Alberta, Canada.

The address of Lucy M. Lewis, *lib*, is changed from Pomona, California, to Agricultural College, New Mexico.

Paul M. Brown is in charge of the Hettinger, North Dakota, office of the company of which his father, R. L. Brown, '75, and uncle are members.

Louis W. Mack, *la*, is studying law at the University of Chicago.

Edwin W. Sanford, *ce*, has left the Lackawana railroad and is now with the Rock Island system.

Julius E. Schoeller, *ce*, can be reached at 1165 Colorado avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Norman E. Seavert, *ce*, is living at 449 Austin avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

O. F. Strauch, *me*, will be in Champaign until the end of school. He may be reached at 605 Springfield avenue.

L. F. Saathoff, *ee*, is with the Western Electric Company in St. Louis. His address is 610 Bank of Commerce Building.

L. F. Wooster, *ee*, has taken up some timber lands in Washington.

George Awsumb, *arch*, was due to arrive in New York on the twenty-third of March on his way back from Europe, where he had been for nine months on the traveling scholarship of the Chicago Architectural Club which he won last year. He will be in the office of Lewellyn of Chicago.

Raymond J. Emerson, *law*, is in Lincoln, Illinois. He is to be married in April, after which he will go to Alabama.

John M. Boyle, *law*, ran for the City Attorneyship of Danville at the last primary.

Asa B. Cutler, *n and se*, is on a fruit farm in Washington.

Roy Brown, *la*, will open a law office in Rockford soon.

A. B. Dool's address is changed from 436 South Walnut avenue to 330

South Central avenue, Austin Station, Chicago.

E. L. Murphy, ex-'06, is with the Royal Equipment Company, manufacturers of Raymond brakes and friction linings, with an office at 1256 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

K. R. Slocum, ex-'0, and ex-base ball catcher on the varsity, is with the Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizing Company, Chicago.

1907

Thomas E. Gill, 6049 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Secretary

Eleanor Beardsley, *la*, who spent the past year in Europe, mostly at Brussels studying vocal music, is now at home, 3621 Walnut street, Kansas City, Missouri.

The address of Carrie Belle Norton (Laemmle), *la*, is Hotel Grand, Muscatine, Iowa.

Dennis A. Clingan, *la*, was recently admitted to the bar and is now associated with Henry C. Schaertzer with offices at 900 Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco, California.

The address of Frank L. Bodwell, *ce*, is changed from Denver, Colorado, to Suite 201, Lytle Block, Sioux City, Iowa.

The address of Frank H. Reynolds, *ce*, is Room 28, Elks' Building, Sacramento, California.

L. C. Powers, *sci*, is a divinity student at Oberlin, address 33 Council Hall. He will study in New York next year and afterwards go to China as a student volunteer.

Sarah M. Hummell, *sci*, is teaching Domestic Science in the West Seattle Washington High School.

W. G. Hummell, *ag*, is teaching agronomy in the State Agricultural College of New Mexico.

The address of E. C. Woodin, *me*, is 3624 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of C. E. Waterhouse *se*,

is 120 Fredonia avenue, Peoria, Illinois. He is with the Harman Engineering Company.

H. W. Elliott is assistant superintendent for the George A. Fuller Company, engaged on the new Northwestern terminal in Chicago. His address is 1209 Ainslie street.

R. S. Larimer, *ce*, is a member of the firm of Hayden Bros. and Larimer, Estes Park, Colorado.

The address of Alice Howe, *la*, is changed from Bement to 10233 South Wood street, Chicago.

Carl C. Van Doren, *la*, now a scholar in English at Columbia, recently had a contribution accepted by the *Atlantic Monthly*. He has a fellowship in Columbia for next year.

H. H. Hayes, ex-'07, *la*, is now Traveling Passenger Agent for the Wylie Permanent Camping company. He will have his headquarters at Salt Lake.

H. W. Elliot, is living at 6207 Washington avenue, Chicago.

The Secretary has no address for James Randall, *me*. Who knows it?

J. A. Dailey is with the Bureau of streets of the City of Chicago. His new address is not on the Secretary's books.

M. A. Kendall is with the Stevens-Adamson company at Aurora.

F. M. Welsh, '07, *me*, and several other Illinois men, are with the same company.

A. E. Ray and Blanche Boyer (Ray) have a son, Edwin Russell Ray, born July 21, 1908. Their address is 1543 Euclid avenue, Chicago Heights, Illinois.

J. R. Scott, *ce*, is living at 5815 Madison avenue, Chicago.

A. G. Schafmeyer, *ce*, is living on Drexel avenue, Chicago.

L. E. Sinclair, *ag*, farming at Ashland, Illinois.

J. A. Smejkal, Jr., is employed on

the Sanitary District of Chicago. His address is 640 South Lawndale avenue, Chicago.

The address of C. C. Westfall, *ce*, is 5815 Madison avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Miss Eva May McKinney, *la*, is teaching school at Marshall, Illinois.

M. J. Trees, *ce*, is employed at the Chicago Bridge and Iron Works, Throop and 150th streets. Mail addressed there or to 417 West 73d street, Chicago, his present home, will reach him.

So far, A. H. Gunn, *me*, has failed to tell the secretary where he is "at home." Any letters of congratulation will reach him if addressed to his former residence at 1242 Judson avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

Glen Mullin, *la*, is studying at the Art Institute in Chicago, where he will finish in a year. He intends studying further in New York and in Europe.

E. E. Dodd, *ee*, is now Electrical Inspector at the New Naval Training station at North Chicago.

W. Black, *me*, is instructor in the University of Colorado at Boulder.

The address of G. F. Beyer, *chem*, is 7 Oakland Crescent, 41st street and Ellis avenue, Chicago.

Alvin Schaller's, *me*, address is 910 Pasco street, Kansas City, Missouri.

H. L. Melton, *law*, is practicing law in Pragus, Oklahoma. He has built up a good practice there and is enthusiastic about the state.

The '07 Phoenix get together regularly in Chicago. On March 6, the '07 and '08 Phoenix met at the Union

Hotel for dinner and regular meeting. The '07 men present were M. J. Trees, C. S. Pillsbury, W. M. Stewart, G. F. Byers, R. R. Helm, A. N. Bennett, T. E. Gill, and J. P. Beck. The '08 men were T. Van Inwagen, W. J. Wardell F. L. Cook, Fritz Wagner.

1908

B. A. Strauch, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Arthur Schwerin, *ce*, is manager of a basket factory in Iowa.

J. A. Newman, *ce*, has accepted a position in Muskegan, Michigan.

The address of W. W. Kautz, *me*, is changed from Fargo, North Dakota, to 246 South Cliff avenue, Tacoma, Wash.

The address of George Pfisterer, *me*, is care Green Engineering Company, Commercial National Bank Building, Chicago.

Ray Feagans, *law*, of Peoria, has been appointed a law examiner in the Forest Reserve service with headquarters at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The address of Nelle Miller, *la*, is Talala, Oklahoma.

The address of Ruth Work, *la*, is Talala, Oklahoma.

Edwin J. Bartells, *chem*, is working for the American Smelting and Refining Company at their Garfield plant and his home address is 129 B street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

George C. Bartells, *chem*, is employed by the American Smelting and Refining Company at their Murray plant, and his address is Murray, Utah, Box 6.

The address of Nina M. Weinberg, *la*, is changed from Adrian, Michigan, to Belvidere, Illinois.

MARRIAGES

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| 1902 | Elrick Williams, <i>chem</i> , to Florence B. Somers, on February 3, 1909, at Chungking, West China. | on January 21, 1909, at Chamberlin, Louisiana. |
| 1903 | Lois Franklin, <i>la</i> , to A. W. Stoolman on February 13, 1908, at Champaign, Illinois. | 1906 Roy W. Flowers, <i>ae</i> , to Grace Niles Perkins on July 26, 1908, at Urbana, Illinois. |
| 1903 | George Loyal Sawyer, <i>m</i> and <i>se</i> , to Bess Blackburn on January 26, 1909, at Postville, Iowa. | 1906 J. E. Schoeller, <i>ce</i> , to Jeanette Herbert on March 24, 1909, at Chicago, Illinois. |
| 1904 | Fred Hugo Doeden, <i>la</i> , to Nellie Render on December 25, 1908, at Peoria, Illinois. | 1906 Paul M. Brown, <i>la</i> , to Jessie E. Wendelken, on May 7, 1908, at Elkton, South Dakota. |
| 1905 | Fred Sawyer, <i>ce</i> , to Edith Lilian Spray, <i>nib-07</i> , on February 6, 1909, at Arlington Heights, Illinois. | ex06 Harvey Chase Wood and Myra Cox, <i>sp</i> , on April 6, 1909, at Chicago. |
| 1905 | Albert Triebel, <i>ae</i> , and Blanche Hedrich, on February 22, at Peoria. | 1906 George Chapin, <i>la</i> , and Cora A. McClurg, on March 24, 1909, at Urbana. |
| 1906 | A. F. Kidder, <i>ag</i> , to Inez Hyams, | sp Marietta Busey to Dr. Guy a Tawney, on April 6, 1909, at Urbana |

BIRTHS

- | | | |
|------|---|--|
| 1893 | To Edward C. Craig, <i>la</i> , and Fannie Dilley (Craig) on October 27, 1908, a son, Donald Chilton. | 1903 To Walter W. Williams, <i>law</i> , and Mary Moore (Williams) on April 8, 1909, at Benton, Illinois, a daughter, Mary Louisa. |
| 1893 | To Richard W. Sharpe, <i>sci</i> , and Jessie M. Kellogg (Sharpe) on November 6, 1908, a son, Richard Worthy. | ex05 To Eugene Victor Bronson and Mabel Elizabeth Fox (Bronson) on February 1, 1909, a son, Harold Eugene. |
| 1897 | To Dr. Charles W. Young and wife on January 17, 1909, in Peking, China, a son, James. | 1906 To John W. Kirkpatrick, <i>med</i> , and Nora Gross (Kirkpatrick), on October 11, 1908, a son. |
| 1902 | To L. V. Rose, <i>la</i> , and Clara Belle Guthrie (Rose) on February 6, 1909, a son, Willitm Myron. | 1906 To Paul M. Brown, <i>la</i> , and Jessie E. Wendleken (Brown) on March 10, 1909, a son, Ralph D. |
| 1903 | To Homer C. Coen, <i>la</i> , and Ivy Madden (Coen) on February 20, 1909, a daughter, Virginia Kathleen. | ex08 To Mabel Elizabeth Fox (Bronson) and Eugene Victor Bronson, on February 1, 1909, a son, Harold Eugene. |

DEATHS

- 1899 Mary Edith Clark, *la.*, born February 6, 1879, near Donovan, Illinois, died February 28, 1909, at Sheldon, Illinois.
- 1906 Thomas Varence Taylor, *law.*
- 1905 died February 9, 1909, at Urbana, Illinois.
- William Roy Martin, *arch.*, born November 13, 1881, at Mound City, Missouri; died January 19, 1909.

DIRECTORY OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

University of Illinois *Alumni* of Chicago, established 1876.

Pres., Frank H. Clark, '90, Lagrange, Ill., Sec'y and Treas., Fred J. Postel, '99, 2434 North Hermitage ave., Chicago, Ill.

The *Illini Club* of Chicago, established 1909.

Pres., T. C. Phillips; Sec., E. W. Wagenseil, 6204 Jefferson ave., Chicago.

Puget Sound Association of the alumni and former students of the University of Illinois, established 1891.

Pres., Henry Drum, ex-'83; Sec'y and Treas., Miss Aureka Kiler, 1116 Foyleston street, Seattle, Wash.

University of Illinois *Southwestern* Alumni Association.

Pres., H. L. McCune, Kansas City, Mo.; Sec'y, D. C. Ketchum, 521 N. Y. Life bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

University of Illinois Club of *St. Louis* established 1903.

Pres., John A. Ockerson, 4217 Washington ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Sec'y and Treas., Fred S. Hall, Suite 915 Missouri Trust bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

University of Illinois Club of *Rockford*, Illinois, established 1904.

Pres., T. E. Gill, 6049 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Sec'y and Treas., W. W. May, Rochelle.

University of Illinois Alumni Association of *New York*, established 1904.

Pres., Charles G. Armstrong; Sec., W. H. Rothgeb, 569 W. 183d street, New York City.

The University of Illinois Club of *New England*, established 1904.

Tri-City Association, established 1905.

Pres., H. H. Van Dervoort, *Moline, Ill.*

University of Illinois Club of *Peoria*, established 1905.

Pres., H. W. Lynch; Sec'y and Treas., H. D. Kellogg, Peoria, Ill.

University of Illinois Alumnae Association of *Chicago*.

Pres., Mrs. A. F. Robinson, 448 Marion street, Oak Park, Ill.; Sec'y, Miss Sophie Hyde, 173 Lake View ave., Chicago.

The Illinois Club of *Elgin*.

Pres., M. H. Brightman; Chairman Exec. Com., I. M. Western; Sec'y and Treas., Howard Williams.

The University of Illinois Alumni Association of *Southern California*.

Pres., Ralph P. Bennett; Sec'y, R. H. Morse.

The Alumni Association of the *College of Medicine*.

Pres., Dr. W. A. Evans; Sec'y, Dr. P. Holmes, College, Chicago.

The Alumni Association of the *College of Dentistry*.

Pres., Dr. C. M. Loescher, '04; Sec'y, Dr. Louis Miller, '06, 813 W. Harrison street, Chicago.

The Alumni Association of the *School of Pharmacy*.

Pres., Dr. A. W. Baer, '85; Sec'y, A. H. Clarke, '04, 36 E. 12th street, Chicago.

The Illinois Alumni Association of *Washington, D. C.*

Pres., S. W. Stratton, Bureau of Standards; Secretary, George R. Sampson, '02, 2034 H. street, Washington, D. C.

The Alumni Association of the *Library School*.

Pres., Linda M. Clatworthy, '00, Dayton Public Library and Museum, Dayton, Ohio; Sec'y, Bertha T. Randall, Carnegie Library, Pittsburg.

The Alumni Association of the *College of Law*.

Pres., W. J. Dolan, '00, Champaign; Sec.-Treas., H. B. Boyer, '02, Champaign, Illinois.

University of Illinois Club of *Colorado*.

Pres., Henry J. Burt, '96; Sec.-Treas., Wm. Black, Jr., '07, 1133 Pleasant street, Boulder, Colo.

University of Illinois Club of *Pittsburg*.

Pres. J. N. Chester, Box 1103, Pittsburg, Pa.; Sec'y.-Treas. J. G. Worker, 401 Gray Bldg., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

CONTENTS

Progress of the University in the Past Five Years Dean David Kinley	133
What Can the Alumni Do? Samuel W. Parr, '84	146
A Plea for More Vital Relations Between The University and Its Alumni [From the Michigan Alumnus]	155

DEPARTMENTS

University for the Quarter	163
Student Life	176
Athletics	181
The Alumni	184
News of the Classes	195
Marriages,	208
Births and Deaths	209
Degrees	210



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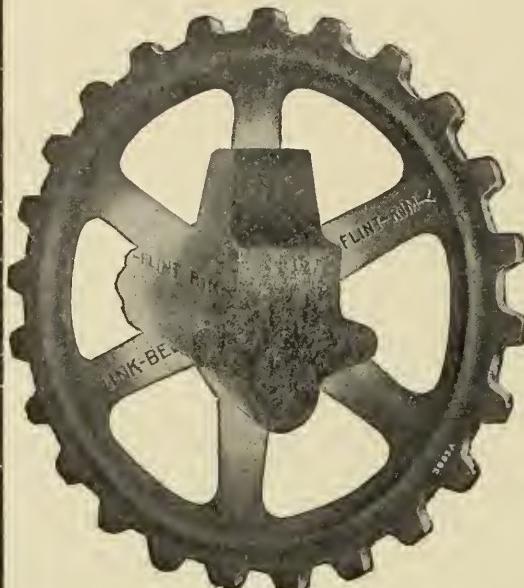
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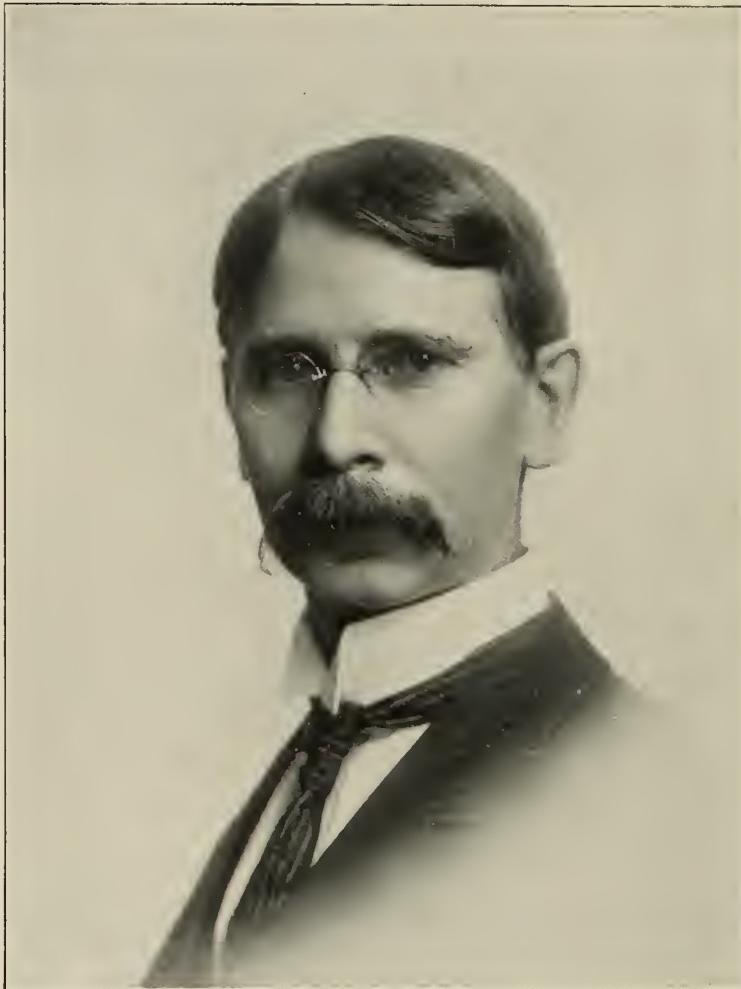
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THE ALUMNI QUARTERLY

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

VOLUME III

JULY 1909

NUMBER 3

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS

DAVID KINLEY, Ph.D.

When one writes of progress, whether of a university or anything else, it is worth while at the outset to state just what is meant by that word. We are so likely to regard all change as progress! Sometimes, too, we make the mistake of thinking that because obvious changes do not take place, an institution is not making progress, whereas its outward quietness may be not only the best evidence, but a necessary condition, of its internal development.

If the University had no outward sign to give of progress during the past five years, this fact would not imply that progress had ceased. It very likely would imply quite the opposite, namely—that an internal strengthening was going on, bringing the institution to its educational majority and putting it in the rank of university “grown-ups.” As a matter of fact, however, both kinds of progress are in evidence. The splendid advance which began with the appropriation for the Natural History Hall in 1889 and continued at an accelerated pace through President Draper’s administration has gone on not only without slackening, but rather with increasing impetus under President James. New buildings have gone up on the Campus not at the rate of one per biennium, as in the past, but rather at the rate of two. In the meantime educational growth has been taking place and is more momentous for the future of the University than the increase of its material resources. How to express or how to find the measure of both kinds of progress is a very difficult matter. We must content ourselves by pointing to the external signs of progress, and either infer the presence of the quiet development or accept the statements of those who know as to its reality. Therefore, in writing a history of the progress of the past five years we must necessarily turn first to the signs of material progress.

NEW BUILDINGS

Since 1904 nine new buildings of various sizes, cost and importance have been erected upon the Campus, including the two now nearing completion. Following is a list of these buildings, with their cost and

the year of their erection. The appropriations for the first three were obtained from the legislature of 1903.

Mechanical Engineering laboratory.....	\$ 36,000	1905
State Entomologist building.....	8,000	1905
Woman's building.....	80,000	1905
Ceramics building.....	2,000	1906
Farm Mechanics building.....	33,000	1906
Greenhouses (Hort.).....	12,500	1908
Auditorium.....	100,000	1908
Physics building.....	250,000	1909
New Natural History building.....	150,000	1909
<hr/>		
	\$671,500	

In addition \$250,000 have been appropriated for a new University hall for which, it is hoped, ground will soon be broken.

Notwithstanding the rapid increase in buildings the University is still pressed for room. This is especially true of the buildings which furnish class room and laboratory space. An inspection of the above list will show that six of the nine have no facilities for class room or laboratory. As a matter of fact the University is housing its cattle better than its students. The space at our disposal does not grow as rapidly as the number of students. It is a fact that all the space in the new Physics laboratory and the new Science building is preempted before the buildings are ready for use. There is no room for expansion of any consequence in either of them.

ADDITIONS TO EQUIPMENT

This is an item that it is very difficult to say much about, so much equipment is added by the various departments without the knowledge of other people in the University. A reasonably complete account of the expansion in engineering laboratories and other equipment would be a resume of the inventories sent to the Comptroller by the various departments. However, of the things for which special legislative appropriations are made there are some that are notable additions to our equipment; \$5000 a year have been received for engineering shop materials and \$3000 a year for general laboratory equipment and supplies; cabinets and collections have been receiving \$2000 a year; the Agricultural Experiment Station has received \$80,000 a year for experiments in live stock, corn, soils, orchards, and dairying with an additional \$7500 in 1907 for flouriculture. This was a new item in the bill of that year. Meantime the College of Law has been recognized by the legislature as having distinct claims for support, and in 1905, for the first time, \$10,000 were appropriated for the biennium for the College of Law. In 1907 this was increased to \$30,000. In the latter year, also household science received recognition with a special appropriation of \$10,000 a year for investigation in that field.

Notable things accomplished in engineering are the establishment of the Engineering Experiment Station with its far reaching influence for good on the industrial development of the state. The work was thoroughly organized in the first two years and the station began to make investigations and turn out results immediately thereafter. Since the purposes and work of the Engineering Experiment Station have become better understood in the state the officers of the Station have been flooded with applications for help far beyond their ability to meet. Too much cannot be said in praise of the splendid work done under the direction of Professor Breckenridge in the Engineering Experiment Station. Its income needs to be doubled or trebled, and its plant very much enlarged. Seventy-five thousand dollars a year is not nearly enough for its work.

Among other forward steps in engineering on the equipment side have been the installation of the electric railway test car, the construction and the steam engineering laboratory with its equipment, and the installation of the large testing machine in Professor Talbot's laboratory.

In the pure sciences the additions to equipment are less easy to describe, although some notable progress has been made here too. The departments of botany, zoology, and chemistry have all added largely to their equipment, and the department of mathematics has secured a collection of models and calculating machines which put it among the best equipped in the country. It is not worth while to mention the additions of minor things, such as lanterns for classroom use, maps, charts and similar articles necessary for daily work, especially of an advanced character.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

The following table gives a list of legislative appropriations in 1905, 1907 and 1909 respectively:

	1905	1907	1909
Buildings			
Water plant	\$ 3,000	3,000	6,000
Woman's hall	80,000		
Addition to Natural History hall		150,000	
Auditorium..	100,000		
Physics laboratory		250,000	
Electrical laboratory and Heating plant		35,000	
New University hall			250,000
Expenses			
General.	700,000	900,000	1,050,000
Repairs and Improvements.	1,500	15,845	35,000
Shop and material.	10,500	10,000	10,000
Laboratories, general.	6,000	6,000	6,000
Fire protection.	3,000	3,000	3,000
Drainage, fencing, etc.,	10,000	10,000	5,000

Teachers for farmers' institutes..	12,000	12,000	
Heating Plant..	35		50,000
Pavements and walks..			5,000
Increase telephone exchange..			1,500
Changes in Gymnasium..			8,000
Departments			
College of Agriculture..	100,000	100,000	100,000
Chemistry..	20,000	20,000	20,000
Library..	25,000	50,000	50,000
Veterinary College, Chicago..		30,000	
Cabinets and Collections	4,000	4,000	4,000
Engineering and Experiment Station..	150,000	150,000	160,000
Political Science and Economics..	16,000	50,000	50,000
School of Music..	6,000	6,000	6,000
Agricultural Experiment Station			
Live Stock..	50,000	50,000	50,000
Corn..	30,000	30,000	30,000
Soils..	50,000	50,000	120,000
Orchards..	30,000	30,000	30,000
Dairies..	30,000	30,000	30,000
Floriculture..		15,000	16,000
Law..	10,000	30,000	33,000
Ceramics..	10,000	15,000	
School of Pharmacy, Chicago..		10,000	20,000
Graduate School..		100,000	100,000
Household Science..		20,000	5,000
Stacks for Law Library			10,000
Y. M. C. A. Lots..	15,000		
Farm Land..		11,600	
Miscellaneous			
Interest on endowment fund..	62,091.16	62,580.42	65,000
State Water Survey..	8,000	12,000	10,000

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

As a rule our students have always worked harder than those in eastern universities and have been more earnest and more keen in seeking results. There has been a notable uplifting of the standard of instruction and the stimulation of research. Opportunities particularly for higher work have been notably increased in nearly every department of the University. It is impossible to condense into a few sentences the distinctive features of the development of the various colleges and schools; yet it is worth while trying, even at the risk of misunderstanding.

Dean Davenport thinks that the most distinctive feature of the College of Agriculture and the Experiment Station for the past five years is their "profound influence upon the farming practice of the state and the changed outlook upon agriculture." The main contribution of the

College of Engineering as distinguished from what it has always done is probably the stimulus given to industrial research through the Engineering Experiment Station. The Liberal Arts' colleges have definitely set their faces not only for the promotion of research but for the great public service of uplifting the standard of secondary education in the state by giving opportunities for higher work and better preparation to prospective teachers.

The Graduate School. Perhaps the most notable forward step of recent years was the organization of the Graduate School as a separate administrative body and the appropriation of \$50,000 a year for its work by the legislatures of 1907 and 1909. Such an appropriation by a democratic state for progress of higher study and research stands alone in legislative and educational history. It has no parallel. The act of the legislature was welcomed by educational authorities throughout the land with enthusiasm as showing that a democratic community is determined that the best, scientifically and educationally, shall be put within the reach of its people. The appropriation, of course, was not enough to put all departments of the University in first class shape, and so has been mainly put into such as dealt with the subjects that affect most nearly the public school system. We have endeavored to put these into condition to offer enough work for the degree of doctor of philosophy. The main work thus far has been in strengthening graduate courses in these departments, and laying the advantages of the University for graduate study before the students and the educational public generally, and in stimulating as well as we could such lines of research as students and faculty have been interested in.

The Library. Graduate work cannot be developed without a strong library. In every department a large equipment of this kind is absolutely necessary to pursue investigations to any length that is worth while. Alumni who have written bachelors' theses know how difficult it has been at times to get in the library books that would give information that they need in their writing. The library appropriation has never been large enough to supply the necessary undergraduate material, to say nothing of equipment for graduate work.

No university can get into the first rank without a large library. We in this country have not always understood this as well as, for example, the Germans. No German community would think of opening a University without first providing a library from two to five times as large as ours now is. Nevertheless, we have been making some progress. The number of volumes in the library in 1904 was 63,724; the number of pamphlets 14,512. The number of books in the library now is 130,818, and the number of pamphlets 15,698.

Research. Closely connected with the development of the Graduate School work and the library is the growth of our research work. The faculty of the University of Illinois was not often quoted a few

years ago, but things are different now. The following list of books published in the last five years is incomplete, but gives some idea of the activity of the faculty in publication. Besides these books there have been published a large number of articles, the mere enumeration of the titles of which would cover several pages.

In cooperation with the State Historical Library the department has carried on for the last two or three years the work of gathering and publishing material relating to the history of Illinois. The results of this work have appeared in three recent volumes of the Illinois Historical Library, which seem likely to prove useful not only to scholars in this field but to all who are interested in the history of the state.

- ALVORD, C. W. Illinois Historical Collections, II. Pp. 663 (1907)
- BAKER, IRA O. Masonry Construction (New Ed.)
- BEVIER, ISABEL. The House, Its Plan, Decoration and Care. Pp. 150 (1904)
- BURKHOLDER, J. F. Anatomy of the Brain of the Sheep. Pp. 174 (1904) Chicago
- BYFORD, H. T., To Panama and Back. Account of trip to Fourth Pan-American Medical Congress. Pp. 384 (1908)
- CIGRAND, B. J. History of American Emblems. Pp. 445 (1904)
 - Life of Alexander Hamilton. Pp. 224 (1904)
 - The Fall of Yorktown. Pp. 310 (1904)
 - Origin and Meaning of the Seal of Chicago. Pp. 200 (1905)
 - The Lower Third of the Face. Pp. 167 (1905)
 - When Hearts were True. Pp. 350 (1905)
- CLARK, S. C., and Redenbaugh, W. A. Qualitative Chemical Analysis. Pp. 117 (1906)
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- DEXTER, E. G. History of Education in the United States. Pp. 1657 (1904)
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- FOLSOM, J. W. Entomology with special reference to its Biological and Economic Aspects. Pp. 484 (1906)
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- FORBES, S. A., and RICHARDSON, R. E. The Fishes of Illinois. Pp. 488, pl. 60 (1909)
- FULTON, EDWARD Rhetoric and Composition. Pp. 259 (1906)
- GARNER, J. W. History oof the United States, Four Volumes Pp. XXVII 1881 1906. (Collab. with H. C. Lodge).
- GOODENOUGH, G. A. and TOWNSEND, E. J. First Course in Calculus. Pp. 466 (1908)
- GOSS, W. F. M. Performance of Locomotives under High Steam Pressure. Pp. 150 (1908)
 - Locomotive Performance. (1906)

- GREENE, E. B. The Government of Illinois; its history and administration. Pp. 13-296 (1904)
Provincial America. Pp. 356 (1905)
- GREENOUGH, C. N., NUTTER, C. R., and HERSEY, F. W. C. H.—
Specimens of Prose Composition. Pp. 478 (1908)
- HARKER, O. A. Judicial Sales. Pp. 74 (1906)
- HOLLISTER, H. A. High School Administration. Pp. XI-313 (1909)
- HUGHES, T. W. Evidence.
- KINLEY, DAVID Money: A study of the theory of the medium of exchange. Pp. 18-415 (1904)
- LARSON, L. M. Financial History of Milwaukee. (1908)
- LINCOLN, A. T. Elementary Exercises in Quantitative Analysis primarily for students of Agriculture. Pp. 218 (1907)
- METTLER, H. L. A Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System. Pp. 989 (1904)
- MUMFORD, H. W. Beef Production. Pp. 209 (1907)
- PUSEY, WILLIAM A. The Principles and Practice of Dermatology. Pp. 1021 (1907)
- SANTEE, HARRIS E. Anatomy of the Brain and Spinal Cord. Pp. 453 (1907)
- SHARP KATHARINE L. Illinois Libraries. Parts I-V.
- THOMPSON, J. G. History of Wheat Culture in Wisconsin. (1909)

Publications of the University: The following list of reports and journals published at the University is of interest.

- The University Studies. A series of monographs on miscellaneous subjects.
The Journal of English and Germanic Philology.
The Bulletin of the Engineering Experiment Station. A report of the research work in the Engineering Experiment Station.
The Bulletin of the Agricultural Experiment Station.
The Bulletin of the State Laboratory of Natural History.
The Bulletin of the State Geological Survey.
The Bulletin of the State Water Survey.
The Report of the State Entomologist.
The general series, containing the University catalog and circulars of special departments.

School of Ceramics. This school has been running a little more than three years. This year the school has had 30 four-year students, five of whom are men who have graduated from other courses. The school has found a practical method for handling joint clays and making high grade brick and tile from material which heretofore has been regarded as worthless; it has compounded a white and cheaper enamel for stone ware; it has shown that Illinois clays can be more profitably used in the manufacture of enameled brick than those from other states heretofore used. It has shown that we have all but inexhaustible deposits of fire clays suitable for the manufacture of high grade front brick, fire brick, enameled brick, salt glazed wares, and other goods; it has put within the reach of everyone formulae heretofore secret for compounding crystalline and fritted glazes; it has shown

where the waste in burning ordinary wares lies and so pointed the way to great saving in fuel. It has made a more extended study of the origin of clays, and in sundry other ways has added to knowledge and promoted industry. It has discovered many valuable deposits of clay not now used and pointed out new and more profitable uses for many deposits which are now being used.

Expansion of the Courses in Business Administration. The school of commerce, as it is commonly called, began with the modest income of \$6000 and increased to \$8000 in 1902. This was continued until 1907 when an effort was made to put the work on a better basis and the legislature two years ago gave the school an annual income of \$25,000, which has been again appropriated for the next two years. The work has been expanded to include two and four year courses in accountancy, a course in railway traffic and accounting, a course in railway transportation, and a course in training for journalism. The school is now one of the strongest in the country.

School of Railway Engineering and Administration. This school has been organized with Dean Goss as Director and offers courses in railway, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, as well as in management.

Household Science. This department has taken its place as on the whole the foremost university department of its kind in the country. Next year will be offered, for the first time in any university, a complete four-year course in household management, as distinguished from household science. That is, the emphasis will be placed on the internal organization and administration. This course treats household management as a business problem.

Auxiliary Scientific Bureaus. Besides the regular teaching departments of the University several scientific bureaus are connected with the institution. The State Laboratory of Natural History and the office of the State Entomologist have been located at the University for some time. Since 1904 the State Geological Survey and the State Water Survey have also been added.

The State Geological Commission was established in 1905 after a lapse of thirty years, during which the state made no appropriation for the Geological Survey. The purpose of the Survey is to make studies of the geology and mineral resources of the state. The work involves both field and laboratory investigation, the preparation of maps and reports showing the extent, distribution and availability of our mineral resources. It includes, therefore, topographic surveys and geological and drainage investigation. The work is organized in three sections having in view the making of a topographic base map, the study of the geology and the mineral resources proper, and certain special studies of the interior streams. Twelve topographic maps have been completed

and thirteen are under way. They are made on a scale of one mile to the inch.

The State Water Survey has for its purpose to study the water supply of the state in all its aspects. Its work has been both in the field and in the laboratories. The general work in the laboratories has been the study of the streams, municipal water supply, and farm water supply of the state. The Survey is an important agent in the preservation of the public health.

GENERAL CAMPUS IMPROVEMENT

After some years of discussion the Trustees of the University seem convinced that some definite plan must be adopted as to the permanent layout of the University grounds. The matter has been studied for some time by the Supervising Architect, Professor J. M. White, and others, and, while no authoritative statement has been made, there is reason to hope that a general plan for the erection of future buildings is involved. This contemplates in a general way a quadrangle or two quadrangles on the south Campus with the possible ultimate removal of University Hall so as to give a clear sweep from Green street to the Auditorium. Some suggestion has been made of expansion east and west at that point and the establishment of a parallelogram or additional quadrangle south of the Auditorium with that building as its north side. This statement is not to be understood as implying that any conclusion has been reached, or that the above will be the plan finally adopted. This is simply one of the things mentioned and serves to give in a general way the ideas that are in the minds of those responsible for our future growth. Certainly the picture of buildings around two such centers appeals to the imagination. The adoption of such a plan would enable us in the future to select our style of architecture more carefully and with special references to some central idea. The development of such a plan shows one great lack from the University suffers,—that is the narrowness of its Campus. It ought to have at least one more square from University avenue south to the cemetery on each side of the present campus.

STUDENT LIFE

The development of fraternities and sororities. The number of fraternities and sororities including the local, but not class, societies, has increased from 14 to 26; of sororities, from 6 to 12; while the professional societies have increased from 8 to 13. There are 19 national fraternities and eight such sororities. The fraternities and sororities are sometimes subjected to severe criticism. It is true that there have been and are some things to criticise in these organizations at the University of Illinois. Nevertheless, it is the opinion of the writer, who has given the matter considerable thought and is able to make comparisons between this University and others, that, on the whole, fraternity and

sorority life here has had a beneficial effect on those who have enjoyed it. One the whole, our fraternities and sororities enable their members to get better accommodations for living and stimulate their moral and intellectual life.

The increase of fraternity houses is notable. This is a great advantage to those students who are fortunate enough to be able to live in them. Unfortunately, the expense of living in Urbana and Champaign has increased very rapidly and it is sometimes thought that the increase of social affairs due to fraternities has stimulated the increased expense. This is at least doubtful. The increase is due principally to the growth of the University and it is a fact that in some cases students are able to get better food and better accommodations at lower prices in fraternity houses than outside of them.

A good deal of complaint is made about alleged growing expensiveness and snobbishness at the University. On this matter an alumnus recently wrote: "I believe myself that the students are living too strenuous a life when it comes to social affairs. Accounts of the fraternity annuals and other functions do not look good to a believer in the simple life and many fellows have to live away beyond their means to keep the pace set by such affairs. Illinois was once the most democratic institution in the West but it seems to me that it is getting more snobbish. I believe in paying the instructors well and in keeping good men and raising the work of the University to the highest standard, but I do not believe that swell social functions and a lavish expenditure of fathers' and mothers' hard earned money is a necessary accompaniment to scholastic standing....This same tendency if it is not curbed will cause the University to have more and more trouble to raise the necessary money for its maintenance."

Other Clubs. A word should be added about the professional and other clubs. The installation of a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi and other honorary organizations is a significant tribute of sister institutions in the country to our educational and scientific progress. They are willing at least to recognize our advanced educational and scientific standing.

The Graduate Club deserves mention. It includes pretty nearly all the members of the Graduate School and has stimulated interest among undergraduates and seniors in other institutions to go on with their advanced work at the University. In addition it has promoted the social life of the graduate students.

Oratory and Debate. The development of oratory and debate also has been notable. There has been a good deal of enthusiasm, joint mass meetings have been held for two or three years with the athletic association and interest has rapidly developed. The call for men to "try out" for the Wisconsin and Iowa debates this year was re-

sponded to by more than fifty. We now send out four debating teams each year.

Women at the University. The number of women at the University in 1905-6 was 532, in 1906-7, 534; in 1907-8, 648 and in 1908-9, 710. These figures are to be compared with the total registration of 4074 for 1905-6, 4316 for 1906-7, 4700 for 1907-8 and 4753 for 1908-9.

Athletics. In baseball we have repeated our conquest of the east made in 1902, under the admirable direction and training of "G" we have maintained the position of leadership that we have so long held. Our meed was the championship in 1904, and the championship in 1906, 1907 and 1908, while this year we have second place.

In football we have always labored under the disadvantage of being in a comparatively warm climate, so that it has not been possible to get team into condition early enough in the season to do as well as the quality of our teams would justify. Nevertheless we have had a record of which we may well be proud. In the past five years we have eliminated the professional coach and established the graduate system. It is the belief of the writer that this will yet land us in a winning place. Certainly it has done much to unify and develop the Illinois football spirit. We have had our share of difficulties with the new rules, but under Director Huff's leadership we have conscientiously adhered to them every year and have had a team that has won the respect of its opponents and ourselves for their magnificent spirit and excellent work, even though we have not succeeded in winning championships.

In track athletics we have continued our record of successes. The victories which in earlier years "ranked Illinois as a leader in the West" have been continued and she still maintains the leading place. We have held the championship in the past five years, except in 1908.

Basket ball, water polo, tennis and golf are all flourishing, although the last, perhaps is too much confined to the faculty.

Student Publications. The Illio, Illini, Agriculturist, Technograph, Illinois Plexus and the Scribbler have all been published since 1904. The Illinois however, has passed out of existence within the past two years and has been succeeded by the Scribbler. The Illini, our excellent daily, has made great progress and is undoubtedly one of the best college dailies in the country. The Agriculturist and the Technograph are remarkable for the excellence of the contributions from the scientific standpoint and reflect great credit on the University. The Scribbler shows up well in the few numbers that have been issued. Certainly the University ought to be able to produce and support a good literary magazine, but we have not yet done it.

ADDITIONS TO THE FACULTY

Perhaps the best evidence of the progress of an educational institution is found in the character of the men that it adds to its faculty. By

this test the progress of the University of Illinois during the past five years has been very notable. The list of new men who have attracted attention in their specialities and are successful teachers is very long and only a few of the most distinguished can be mentioned.

Dean W. F. M. Goss resigned a long and distinguished professorship at Purdue to become the dean of our College of Engineering.

The department of mathematics has been strengthened by the addition of a number of young men all distinguished in some line of mathematical investigation. Professor Wilczynski is an authority on projectional differential geometry, Professor Haskins on differential invariants, and Professor Miller on group theory.

Professor Raymond Weeks, one of the most distinguished romance scholars in the country has been at the head of our romance department during the past year. For the head of the Germanic department the University called Professor Julius Goebel from Harvard a year ago.

Next year will see with us Professor Ward of Nebraska, at the head of the department of zoology, of which Professor Forbes has been so long the distinguished head and from which he retires now because of the great demands made upon his time and strength by the increase of his work as state entomologist.

To the directorship of the chemical laboratory the University called two years ago one of the most distinguished chemists in the country, Dr. W. A. Noyes.

For next year, Professor Ernest L. Bogart, an authority in the economic history of the United States comes from Princeton University to join our staff.

The University of Illinois occupying, as it does, a central position in the Mississippi Valley, is naturally interested in the new movement toward closer relations between the United States and the countries of Latin America. Evidences of this interest may be seen in recent additions to the University faculty. Within recent years the work in Spanish has been considerably developed. Three years ago an instructorship was for the first time set apart for Spanish, with special reference to modern literature and the practical use of the language. Dr. A. R. Seymour, who was then appointed, has recently been designed by the President as the general adviser for foreign students in the University. This year another step forward has been taken by the appointment of Dr. John D. Fitz-Gerald of Columbia University, as Assistant Professor of Romance language with special reference to Spanish Philology and Literature.

The trustees have appointed Dr. W. S. Robertson of Western Reserve University, as Assistant Professor of History, with the definite purpose of developing instruction in the history of Spain and Latin America. Professor Robertson is known to many historical students through the fact that his essay on Francisco de Miranda, the Spanish-

American revolution, divided with another competitor the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize of the American Historical Association. It is hoped that this will prove only the beginning of a movement which shall make the University of Illinois one of the leading centers of the country for the study of the relations between the United States and the countries of Latin America.

In conclusion, there is no stronger evidence of the great educational progress of the University in the past five years than the increased estimation in which she is held by her sister institutions throughout the country. Our admission to the Association of American Universities and the consequent recognition of our graduate work by foreign universities, expressions of opinion in the newspapers and magazines and personally by distinguished educators, are all cumulative evidence that we have advanced to a higher educational plane in the opinion of those most able to judge. This is a kind of progress that cannot be measured by the number of students or increase of buildings. It is no less substantial and, in the last analysis, is the most important for the future welfare of the University. Numerous and magnificent buildings and large attendance may make a University large; only first class teaching, high standards of scholarship and a staff of students and faculty aearn in constituting to the world's stock of knowledge in all lines, can make it great.

There is a good deal of criticism throughout the country, of the educational status of the undergraduates. We, too, are suffering somewhat from the spread of the idea that the University is a social club the main purpose of which is to have a good time, and "absorb" such education as one may, incidentally, while being a "good fellow." Members of the faculty are not altogether free from responsibility for encouraging this view. The situation here in this respect is not so bad as it is in some places. We should see to it that it not only does not become so but that it is improved. The principal business for which we go to college is to get an education. All other things are secondary. The preservation of a due proportion among the college and University interests is something that should be sought for by alumni, faculty, and students. Unless it is attained the University and education in general are bound to suffer.

The men of the earlier decades laid our foundations deep and strong. Our physical equipment has been well started. All credit is due to those who did the preliminary building. It is for those now in charge, both students and faculty, to prove that they deserve their inheritance by improving the opportunities for educational expansion that have now come in larger measure than ever before.

No university in the country has a better leader in its president than has the University of Illinois. His ideals of what the University may

and should become are high; his opinion of what makes a University truly great is born of long experience. He stands high in the opinion of his colleagues throughout the country and he has the confidence of his colleagues at the University. If his plans for the next few years are realized even in a small measure, the University of Illinois will be the leading University in the country in a very few years.

WHAT CAN THE ALUMNI DO?

SAMUEL W. PARR, '84

President of the Association 1908-9

Whether or not the president of this association should prepare an address for the annual meeting is not easy to determine. There is nothing prescribed in the law, and as for precedent, that could be interpreted as readily against as in favor of such procedure. If the comfort and inclination of both auditors and speaker could be consulted a vote in the negative would doubtless be forthcoming and if any further confirmation of that sentiment were needed it might be found in the old adage which many people find a wise one to follow, namely: In all cases of doubt the first admonition is, "don't."

But a wider view of the situation, especially with regard to this Association and its relation to the larger interests of the University as a whole, seems to be necessary just now. We need from time to time to get away from our immediate environment and the nearby circumstances that obscure or block our perspective. As an old college mate used to say, "There is nothing like getting occasionally a bird's nest view of things." Perhaps a more up-to-date expression would be an aero view or a Count Zeppelin vision.

In casting about for a topic, I am reminded of an editorial which appeared in one of our metropolitan dailies some twenty-five or twenty-six years ago, about this season of the year. It was a dissertation upon this annual accession to the ranks of college alumni and the place and status in the world of these new fledglings. The caption to this article was,—"What can they do?" In those days it was the custom to farm out the job of furnishing commencement oratory among certain of the senior class, and one of the members, I think of the class of '83; found his inspiration and text in this same query,—"What can they do?" It must have been a fairly good oration too by the way, since, for me at least, of all the flood of Demosthenian eloquence of those days the impression and sentiment of this speech alone have come "down the ringing grooves of time" to the present.

But indeed it not necessary to go back twenty-five years for inspiration and a topic along this line. Within recent months there

appeared an article in the Quarterly entitled "What can the Alumni do?" It was contributed by one of our members not given to overmuch speaking or writing, but who does his share of thinking and is probably better qualified than anyone else to properly and fully treat the subject. That his article was a good one is evident from the fact that it was copied into the alumni magazines of some of our neighboring universities. This article moreover did not have in mind young and untried fledglings but men and women with tried capacities for doing things. It discussed conditions and not theories. But however commendable that discussion, and however pertinent to the occasion, it did not exhaust the topic and in the nature of the case could not speak for other times and other situations. "New occasions teach new duties" and, without a doubt, after the discussion of this hour there will be other times and other speakers who could, with fuller wisdom and wider vision, discuss again the question "What can the Alumni do?"

It seems to me an adequate presentation of this theme cannot be had without reviewing briefly some of the things that have characterized the University in its growth and development. Have we not reached a time when the character of the University as a whole is beginning to assume a fixed and definite form, when something of that intangible element we call tradition is observable? Whatever it is, or however you attempt to describe it, there is a conviction in evidence on all sides that a transition period is upon us and it behooves us to pause for a moment and take account of stock, to get our bearings as an association and interpret in the spirit of the new era the functions and obligations, the privileges and responsibilities which belong to us as alumni.

The University of Illinois is exceedingly fortunate in very many of its features; in the matter of organization, experience, history, environment, etc. and we can arrive at a good answer to many phases of our topic by recounting some of our advantages, in order that we may have before us the things worthy of our thought and effort.

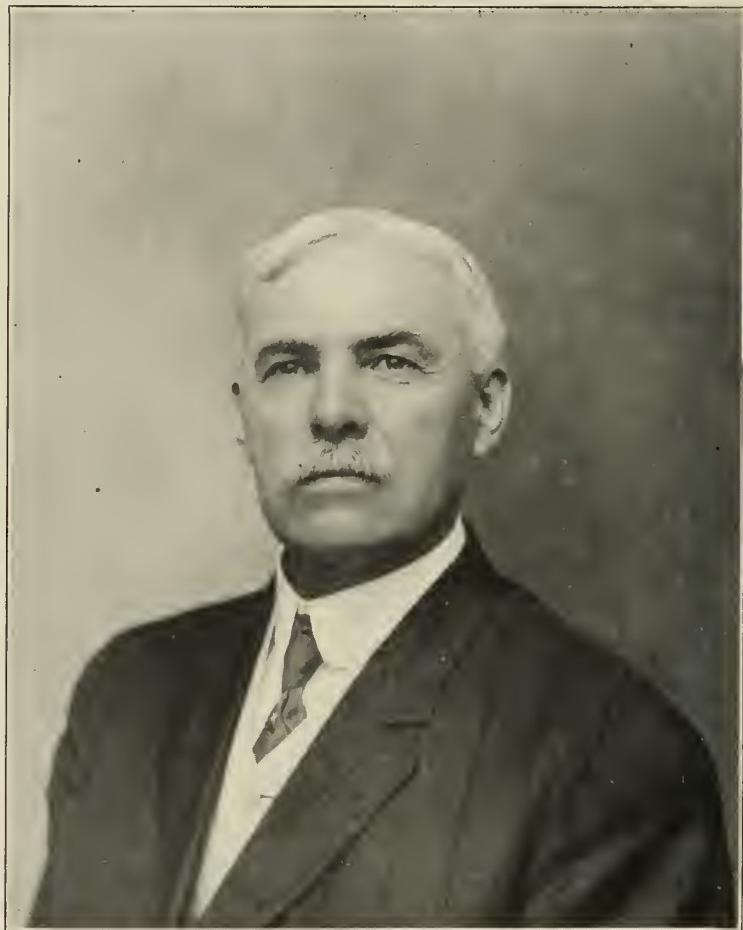
The University of Illinois is fortunate:

First:—In its organization. There is established in Illinois, perhaps as in no other state, the theory that there is a scientific and economic branch of the governmental functions of the state as distinct from the political, and that these functions inhere or should be closely allied with the State University. Instead, therefore, of disorganized and frequently rival interests with many duplications of equipment there is one centralized establishment with cooperating departments which multiply many fold the effectiveness of effort. No greater misfortune could have befallen the state as a whole than to have established under separate, and inevitably rival organizations, the divisions, for example, of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, of Literature and Science, the various

scientific surveys as of geology, and soils. There are still some lines of work scattered here and there throughout the state whose natural environment would seem to be at the University, such as bureaus pertaining to the public health, sanitation and food inspection, etc., with the attending research which must accompany such activities if they are to be made effective.

Second:—In the unification of a sentiment throughout the state which is positively and actively favorable to the institution. Not a little of our thought on this occasion reverts to a time twenty-five or thirty years in the past. If it rests for a moment on this feature of University history, what does it find? So far as the state at large was concerned, we certainly were "unknown, unhonored and unsung." In the State Legislature we were simply tolerated and you could hardly muster a corporal's guard to stand behind the meagre appropriations which in the year 1884, for example, amounted to the munificent sum of \$58,500. The biggest single asset of this institution is the healthy and hearty sentiment all over the state in her favor, a sentiment which does not hide itself under a bushel nor get off the sidewalk when other sentiments claim the right of way. It is to be hoped also that it is a sentiment of enough health and vigor not to hunt for a cyclone cellar when tornadoes threaten the sky. "What can the Alumni do?" What can they not do to strengthen and direct and make intelligent this sentiment at large, which up to date, has been so agreeably disposed toward the University work?

Third:—In her possible and we may even say her prospective environment by reason of the stupendous wealth which surrounds her. Here is a state whose inheritance of riches in soil and mine, in commerce and industry is almost beyond computation. And I say with absolute confidence in the correctness of the assertion, that on the mere material or dollar side of the question, no single influence contributes so immediately and directly nor so largely in the sum total of ultimate returns to the material welfare of the state as the University, Mr. R. T. Crane of Chicago to the contrary notwithstanding. I am sure also that the measure of her efficiency is to be gauged in the future even more than in the past by the monetary resources at her command. I believe, too, that private bequests must supplement the more or less lethargic funds from public channels if we are to take our rightful place in the procession. I put no small amount of faith in the wisdom of Senator Vilas of Wisconsin who seems to have deliberated along these very lines with the result that he left a provision whereby the University of Wisconsin will ultimately come into the use of \$15,000,000 as his contribution to her endowment. In the next twenty-five years the amount of wealth which will be left behind as non-transportable and which will revert by bequest to educational purposes in



SAMUEL WILSON PARR
Past President of the Alumni Association

this state will reach an immense aggregate. Will any portion of it be designated as belonging to the University of Illinois? No such incident has characterized any part of our history in the past, and there may be reasons for it; but the present status of the institution and its recognized place as a contributor to the social and material welfare of the commonwealth is certain to result in a different procedure. It is certainly pertinent in this connection to ask "What can the Alumni do?"

But the University of Illinois is fortunate in the fourth place because of the character, ideals, and service of the men who have been her founders and leaders up to the present time. Comparatively little has been made of these leaders in the past for the reason, no doubt, that they have not been a part of our history for a sufficient length of time. This seems to be always the case. We not only will not recognize the good a man has done until after he is dead, but we seem to insist that he be a long time dead. This is alike to our discredit and our disadvantage. We need the inspiration of the same ideals. It is the element of struggle and sacrifice which constitutes the larger element in tradition, and what we surely lack is tradition. The man from New Haven sings of Eli Yale, the man from Cambridge remembers Johnny Harvard, and if ever an institution had occasion to recall in song and story the memory of a great man it is "Illinois!" Here was an event in educational history where as a result of the energy and wisdom, the true prophetic vision of one man, there resulted directly and were founded or endowed a string of great institutions, stretching from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the east to Berkeley on the west, including Cornell, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and very many more. And among them all who sings the praises of Jonathan Turner? Which of all them should do him honor so fittingly as Illinois? Though a son of "Old Eli" in the East he came West for his inspiration and a new vision, and the prairies of Illinois furnished both. If the University of Illinois is looking for a patron saint or an historical personage to idealize, one who was a master hand in the very foundation of her being, where better could she go than to the one who, as personal friend and counselor of the great Lincoln, could enlist his support in the enterprise, and thereby bring to a successful issue the establishment of this and similar institutions throughout the land. But it were of little use to pay tribute to a man simply for the purpose of doing that sort of thing. There is here exemplified, it seems to me, a well recognized principle that in some way the dominant not in the life of the founder of a great enterprise sends the thrill of its vibrations far down the years and sets in motion again and again the harmonious chords of the first clear bugle tone. And what peculiar and typical virtue may we write down to the credit of Jonathan Turner?

I should call it prophetic vision; the ability to block out a passage where there are no guides to see in definite and tangible form the things that are yet invisible, to plan for the things that are needful in the larger faith that the really needful things will ultimately come to pass. This is leadership of the highest order. Such men are prophets and seers of the modern age. What has the state,—what have the Alumni done to keep alive these ideals by perpetuating the memory of the man, Professor Jonathan B. Turner, who finely exemplified and so effectively gave initial impulse to this type of leadership?

This long range vision, moreover, has characterized other leaders who have had a hand in shaping the development of this institution. Something of this sort, it seems to me, has characterized her presidents. To Dr. Gregory we owe more than we are likely ever to realize in his masterful shaping of a program of organization and development which has always been and must always prove to be a stimulus to the broadest and most worthy ambitions of our University life and growth. No words of mine can pay fitting tribute to the magnificent and far reaching service of this truly great man. The awakening bugle note of Turner found here a sympathetic vibration which exemplified itself in the prophetic leadership of Dr. Gregory. What can the Alumni do to perpetuate the memory of this leader and thus keep fresh the ideals which he labored to promote? Indeed it is also significant to ask What have the Alumni done? A green mound and a bed of flowers! Evanescence! for something which ought to be as eternal as the very foundations which he here established.

Again the University was fortunate in the leadership of Dr. Peabody. Here was a period of reaction and discouragement. The University is beginning to realize, all too tardily perhaps, the peculiar virtue of a man at that particular stage of our history who had the sublime gift of simply holding on, of conserving the things that were and of exemplifying the larger faith in the ultimate harvest, by continuing to sow the seed.

The turning of the tide found President Draper at the helm, adequately fitted for the task of introducing the University to the State of Illinois and, with it all, commanding the favorable attention of all classes of her citizens. It would be difficult to conceive of a series of leaders who differ more widely in type than these three. Yet, by that very token, it is equally true that it would be difficult to conceive of men more profoundly qualified by temperament or training or natural endowment for the particular needs of the times and of the institution as they found it.

And if that is true of the former presidents, it finds more marked emphasis and illustration in the case of the president now in the harness. Just what would we designate as the chief characteristic of the

institutional era upon which we are now entering? It is not one of publicity and of introduction to the constituency of the University. We are now pretty well known at home and even fairly well known abroad, as is shown by the very considerable list of students from other lands. Neither is it likely to be characterized as an era of growth and expansion, for good as they are, these things do not seem to me to be sought after as ends in themselves. It is rather to be, I take it, an era of educational advancement and development, of more profound scholarship, of greater productiveness in research. In so far as this requires additional equipment and better men, there will be expansion; in so far as these things furnish better opportunities, there will be growth; and in so far as growth in numbers and expansion of equipment and productiveness in output touch the lives and quicken the interest of the people at large, there will be publicity of a healthy type which will not need the formality of an introduction. If you ask for the signs which may be interpreted as indicating this sort of a page in our educational history, look over the list of names of those who are leaders in their respective lines and who have been added to the faculty within recent years; look at the list of articles and books published from the University, amounting to a total of over 1,000 titles in the past six years. Note also the establishment of a Graduate School with a list of candidates who will receive advanced degrees on the morrow, numbering over one hundred. I affirm again that for the entrance upon this era of development which we may designate as peculiarly educational in character, we have a man at the helm, who in special training as an educator and fitness as a student of educational problems is fitted as are few men in all our broad land for the sort of development and activity which from now on much characterize this University.

Instead, however, of exercising these gifts, what is it that we require of our president? Primarily that he be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water:—That his special training and talents lie dormant while he wrestles with legislators and serves as fag for a dozen commissions which by reason of their bearing politically or otherwise may win friends and votes for appropriations. It is as if the captain of a great ship were obliged to go below to serve as stoker for the fires. The time will surely come, and that soon, when some proposition must come forward looking to the furnishing of adequate revenues for the University without this biennial wrestle. The attending uncertainties are a disastrous check to constructive planning, and the diversion of power which should be available for other ends is too expensive to be longer continued. Here is a service in which the Alumni must lead an active part.

But there are one or two other phases of our University life which

I think should be mentioned at this time. Indeed there is one which I think it may be proper to speak of though it relates to the faculty. If you will follow for just a moment I think I shall take you behind the scenes and relate what may bear some relation to "tales out of school." Anyone who has had very much opportunity to see the inner workings of college faculties in general has been impressed with the fact that very frequently there is loss of efficiency and positive hindrance to good work by reason of bickering and jealousies among the members. Now, if there is any one feature that has marked the faculty of this University it is a spirit of harmony and good-will, of generous tolerance where there could not be complete agreement, and in any event a hearty cooperation for the common good. This feature has been so continuous as to have become a tradition, one which I thoroughly believe, has been as great an element as any other single factor in bringing us to our present capacity for effective work. It is, to my mind, profoundly true that for progress there must be peace. The history of civilization has little to do with war. That educational institution can only mark time which has a fight within its borders. And, while my plea is to avoid an entrance to a quarrel, I am also agreed that being in, it is better to bear it than to be everlastinglly backing out of the arena. But that does not alter the proposition nor modify the truth that in no other environment is the fact of a fighting contingent so deplorable, and I may say so diabolical, as among the men or women who are responsible for the conduct and administration of a great educational institution. There are no faculty skeletons of discord to be discovered behind the scenes. There never was a time in the history of the institution, there never can be a period in the time to come, when a more nearly ideal harmony may be found than exists in these current years among the faculty, or between departments, or between the faculty as individuals, or the faculty as representing departmental interests and the President of the University.

I wish I might dwell longer upon some of these phases of the inner life and vigor of the University. All that could be said would be simply a reaffirmation of the fact that those conditions prevail, and only those conditions, which are fundamental to a sound growth and the true advancement of the great educational and investigational work for which the University stands. With these conditions existing, and with the impetus already gained it must be evident to the most casual observer that the University has immediately before it a possible era of development the like of which she has not seen and the magnitude of which indeed she has hardly dared to dream.

And again it is pertinent to the case to ask,—"What can the Alumni do?" If we were to scrutinize our own history as an organization we should have to confess to a somewhat quiescent state, indeed

at times bordering upon a condition of innocuous desuetude. But we are catching the spirit of the new order, we are quickly becoming alive to the new awakening and are preparing to move forward with the general advance. It is well to consider some of the fundamental principles which should guide us in our new activities. One of the first things it seems to me, is this:—That we should throw down as suspicious any movement which must have in it or back of it as an incentive to action the element of personal aggrandizement. There never was a time in the history of new movements on this earth from the time of the Christ in Galilee to the time of Dowie by Lake Michigan when the true could not be separated from the false by this test of unselfish service or of personal gain. And this is but another way of saying what this University needs first and foremost, and what in the last analysis represents the index and measure of her advancement, is the unselfish loyalty of the Alumni. There is nothing so sickeningly disheartening, there is nothing which so drags at the chariot wheels as disloyalty. The guidons hang limp and the colors blush a deeper red, the guns drop aimlessly on the firing line when a disloyal note is heard from this quarter. We all were students at Illinois before we were Alumni. We need to carry over into Alumni activities the spirit which is dominant in the student body. You could not mistake its presence or meaning here. One can not go upon the athletic field at a contest, or mingle with the students as they follow the preliminary work, or read the student publications without feeling in the very air this spirit which is perhaps best summed up in this rather homely paraphrase "The Lord hates a quitter." Whether or not we are willing to subscribe to that other extreme sentiment of loyalty to country, there can be no question about applying it here and make it to read "My Alma Mater, may she be always right, but right or wrong, My Alma Mater." Never fear that there will be critics enough to supply all the needs in that direction. There will never be a lack of those who stand ready to repeat and supplement and augment the reports of evil. Whether, therefore, our disloyalty is of the positive, active type or is simply exhibited in mere indifference it is equally discouraging and an equally unfortunate element in the forward movement of the hour.

One other fundamental principle it seems to me should be considered. Whatever conditions might prevail after one or two hundred years devoted to the establishment of traditions and policies in the University and the development of an Alumni body which by age and experience has discovered itself, the truth mu't be evident here and now that the time is not opportune for a board of inspection and supervision to represent the ideas this body might have in the management of the institution. I know of no door which may so surely open

up the avenues of discord and dissension, that is calculated so directly to promote factional differences within the faculty and without as well. Some of the most distressing cases of personal bitterness I have ever known in University circles could be labeled at once as the offspring of such a system. It seems to be inevitable that a time must come when the children of a family are ready to take in charge the management of the home, somewhat, it must be said, to the disarrangement of the orderly system which should prevail, but these things no doubt are to be encountered much the same as measles and the whooping cough,—the only serious question is as to their virulence or how catching they may prove to be.

I admit that it is time to leave our out-grown shell and align ourselves as an organization with the new spirit which actuates the institution as a whole. But for the present, at least, we need to study a more effective form of organization, to take account for example of the local associations now instituted all over the state and in every great commercial center of our land, we need to recast our organization in such coordinating and cooperative methods as shall bring the thought and interest of all of these subsidiary centers to a focus in the main or central body. By some system of delegated representation, provision could be made for a mid-year meeting where the actual and constructive work of this body could be taken up under more favorable conditions than obtain during this week given over, of necessity and by preference, to other things. Such an organization might reflect the mature judgment of the Alumni as a whole and thereby evolve some safe and sane answers to the question "What can the Alumni do?"

And so our question becomes many sided. It is susceptible of almost an endless number of answers. I surely have not tried to give them all. I repeat my opening remark: There will be other times and other speakers who can, with fuller wisdom and wider vision, discuss again the question "What can the Alumni do?" We may not all agree as to the precise form of activity, but we must all agree that our ultimate purpose and real ambition centers in that thing which means the most and promises most in the final outcome the greatest good from our Alma Mater.

A PLEA FOR MORE VITAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND ITS ALUMNI

[FROM THE MICHIGAN ALUMNUS]

Few universities have as yet learned how to profit fully by the advantages of alumni loyalty, and the state universities are for the most part in a lamentably backward condition in this particular. Up to the present time Michigan has perhaps fared as well as any of the state institutions, but in view of all the circumstances this fact should be a source of very moderate pride. Because legislatures and regents are directly responsible for the support of these universities, it seems to have generally assumed that alumni organizations must content themselves with cherishing purely sentimental relations towards their alma mater. Now it is axiomatic that a man speedily loses interest in any enterprise with whose conduct he has absolutely nothing to do, and the effect of the operation of this principle on the alumni of state universities, Michigan included, has been a degree of lethargy and indifference which is deplorable. Vigorous hostility is preferable to the present wide-spread apathy of vital interest.

Some loyal souls may challenge the truth of the indictment that Michigan alumni are lacking in a proper regard for their Alma Mater. But if one disregards the annual or semi-annual expression of athletic excitement, which is fortunately intermittent and for the most part wholly extrinsic to any serious interest in the inner life and prosperity of the institution, it will be found that among the rank and file of the alumni other evidence of interest is difficult to discern. Even so feeble an expression of loyalty as is involved in an annual alumni dinner, where the President and others present the conditions of the University, requires a wholly disproportionate amount of effort on the part of the dinner committee in order to call it out. In Chicago, notoriously one of the most loyal of our alumni communities, the most largely attended and enthusiastic dinner ever held was patronized by less than one-fourth of the resident alumni. It may justly be said that the alumni attendance at a foot-ball game with a winning team would tell a different story. And so it would; but not one more flattering to the existence of a serious and intelligent sympathy with the main work of the University. Nor am I unmindful of the occasional expressions of alumni generosity as represented, for example, in the contributions to the Memorial Building. These things afford an earnest of the deep undercurrent of affectionate interest which might with appropriate facilities be tapped and turned to effecting large and enduring changes in the life of the institution. But when one recalls the prodigious amount of devoted labor required in the gathering of funds for the Memorial Building (which in their total constitute after all but a trivial sum of money), when one remembers that the cause for which this money was sought appealed to a wide range of patriotic sentiment irrespective of its purely university aspect, one must conclude that things are not as they should be. And this conviction gains power and vivacity when one contemplates the splendid evidences of alumni loyalty at any one of a dozen privately endowed universities.

It is not the view of the present writer that the Michigan alumni are more self-centered than the alumni of other institutions, nor that as a class they are less sensitive to the benefits conferred upon them by their college

training, nor less disposed to further the welfare of their Alma Mater. All that is necessary to call forth abundant response is to put before them a form of service to the university which shall seem to them practicable and genuinely worth while. It is to consider means for the furnishing of such an opportunity that this paper is written.

Undoubtedly many influences operate to diminish the expression of loyalty of alumni of state universities which do not so strongly affect the alumni of the older endowed institutions of the east. A few of these may be mentioned by way of introductory comment in explaining the situation with which we have to deal.

Many a man drops his contact with his Alma Mater because she no longer seems to have anything to give him either by way of work to do or new ideas to assimilate. Pleasant memories she affords him, but beyond that naught. Under present conditions this type of alienation has a measure of justification, for the university does relatively little for the man after he leaves her halls. Indeed, when she confers her diploma, her work is commonly regarded as done. This conception of the limitation of university obligations probably affects the alumni of all American institutions to some extent, but it is especially significant for the graduates of state universities, because these schools have been more content to accept this view than schools on private foundations.

In the larger urban communities at least, the element of social prestige plays some part. To have graduated from an eastern institution, especially if it be one enjoying a venerable old age, carries with it a perfectly natural distinction which a younger institution is likely to command in smaller measure and which a western institution, particularly if it be a state institution, is apt to command in markedly less degree. The sons of the conspicuous and well-to-do persons in the larger communities are likely to crave this supposed or real distinction and so they go East. Not that this is necessarily the only reason for their going, but it is fairly sure to play some part in the selection of a college by parents whose children would otherwise remain nearer home. The "society" pattern then, in all large places, rapidly gets set in the eastern direction, and as large numbers of state university graduates are in these communities, large numbers are affected by the situation. One does not need to assume that the young college graduate who finds himself settling down in a community where this is the fact, is a snob if he feels the influence. He may be anything but that. We have simply to recognize that one strong helpful influence in the fostering of alumni loyalty is the social distinction accorded by the community to the graduates of colleges and that the state universities have not as yet their fair share of this recognition. This is an obstacle which only time and intrinsic merit can overcome.

A very insidious factor already referred to is the feeling that when a man has paid his fees and gotten his diploma, his accountability is at an end. The state is held to be the sole responsible agent in the case and no one else must be assumed to have any influence whatever, much less be held under obligations of any kind. Legally of course this position is entirely correct. But morally and socially it is unwarranted by the facts and educationally it is indefinitely vicious in its consequences.

Every university and especially every state university is to some extent an eleemosynary institution. The fees paid in by a student cover only a fraction of the actual cost of the education he receives and to put the case on its lowest level, the level of purely monetary relations, every student who gets his diploma leaves college a debtor to the extent of many times what he has paid in fees. If one cared therefore to press the point of financial obligation, a strong case could be made out. But this aspect of the matter is of course the least significant one and one which is complicated ethically by the support given the institution through taxation. The injury comes to the institution and the alumnus alike not in that he receives more than he gives in money; that fact is but an incident. The disaster comes to the institution from the fact that the student does not as an alumnus make any return to the institution either in the way of affectionate regard or of more tangible service. To the alumnus himself the injury comes in part from the moral harm that always accompanies ingratitude, but more largely from losing contact with the vitalizing influence of a great educational institution.

Ideally the University is made up of all her sons and daughters not simply of those who with their instructors chance at the moment to dwell beneath her roof. To have her older children oblivious to her needs and uninformed of her accomplishments, her aims and her perplexities, is to lose a chief source of what ought to be best in her very inmost life itself.

Now it will appear at once to the hard-headed individual, as was said above, that so long as the regents who control the University are elected by the people of the state and so long as the funds for the maintenance of the University come from the Legislature, no alumni forces can be made authoritatively influential. It will also be added that the political parties have of late years shown a commendable willingness to nominate alumni of the University to the post of regent—a tendency which must be sincerely welcome to every loyal son of the University. We must not forget, however, that some of the best and most useful regents have not been alumni and some not even college men. But an occasional alumnus on the Board of Regents by grace of a political party is a very different matter from an alumni control of any sort over the affairs of the University. These affairs are and must primarily remain in the hands of the State. Nevertheless, it is by no means true that many of the advantages of a more intimate representation of the alumni in the conduct of the institution cannot be achieved by vicarious devices. No more in a state university than in one privately endowed is it proposed or desired that the alumni as such shall usurp the functions of the property-holding board or corporation. What is desired is a system which shall bring alumni and University into vastly more intimate contact with one another, out of which may issue advantages of the first consequence for both.

The University for her own sake needs to be kept in close touch with the outside world, to feel quickly and directly and authoritatively the currents of public opinion. To be sure conservatism is her natural and proper attitude, but without intimate contact with the world of affairs and a discreet, intelligent and sympathetic response to these, she inevitably becomes fossilized, impractical and ineffective. At no point can this contact with the outside world be made so surely and safely as through her alumni. Moreover, in no way can the cosmopolitan character of our student body be so certainly

conserved. Most state universities are highly local in their patronage. It has long been a source of just pride to Michigan men that at Ann Arbor every corner of the earth is represented. Only by the hearty coöperation of our alumni is it probable that this condition can be long continued. It is too valuable an asset to be lightly abandoned and every step taken to bind the alumni closer to the University will increase the chances of its continuance.

Again there are many educational interests which ought to be furthered both inside and outside the University for which the University cannot command funds. With a well organized alumni body the means for meeting such needs could frequently be obtained. Judging from the experience of other institutions, the mere publicity concerning university affairs incident to a vital alumni organization would often serve the purpose. If space permitted, many such needs might be mentioned which are susceptible of being met by a modest measure of alumni help.

The stimulation of such alumni interest must in the long run augment the tendency of graduates to send their children back to the old college. This result will follow not alone from the arousal of a more vivid affection for the institution, but also because it will expedite the making of the University into a fitter place for the reception of those children, one more able to endure comparison with any competitor. The acceleration of the growth of helpful traditions and of reliable loyalty so occasioned can hardly be over-emphasized. Certainly something needs to be done to offset the diversion of alumni patronage into other channels. The quantity of our patronage has long been embarrassingly adequate. It is not clear that the quality has yet reached a point incapable of improvement. It is safe assumption that the increase of alumni patronage would contribute to the elevation of our student standards.

To the individual alumnus the gains from a good organization are hardly less palpable than those which may be expected to accrue to the University itself. To keep oneself accurately informed on the progress of educational methods and ideals, as a proper alumni organization will help one to do, is itself a matter of no small consequence. For with what can one nowadays be connected that is so stimulating, so invigorating, so thoroughly worth while as education? To have some part in shaping the destinies of a great university as a suitable organization will allow the alumnus to do, is surely a prospect of the most elevating kind. The measure of the influence which the alumnus exerts will, of course, be largely proportionate to the time and the interest which he devotes to the matter.

If the procedure already informally adopted by some splendid alumni clubs were put into operation by Michigan alumni associations, no young graduate going into a strange community would ever lack a welcome, a helping hand in his start in business and a fair chance to prove his worth among friends. A vigorous alumni organization holds out therefore certain very practical advantageous to the young alumnus at least.

No one will expect, least of all the author of this paper, that all these happy results will flow at once from any special form of alumni organization. In the last analysis the success of any plan must depend on the personality and intelligence and devotion of the men who carry it out. But it is certain as any human thing can be, that any one of the plans already in operation

elsewhere would if transplanted to Michigan, make at once for bettered conditions. By slowly molding the form to our peculiar needs as revealed by experience, we should within another generation come to something approximately ideal.

In casting about for a system fitted to the Michigan conditions we may well inquire what devices have been found useful at other institutions, and at once we are somewhat bewildered by the wealth of models after which we might pattern. These models extend to every sort of alumni enterprise, from missionary societies to bureaus for the advertising of Alma Mater's wares.

One distinction we may make at once as fundamental to our purposes, *i. e.*, the distinction of alumni representation in the governing board as contrasted with alumni advisory councils and the like. In many universities on private foundations provision is made for alumni representation on the board of trustees. Sometimes these alumni members sit upon the board by a charter provision; sometimes they are elected as a matter of informal agreement by the board of trustees on the nomination of the alumni. But whatever the method of their election, the moral effect is to give the alumni an active voice in the holding corporation in whose hands is located the financial control of the college. Clearly such a relationship is for the present out of the question in a state institution. The time may well come when the legislature will permit one or two representatives elected by the alumni to sit on the board, but just now the proposition is perhaps chimerical. We must turn therefore to the other form of organization, *to-wit*; the alumni advisory council, visiting committee, overseers, or whatever title the organization may be known by. Not that all these things are necessarily synonymous, but that they represent in general a form of alumni organization sharply distinguished from the corporation.

At Harvard the Overseers elected by the alumni have as their function a general advisory oversight of university affairs and the power of consent to certain important actions of the corporation. The graduate council as it exists at Princeton, for instance, covers in its activities the most diverse interests, such for example, as finance, class-records, publicity, preparatory schools, alumni associations, and undergraduate activities. Visiting committees have as their primary object the inspection, critical but friendly, of the various departments of the university, inquiring into the methods, resources and defects of each and making public their findings from time to time. This service often carries with it an implicit, if not expressed, responsibility for directly aiding in the betterment of the conditions in the special departments under observation.

Each of these forms of organization has its peculiar merits and each possesses certain limitations.

There is very considerable variation in the method of election to these alumni organizations. The Harvard Overseers are elected by direct vote of all the alumni of the college of more than three years standing. The candidates may come from any class but must have been out of college at least ten years. At Princeton every class of the thirty-five most recently graduated has a representative on a graduate council, not to mention the alumni representatives on the board of trustees already referred to. At Yale the alumni advisory board has one representative for each alumni association having not less than 100

members. Smaller associations are allowed to combine for the election of a representative. Twenty-six members are now so elected. As at Princeton a certain number of fellows—members of the governing corporation—are elected by the alumni. Cornell not only permits alumni to elect a certain number of trustees, but she has recently established the Cornellian Council made up of representatives of each of the forty classes last graduated, whose *specific function is to raise money for the University*. At Harvard each department (meaning by department not a school but a group of connected courses) has a visiting committee appointed by the Overseers. Wisconsin has just made a tentative alumni organization of a similar sort, each department to have a visiting committee of five to look after its needs.

For the present clearly no alumni organization of a state university could stand in the responsible relation to regents or trustees held by the Harvard Overseers in their relation to the corporation. The problem reduces to finding that form of advisory and cooperative organization best fitted to our special needs. It appears at once that two general issues arise here. (1) The relation of such an alumni council to the University and its departments. Should it be organized as at Princeton simply as a general council, its primary relation being to the University as a whole, with committees for special purposes; or should it lay primary stress on departmental visiting committees as at Wisconsin and Harvard? (2) Should election be by classes as at Princeton and Cornell, or at large as at Harvard, or by alumni associations as at Yale? These are questions which merit close and careful attention and ones which the alumni must decide for themselves.

The whole situation might profitably be submitted to a large committee, say fifty appointed by the executive committee of the alumni association and representing the best ability which the association can command. This committee should be empowered to act and to put into operation any plan which seems to it advisable. The present writer favors some such plan as is proposed below and for the reasons set forth. The program is offered, however, merely as a suggestion of the kind of organization we might start with.

The graduates of the University without regard to departments should be arranged in ten groups. The first group would include the graduates of the four classes most recently sent out, including the present senior class. The second group would include the graduates of the four next earlier classes and so on, the tenth group comprising graduates who have been out of college thirty-six or more years. Each group should elect from its own members four representatives of an alumni council. Of the group so elected two to be determined by lot should retire at the end of two years; the other two holding office for four years. The regular term of office should be four years. After the expiration of the first two years each group would consist of two persons whose office would expire at the end of two years and two more who would hold office for four years. In addition to the forty members of the council thus elected there should be eight to be elected by the general alumni association at large, two of these to be elected each year and after the expiration of the first four years each person so elected to hold office for four years. Of the first group of eight to be elected in a manner to be determined by lot two should retire at the end of the second year, and so on, thus affording the general association

an opportunity to elect two new members annually. The President, the Secretary and the Treasurer of the University should be ex-officio members of this council, making a body of fifty-one members. This body should meet Commencement Week of each year and at such other times as it might determine. The council should elect an executive committee of five including a president, secretary and treasurer; the council or its executive committee should appoint departmental visiting committees whose constituency should not be confined to members of the council, which committees should hold office for three years and examine the needs and conditions each of its own department, reporting their findings to the general council, these reports to be published by the council presumably in the pages of *THE ALUMNUS*. In the case of the professional schools these visiting committees may, if it seems wise, be increased in size. From the general council shall be appointed committees on such subjects as publicity, athletics, relations to secondary schools, etc. The annual reports of these committees shall also be published, presumably in *THE ALUMNUS*. Absences from two annual meetings shall be regarded as constituting a resignation of member of the council, save on his submitting a petition to the council for reinstatement, which shall receive a favorable action of the council. Vacancies in the council caused by death or resignation or default of attendance, shall be made good by the election of substitutes belonging to the group thus deprived of full representation. The other council members of the particular group affected shall make such election..

The writer abstains at present from discussing the method of making nominations and carrying out the election, as being a matter of detail upon which it is futile to comment at this stage in the proceedings. Practicable arrangements can be easily worked out.

The type of plan suggested, as compared with others in operation elsewhere, seems as a general program wise for the following reasons:

(1.) It secures some recognition of the different generations in college life without attempting a consistent class representation. The difficulty about class representation in a great university, as contrasted with a college, lies in the many departments all of which graduate classes in a given year. It would hardly do to make invidious distinctions and say that only this department or that shall elect members. But if this were not done, and if a representative from each department were permitted, when forty classes were represented, the council would be of hopelessly unwieldy size, and subject to a loss of the sense of personal responsibility which belongs to a smaller, more select body. This organization must be devoted to business, and must be thoroughly in earnest first, last and all the time. We want to get away from figure-head devices of every kind.

Some injustice is done every alternate graduating class, because it gets its first opportunity to vote for councillor only after being out of college one year. No doubt some compensation for this disadvantage could be devised, if it were thought important. Possibly the secretaries of the graduating classes might profitably be made ex-officio members of the council either with or without power to vote.

(2). The representation by alumni associations would be premature just now, however advantageous later on. Too many of our local alumni are living scattered and away from alumni centers. They would inevitably be discrimi-

nated against in any such plan. The arrangement might secure one result, however, which it is nevertheless to be hoped will follow from any plan adopted; namely, a renewed interest in the formation of alumni associations, the enlargement of those already in existence and the encouragement of federations among smaller groups in neighboring territory. So we might for example look forward to a Pacific Slope Federation, a Mississippi Valley Federation, a New York and New England Federation, a Central States Federation, etc.

(3). The plan of electing solely at large seems too much to disregard chronological distinctions and by giving too broad scope it discourages wholesome and friendly rivalry for office.

(4). By the plan proposed both continuity and change are provided for. New blood would come into the council in considerable quantities every two years and some would come in every year. The continuity of policy would be properly assured by the four year tenure of office.

It is confidently to be hoped that the council would exercise a tonic influence on every university interest, but it would be from the visiting committees appointed by it or its officers that a large part of the most immediately useful results might be anticipated. In a public institution the first step in bettering conditions is a frank and intelligent statement of the current situation. Such committees, if carefully selected and conscientious in their discharge of duty, would be able to present such a statement most effectively, and the alleviating measures would be likely to follow much more quickly than when these measures are asked for by men like regents and executives already so involved in the welfare of the institution as to be judged by outsiders necessarily biased.

It is frankly to be recognized that occasionally the work of such committees would be done in a perfunctory manner and with little or no practical outcome. In other cases an injudicious committee might easily offer ill-advised suggestions and make unjust criticisms. But one can well afford to contemplate these occasional miscarriages in view of the general increase in the vitality of the relations of the alumni to the University. Such a council would be constantly at the service of the regents for any duties which the latter might care to invite them to assume, and in every way their relations would be those of sympathetic coöperation.

The plan which has been outlined may strike the reader as over-elaborate. A simpler arrangement may be thought wiser to begin with. The writer is quite ready to admit a measure of justice in this view, but he believes that the *working* of the plan would be found perfectly practicable and that its complexity would be found apparent rather than real. Considerable labor would devolve upon the secretarial offices, but it is a great strategic advantage to have many persons vitally concerned and this result the plan certainly achieves.

We come back therefore to the proposition from which we started. Give a man something valuable to do and nine times out of ten he inevitably becomes interested in the work. Give our alumni something vitally useful to do for the University, give them a reasonable way in which to do it, and we shall see the old lethargy fall away and the deep-lying affection for the institution bearing its perfect fruit. The University needs this kind of help, needs it badly and needs it at once. How much longer must she wait for it?

JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL, A. B. '90

University of Chicago.

UNIVERSITY FOR THE QUARTER

COMMENCEMENT

PROGRAM

Friday, June 4

Eighth Annual Commencement of the College of Dentistry, Handel Hall, Chicago, 2:00 p. m.

Saturday, June 5

Twenty-Seventh Annual Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois, Illinois Theatre, Chicago, 10:00 a. m.

Sunday, June 13

Baccalaureate Address, Auditorium, 4:00 p. m.

Monday, June 14

Class day exercises, Auditorium, 9:30 a. m.

Military band concert, 1:30 p. m.

Annual address before the Phi Beta Kappa and the Sigma Xi societies by Dr. S. W. Stratton, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Morrow Hall, 3:00 p. m.

Reunion banquet, Class of '84, 7:30 p. m.

Senior ball, Armory, 8:00 p. m.

Tuesday, June 15

Reunion Class of 1884. Quinquennial reunions of the class of '74, '79, '89, '84, '99, '04.

General Alumni reunion, Young Men's Christian Association, Auditorium, 9:30 a. m.

Alumni business meeting at the same place, 10:00 a. m.

Dinner, Young Men's Christian Association building, 12:30 p. m.

President's reception, Auditorium 8:00 p. m.

Wednesday, June 16

Thirty-Eighth annual commencement.

Address by Baron Kogoro Takahira,

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Ambassador to the United States.

Senate luncheon in honor of the orator of the day, Woman's Gymnasium, 12:30 p. m.

Fair weather, an unprecedentedly large graduating class, and a homecoming of more than the usual number of graduates and former students marked the thirty-eighth annual commencement, and the accompanying events of the week. The program printed above indicates in full the list of events that took place. There were no especially unusual features, except that the weather was comfortably cool; there were no speeches at the Alumni dinner, and no honorary degrees were given.

The Auditorium proved to be, as those in charge realized it would prove, entirely too small to accommodate those who wished to attend the commencement exercises. Each member of the graduating class was given two tickets, besides a seat for himself: a sufficient number of places was reserved for the faculty, and something more than a hundred seats—all that were left—were reserved for the alumni. This allotment left no seats whatever for the general public. The general public, it may be said, saw the situation, and accepted it gracefully. It is one that we shall have to become accustomed to. It exists everywhere that commencement exercises are held.

The alumni showed more of that desirable ambition to find joy in each other and their alumni affairs than usual, and all who wanted to watch the speaker address the class, found places.

The increase in the number of graduates made the processional a longer array than ever before, and in spite of the considerable jaunt from the front campus to the Auditorium, the length of the procession exceeded the distance. At the close of the recessional, a double row of faculty members, new graduates and old graduates formed about the square to the front of the library and sang "Illinois," instead of "Auld Lang Syne," as heretofore.

BACCALAUREATE

The baccalaureate address was given by President James, who took as his theme the proposition that the greatest force that will aid in advancing society toward an ideal state is love of fellow-man.

"You know perfectly well," he said, "that if in your personal intercourse with your fellow men you were animated by the law of love, it would change the face of our society; that it would reorganize social life; that it would go a long way to make life here upon this earth not merely a prototype, but an actual parallel with that which the dreamers and the prophets have seen for us in heaven. Suppose that in all the relations of life the love which you bear toward your fellowmen should be one that suffers long, forgives again and again, puts up with all kinds of slight, and in spite of the many wrongs or harms done to one, it should still be kind, helpful, longing to be of use; suppose that your love toward your fellowmen were of a kind which forbade all envy, which led you to rejoice openly at every evidence of success which came to your fellowmen; suppose your life were of a kind which did not plume itself upon its excellencies; was humble, lacking in pride, modest,—in other words one that vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly; suppose it were a love which

would forbid you from having a feeling of proud satisfaction when you ride in your carriage and your fellowman must walk; when you array yourselves in fine gowns and your sister must be content with a simplicity and cheapness; a love which would prevent you on all occasions from showing that in any way you consider yourself superior to your fellowmen; suppose that your love were of a kind which didn't insist upon its own, which was glad to overlook the slights and insults of others, which was not easily provoked, did not allow itself to be stirred up by fancied acts of negligence or insult; a love which refused to think evil of your neighbor, which put the best explanation upon all doubtful acts, which took a kindly view instead of a severe view of his weakness, which would not believe evil of him until it was absolutely demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, and even then would desire to be helpful in minimizing the results which might flow from such evil doing; a love which would not rejoice in the iniquity of your neighbor; that is a love which would not let you rejoice but would make you grieve in case your neighbor fell into sin and wrong doing and thereby delivered himself over to his own un-doing, but a love which would rejoice in the right, rejoice in the proper action, and in the virtue of your fellowman; which would be pleased at every good act and every good thing you heard of your neighbor, and be grieved by every act of weakness, of sin or iniquity. Suppose it were a love that would bear all things in your relation with your fellowmen, that would take upon itself the burdens of other men and help them bear them. Such a love is necessary to preserve this society which we have erected, for after all is said and done, it is not knowledge, it is not science, it is not



JOHN A. FAIRLIE, PH.D.
Associate Professor of Political Science



HENRY BALDWIN WARD, PH.D.
Professor of Zoology



GEORGE TOBIAS FLOM, PH.D.
Assistant Professor of Scandinavian Languages

prophecy, that holds human society together. It is an ideal; and the permanent ideal, the everlasting and abiding ideal, must be the one which the apostle has set forth for us here in these marvelous words.

To you, my friends, and the like of you, as to no other persons, is going to belong for your generation, this task of doing your share in bringing about this state of society.'

COMMENCEMENT

Baron Takahira's topic was the influence of American education in the far east. He told of the early history of commercial and educational intercourse between Japan and America, speaking particularly of the fact that the Japanese have always been eager to learn new ideas and study the sciences. Treaties between the two countries, and the compact of 1889 have enabled many Japanese students to seek instruction in America. The progress of Japan was declared to be "largely due to the progress made by our people in their education as the result of the constant and zealous efforts of the American educators and if through their cooperation, we can hereafter extend the same system of education to other parts of the far east, I sincerely believe that the westward march of civilization may be steered still further westward with much greater facility and that the effect it will bring upon the peace and progress of the world will be great and beneficial."

After the address, President Edmund J. James conferred six hundred and twenty-two degrees, of which number five hundred and two were bachelor's and one hundred and twenty advanced. The academic degrees were apportioned as follows: 139 in the College of Literature and Arts; 47 in

the College of Science; 203 in the College of Engineering; 54 in the College of Agriculture; 36 in the College of Law; 1 in the School of Music; and 12 in the State Library School. Seventy degrees of Master of Arts were given, 26 of Master of Science, 2 of Architectural Engineer, 8 of Civil Engineer, 3 of Electrical Engineer, 7 of Mechanical Engineer, and 4 of Doctor of Philosophy.

An officially complete list of persons who received degrees, honors, and commissions will be found elsewhere in this number of the QUARTERLY.

CLASS DAY

The class day exercises were interesting without departing materially from the precedent set by former classes. An undercurrent of feeling not usually present in class-day affairs was introduced by the absence of Lion Gardiner, the class president, who had been called away by the death of his mother. In his place, P. K. Johnson presided over the exercises.

Miss Lydia M. Brauer was valedictorian, J. L. Zearing was class orator, E. C. Rainey class poet, H. B. Hershey, hatchet orator, Ruth Buffum and Grace Clow, class prophets. Music was furnished by a quartet made up of Walledom, Danforth, Johnston, and Stewart; H. W. Vanneman was soloist and Mary Mann accompanist.

Because the emblems did not arrive, it was impossible to present them to the members of the class who had won three I's in their four years.

A committee appointed for the purpose drew up resolutions expressing the sympathy felt by the class for their president in his bereavement. The committee was made up of J. C. Herberman, H. M. Railsback and W. W. May.

It is impossible here to give even a resume of the exercises; but special

mention should be made of that item of the class prophecy that indicated the completion, within fifteen years, of the memorial fountain of the class of 1909.

The senior breakfast, served on the lawn before the Woman's building on Tuesday morning, was well attended and was a most happy occasion. This feature of the commencement week is increasing in popularity.

ALUMNI DAY

The accounts of Alumni Day will be found in the Alumni section.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY COMMENCEMENT

The forty-ninth annual commencement of the School of Pharmacy was held on April 29, in the Young Men's Christian association auditorium in Chicago. Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of instruction and ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees of the University, delivered the commencement address. Dean F. M. Goodman presided over the meeting. The degree of Graduate in Pharmacy was conferred on fifty-seven graduates and the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist, on four, the first students to complete the course, instituted two years ago.

Harry Aloys Underriner was valedictorian, and Gustav A. Anderson was salutatorian. The Biroth Microscope prize for work in *materia medica* and histology was awarded to William E. Ploetz; the Becker prize in pharmacy to Harry A. Underriner. Frederick L. Frauenhoff and Charles Shipsman were awarded memberships in the American Pharmaceutical association for excellence, respectively, in pharmacy and pharmacognosy. Honorable mention was given to Frederick Louis Frauenhoff, Schuyler Van Rensselaer Gross, William Ernest Ploetz, Shipsman, Harry Aloys Underriner, Charles

Patt Eck, Edward George Fingl, and Charles Stulik.

New additions to the faculty of the University are Professor Albert B. Bleininger to the **New Appointments** directorship of the department of ceramics, and professor of Ceramics, and Dr. Boyd H. Bode to professor of philosophy.

Professor Bleininger, who was a member of the faculty for the year 1907-08, resigned to accept a position as ceramics expert for the United States Geological survey. He is considered as one of the best ceramics experts in the country, and under his direction the ceramics department ought to develop into one of the foremost schools of its kind in the country. The appointment was made to take effect at once, and it is expected that he will assume the duties of the position as soon as he can secure a release from his present position with the government.

Dr Boyd H. Bode, who was appointed to a professorship in the department of philosophy, is now assistant professor of philosophy in the University of Wisconsin. He took his undergraduate work in the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1897. His graduate work was done at Cornell, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1900. He was appointed instructor in the department of philosophy at Wisconsin in 1900, and later was promoted to an assistant professorship. Professor Bode has been a frequent contributor to philosophical periodicals and reviews. His appointment takes effect September 1.

Dr. Henry Baldwin Ward who has been dean of the College of Medicine and Professor of Zoology at the Uni-

versity of Nebraska for many years has been appointed to the position of professor of zoology. Professor Ward is a graduate of Williams College, 1885. His later studies were carried on at the Universities of Gottingen, Freiburg (Baden), Leipzig, and Harvard. At the last he took his doctor's degree in 1892. In 1892-'93 he was an instructor in the University of Michigan.

Professor Ward is a member of several societies and a contributor of various monographs and papers on biological subjects, especially animal parasites and relations of animals to disease. He takes the place left vacant by the resignation of Professor Stephen A. Forbes, who is to devote himself to the development of the state entomological work with which he has been associated for many years, and to the new department of entomology of which he has been appointed head.

This summer Professor Ward has gone to Alaska on a scientific expedition, but will return to take up his work at the University in September.

Dr. George Tobias Flom of the University of Iowa, has just accepted the position of Assistant Professor of Scandinavian Languages and Literature, at the University. Dr Flom was born in Utica, Wisconsin, in 1871. He was educated at the University of Wisconsin, Vanderbilt University and Columbia in this country, at the Universities of Copenhagen and Leipzig in Europe. He was an instructor in German and French at Vanderbilt in 1899 to 1900. Since 1900 he has been in charge of the department of Scandinavian Languages and Literature at the University of Iowa, where he has developed a strong department.

Professor Flom took his doctor's degree in 1900. His dissertation was on the subject, Scandinavian Influences

on Lowland Scotch. He has contributed numerous articles on Scandinavian literature and philology. He is a member of the American Dialect society, American Folklore society, Viking club, Society of Northern Research (London) and various Scandinavian societies. Professor Flom will begin his work at the University next September.

The department of economics has been strengthened by the appointment of Dr. Ernest L. Bogart of Princeton University to an associate professorship in economics. Professor Bogart has become widely known through his publications in American, French, and German journals, and his Economic History of the United States that appeared about two years ago.

Dr. Bogart took his bachelor's and master's degrees at Princeton, between 1890 and 1896, and his doctor's degree at Halle in 1897. He has taught at Indiana University, at Oberlin College and at Princeton, where he has been preceptor and assistant professor for the last four years.

He has contributed articles to the Quarterly Journal Economics, *Political Science Quarterly Annals*, *Yale Review*, and many foreign journals. He is American correspondent of the Revue de Science et de Legislation financiers and has written many reviews for the *Forum* and other journals.

Dr. John D. Fitz-Gerald has been appointed to the position of assistant Professor in Romance languages. Ever since Dr. Fitz-Gerald was graduated from Columbia in 1895 he has been doing service for his Alma Mater. For several years, however, he was on leave, pursuing his studies abroad. From 1896-'97 he was a student of Romance philology in the University of Paris. Again in 1900-'02 he was studying at the Universities of Berlin,

Madrid, Paris. Besides his A.B., 1895, and Ph.D. 1906, from Columbia, Dr. Fitz-Gerald holds two high degrees from France. His writings are extensive, including articles in English, Spanish and French. He is a thorough linguist, and is said to be equally strong upon the literary and philological sides. He is a member of numerous learned societies among them the exclusive Spanish Royal Academy (corresponding member, the only grade open to a foreigner.)

William Spence Robertson, assistant professor of history at Western Reserve University for the last three years, has accepted a similar position at the University of Illinois. Dr. Robertson was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1899. While at Madison he became interested in Spanish-American history, and undertook a study of Francisco Miranda, the famous Spanish American revolutionist. He pursued the study of this subject at Yale, where he presented it as his doctor's thesis in 1903. From 1903 to 1906 he was Instructor in History, College for Women, and since then assistant professor in Western Reserve University. For the last half-year Professor Robertson has been filling a vacancy in the department of American history at the University of Indiana, having been granted a leave of absence from Western Reserve for that purpose.

Among the new positions that have been created in recent years at our university there is none more interesting, perhaps, than the one in agricultural education just established. To fill this position the Board of Trustees has appointed Fred L. Charles of the Illinois State Normal School at DeKalb with the title of assistant professor of agricultural education.

Professor Charles was born in Aurora, Illinois, and most of his life has

been spent either as student or instructor in educational institutions in and around Chicago. He is well prepared for the lines of work into which he is to enter. The main purpose of his work as now defined is the adaptation of agricultural study to the elementary schools. Professor Charles was educated at Northwestern University, class of 1894, and the University of Chicago. He has taught in public night schools of Chicago, in the academy of Northwestern University, Lake View High school, the State Normal, DeKalb, and elsewhere. Professor Charles will have new and difficult problems to meet, but on the other hand, will be handicapped by few precedents and traditions.

Among the late appointments at the University is that of Dr. Lewis F. Anderson to the chair of assistant professor of education. The president of a prominent university in New England says of Dr. Anderson that "there is no one in this country today who knows the history of education as well as he." Dr. Anderson studied in Germany before taking his doctor's degree at Clark University in 1907. His equipment for this new field of work is recognized as exceptional. Besides his specialty in the history of education he has unusual linguistic ability. Dr. Anderson comes to the University from very successful work at the State Normal School at Marquette, Michigan. He has recently published a History of Common School Education that is pronounced a thorough going piece of work.

A recent appointment is that of John A. Fairlie to be Associate Professor of Political Science. Since 1900 Dr. Fairlie has been Assistant Professor and Junior Professor of Administrative Law at the University of Michigan. He is a writer of more than ordinary ability, and though young, he has

made an enviable reputation for himself as an authority in the field of political science.

Dr. Fairlie was educated at Harvard and Columbia, taking his doctor's degree at the latter university in 1898. From 1899-1900 he was secretary to the Roosevelt-Green commission on canals of New York. Besides being associate editor of the *American Political Science Review* he has been a frequent contributor to technical journals on economic, legal and political subjects.

Professor Fairlie expects to begin his work at the University of Illinois some time in September.

The University has recently appointed Dr. E. B. Lytle, '01, as secretary for the committee on teachers' appointments at the University.

For Appointment of Teachers This new office is made necessary by reason of the growing demands upon the time of the High School Visitor, who as chairman of the committee, has heretofore attended to the correspondence.

This committee is charged with the matter of answering inquiries and nominating candidates for teaching positions. All Illinois graduates and former students desiring the services of this committee should register with the secretary. Requests for nominations from school authorities should carefully describe position to be filled in order that prompt and intelligent recommendations may be made. Hereafter, all correspondence relative to teaching positions in high schools and colleges should be addressed to E. B. Lytle, 201 University hall, Urbana, Illinois. A list of appointments made up to July 1 is to be found among the Alumni items.

Dean Clark has made an effort to

save scalps of freshmen and sophomores by taking Time by Forelock the forelock. Witness the vs. Scalp following letter, sent to all who are known to contemplates entering the University as sophomores next fall.

June 4, 1900

To Members of the Freshman Class:—

You are about to finish the work of the first year in college, and within a short time will have assumed the responsibilities of the sophomore class. It has seemed wise to the University authoritie that I should at this time make clear to you their attitude toward certain practices which, however trivial or innocent they may seem to those who take part in them, are yet looked upon with disfavor by the general public, and have in the past brought discredit to this institution.

I should like to make it clear that the hazing or the annoying of students in any way, the entering of private rooms without invitation or consent of the occupants, the defacing of either public or private property, or personal encounters between classes, or members of classes, that result in general disorder, are all violations of University regulations, and as such make the offenders liable to University discipline.

I write this, not only to put the situation clearly before you so that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of any one, but also to enlist your cooperation in the bringing about of conditions here which the friends of the University can be proud of, and with which those who are unfriendly can find no fault. I am sure that you have in the first year developed a loyalty to Illinois which would keep you from wanting to do anything that would injure her reputation, and I hope I may count on you next year to help develop the best traditions in

this institution, of which we are all proud.

Very sincerely yours,

Thomas Arkle Clark,
Dean of Men.

Professor H. L. Rietz and Dr. A. R. Crathorne of the department of mathematics have written a new college algebra, just published by Henry Holt and Company. The last proofs are now in the hands of the publishers and the book will appear this month. It is written especially for the freshmen courses in algebra in the University of Illinois. The book is one of the series of mathematical tests issued by the same publishers, which include a text book in calculus, written by Dean E. J. Townsend.

The first article in the last number sent and Professor G. A. Goodenough of the *Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum* is by Professor N. C. Brooks of the German department, and embodies some of the results of work done in Germany last year. The article gives an exact description of thirty new manuscript versions of liturgical Easter dramas, ranging in time from the tenth to the seventeenth centuries, and gives reprints of the most interesting ones. It also increases by seventeen the number of versions known in printed books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. A recent number of the Munich *Neueste Nachrichten* contains an extended and appreciative notice of the article.

No more "cons." The Powers have done away with the ancient and barely dishonorable condition, Cons are and there is no more of No More sitting on the fence of scholarship. The learner passes or flunks, according to whether he secures a grade of 70 or fails to do

so. There still remains a loop-hole in the form of a special examination, which may be tried for five dollars and with the approval of the member of the faculty whose course the student has failed to pass.

At a recent meeting of the University Board of Trustees the following minute for records of Trustees Vote the Board with regard Appreciation to Professor Breckenridge were presented and adopted.

"As the time is drawing near when Professor Breckenridge is to leave Illinois and take up his work at Yale, his Alma Mater, the Board of Trustees desire to express their sincere appreciation of the valuable services he has rendered this institution during the sixteen years of his connection with it. While his chief work has been the building up of a strong department of mechanical engineering, his activity in other directions has been of great service to the University. His was the first mind to conceive of the idea of an engineering experiment station, and the establishment of the station at Illinois, the first in the country, was largely due to his efforts. His work in connection with the burning of Illinois fuels and smoke prevention has been of the greatest value; and his connection with the United States Geological Survey as engineer in charge of the fuel division has redounded to the credit of the University. His pleasant, genial manner, and ever kindly consideration of the feelings and opinions of all with whom he has come in contact, have won for him the highest regard and affection of his associates, and have caused his students to consider him as much their personal friend as their teacher. In accepting the res-

ignation of Professor Breckenridge, we regret that the University of Illinois is to lose such a scholar, teacher and investigator from its service, but we extend to him our best wishes for as great a success in his new field of labor as was his in this University."

Mary L. Busey,
Fred L. Hatch,
Committee

The enrollment at the Summer Session is approximately 640; compared with the total of **Summer Session** 555 last year this shows a healthy increase. A number of courses hitherto not given in the summer have been added, and the session shows much of the bustle and activity customary in the winter session.

The faculty of the summer session contains several prominent educators from other schools aiding materially in filling the gaps caused by the absence of members of the general faculty who are away for the vacation.

Among those who are giving instruction for the summer only are:

M. A. Aldrich, professor of economics in Lane University.

Professor L. E. Birdsall, of the North Dakota law school.

W. M. Clute, instructor in botany in the Joliet township high school.

J. L. Conger, professor of history in Knox College.

R. B. Scott, professor of political science in the University of Wisconsin.

The University has recently purchased the entire library of the late

Professor Moritz Heyne Library Heyne of the University of Gottingen. It contains about 5,200 volumes on German literature and philology. Professor Heyne was one of the leading German philologists and this collection

is the accumulation of his many years of scholarly activity.

As a result of Heyne's distinguished services for many years as editor of the Grimm Dictionary, the library is very rich in lexicographical works, including practically all German dictionaries from the earliest times. His editions of the Heliand and Beowulf led him to collect a large literature on these subjects. In addition to such special interests the library covers well the general field of German philology.

In German literature the especial richness of the library lies in its many rare and valuable editions of works of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Among the many may be mentioned as of particular interest and value a copy of the first edition (1599) of the Widmann Faustbook. There is a beautiful early edition of Luther's works in eight folio volumes (1555-8); also two early editions of Fischarts Gargantua (1520 and 1594.) Heyne in the last years of his life was particularly interested in the history of German civilization. As a result the library has many expensive and richly illustrated works on this subject.

The acquisition of this library offers exceptional opportunities for graduate work in German at the University, and is a notable step in the development of the University library.

The University has just made an important addition to its collection of newspaper files by acquiring a set of the **Files of Illinois Newspapers** daily and weekly papers published at Alton from January 1, 1843, to May 31, 1852. The set is practically complete, and includes the following papers:

1. The Alton Telegraph and Demo-

eratic Review from January 1, 1843, to December 31, 1852.

2. The Alton Daily Courier as follows: Vol. 1, from May 29, 1852, to May 31, 1853; Vol. 2, from June 1, 1853 to May 31, 1854.

3. The weekly edition of the Alton Courier from June 1, 1854, to May 31, 1855.

It will be seen that these volumes cover a period of great interest in state and national politics, including the rise of the Free Soil and Republican parties.

The original plans for the addition to the Natural History building have recently been altered to provide suitable accommodations for the valuable and extensive natural history collections of the institution. The revised plans also call for a large lecture and several other rooms not contemplated when the addition was first designed. The work is progressing rapidly.

The museum will occupy the top floor of the new part, and will be lighted from above. The floor space will be 47 by 60 feet, and will be divided into a central area and six alcoves, three on each side. To this room and to the halls and corridors of the enlarged building, the mounted animals will be removed from their present dark and unattractive quarters in Main Hall. This transference will probably take place during the coming summer.

Below the museums and occupying the main floor of the new part will be a lecture room of the same dimensions as the museum, built in amphitheatre style, and capable of seating between 200 and 300 students. This room will be furnished with a modern lecture room equipment, including a projection lantern and an efficient sys-

tem of ventilation. The natural history departments will thus be provided with a much needed lecture room for large classes.

In the basement of the new addition will be placed shops for work in taxidermy, etc., a dark room for experimental purposes, an aquarium room and rooms for storage purposes.

The addition to the Natural History building is almost ready for its occupants, except for New Buildings the addition to the addition will not be completed for several weeks. The office of the president, registrar, the comptroller and his assistants, the dean of men, and the offices and recitation rooms of the department of mathematics will occupy most of the new space. What remains will be occupied by the departments that have hitherto been crowded badly in the old building.

The Laboratory of Physics is ready for the interior wood work, and will be ready for occupancy about November.

Illinois Field is being considerably remodeled by a change in the running track which does Changes on away entirely with Illinois Field the old three-lap course, and in its place gives a quarter-mile track, with start and finish directly in front of the football bleachers. To allow this change the gridiron has been moved a few feet to the westward in order that the track may have a place between the football ground and the bleachers. The curve necessary will make slower the time in the 220-yard dash and the low hurdles. The work is in charge of D. G. Bevis, '09, who expects to make the course the best quarter-mile track in the west.

The annual May Festival of three concerts, given on May 10 and 11, was successful to an unusual degree as a musical event, and satisfactory so in the matter of support. For the first time in several years the first program of the series was given entirely by the chorus and soloists from the school of Music, and the University orchestra gave all the orchestral numbers.

On Monday evening was given Gounod's Sacred Trilogy, "Mors Et Vita," by the University Choral and Orchestral Society, assisted by the following soloists: sopranos, Miss Florence M. Pruitt, Miss Marguerite Watson; contraltos, Mrs. Myra Henion Leslie, Miss Elizabeth S. Bryan; tenors, Mr. Leon U. Everhart, Mr. Harry W. Vanneman; basses, Mr. Charles E. Sutton, Mr. Edward W. Hall, Professor Charles H. Mills, Conductor.

The New York Symphony Orchestra conducted by Mr. Walter Damroch, gave a Tchaikowski and Wagner program on Tuesday afternoon, and on Wednesday evening the University chorus, the New York Symphony orchestra and soloists gave a program celebrating the Mendelssohn centenary.

The satisfactory support given the Choral society in this year's undertaking, and the cordial appreciation shown the work of Mr. Damrosch's orchestra led the society to engage the same orchestra for next year's Festival.

The statistics of the College of Literature and Arts during recent years show that, side by side More Men in with the marked development of the technical departments, Literatnre and Arts there has been a healthy growth in literature, and the

philosophical and social sciences. Six years ago, in 1902-'03, the total number of students enrolled in this college was 432. In the present year, 1908-09, there are 844 students in the various departments of the college. Of these 844 students, 408 are men and 436 are women. In the senior class and in the group of "specials" the women outnumber the men. In the freshman, sophomore, and junior classes there is a slight preponderance of men and the general percentage of men has been increased during the last three years. The departments which show the greatest proportion of advance in enrollment during the past year are the following: sociology, Latin, political science, history, and phychology.

One of the most significant facts shown by the annual statistics is the increased number of students taking the courses of training for business. Last year there were 130 of these business students; this year the number has risen to 172.

Test car number 17, owned by the University and the Illinois Central railway, left Cham-
Test Car paign on July 15 for
on Long Trip a long western trip.

The purpose of the trip is to conduct a series of tests on the "St. Clair" air brake, manufactured by the St. Clair Air Brake company of Indianapolis. A fifty car freight train equipped with the brakes, will be used in the tests, most of the tests being on the Rattoon Mountain branch of the Santa Fe railroad. At this place the regular grade of the railroad is four per cent, a value rather large for ordinary roads.

The tests will be conducted under the direct supervision of Mr. F. W. Marquis and Mr. A. S. Williamson, of the department of railway me-

chanical engineering. E. E. McMillan and C. T. Ripley, both of whom have been doing a great deal of dynamometer car work the last year, and who are engineering graduates of 1909 accompany the party as assistants.

The Engineering Experiment Station has published a bulletin under the authorship of **Reinforced Concrete Tests** bot on A Test of Three Large Reinforced Concrete Beams. The construction of large floor beams for use in the Grand Crossing track elevation of the Illinois Central Railroad Station, one of the most important reinforced constructions of the kind yet undertaken, gave an opportunity to make field tests to determine the strength of large pieces of concrete made under practical conditions. The beams tested weighed thirty-three tons each, and were probably the largest reinforced concrete beams ever tested.

The American Locomotive Company has presented to the department of railway engineering **More Equipment in Engineering** a full size locomotive front end mounted as a model for inspection and study. The model represents a 2-cylinder compound. The whole exhibit includes a pair of full size cylinders with intercepting valve bolted up as in the actual engine. Upon these a ring representing the smoke box end of the boiler is mounted, and over this the usual locomotive stack. The full arrangement of steam and exhaust piping normal to the actual locomotive is arranged within the front end. The whole exhibit is such as will permit students to see at a glance many details entering into the construction of a steam locomotive, which ordinarily are not available for inspec-

tion. It is announced that the model will be shipped at an early date.

The cornerstone of Osborne Hall, the new home for Episcopalian girls in the University was Osborne Hall laid Monday afternoon, May 10, by Bishop Osborne of the Episcopal church, through whose endeavors the home is being built and for whom it is named.

This is the first concrete result of the movement started some time ago to provide for the girls at the State University the kind of home that has hitherto been lacking there because no dormitories are provided.

The building is being erected on South Wright street, directly opposite the Woman's building, and facing the most beautiful part of the great campus. It will be of an attractive style of architecture and commodious enough to accommodate thirty girls. It is expected that it will be completed by the opening of the next university year in the fall. The cost of erecting and furnishing the home complete will approximate \$21,000, which sum is being raised by general contributions from the different Episcopal dioceses in the state. A citizen of Champaign, has offered to give \$3,000 with which the building may be furnished.

Work is now under way on four new business buildings on the north side of Green street, between **Building Near the University** Sixth and Wright streets, and is soon to begin on a similar structure on the south side of the street. On the other side of the campus the old "Bronson block" is being build up. Two large apartment buildings are being constructed, one on California, the other on Illinois. Work is soon to begin on a five-story build-

ing on the corner of Mathews and Illinois. These are all substantial brick structures that seem to indicate a turn for the better in the character of buildings in the vicinity of the University. The new buildings on the Bronson property seem to settle for some time the question of campus expansion in that direction.

Mrs. Carrie T. Alexander, whose term of office as trustee of the University expires in **Mrs. Bahrenburg** 1913, was married in Belleville, Illinois, on July 5, to Dr. Bahrenburg, a prominent physician and surgeon of that city.

The Coburn Players, a company of good actors who are touring the country giving performances at colleges and country clubs, presented Percy Mackaye's "Canterbury Pilgrims," and Shakespeare's "As You Like It" and "Twelfth Night" at the University on July 5 and 6, under the auspices of the Summer Session. The plays were to have been given outdoors; but because of rain the first play was given in the Auditorium; because of rain and the Auditorium echo the second and third were given in the Chapel.

If the Coburn Players visit Illinois again it may be said that they will be welcomed by good audiences.

A conference on public health was held at the University during the week of April 19 **Health Conference** to 24, under the auspices of the University and the State Board of Health. Professor W. T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology delivered a series of lectures on the general subject, Science in the Service of Public Health. Dr. T. J. Bryan, chemist of the Illinois State Food Commission, and formerly an instructor in the department of chemistry, spoke on The Relation of Pure Food to the Public Health. A number of representatives of various organizations throughout the State were in attendance.

The street car track has been removed from Green street, and the old **Street Car Changes** is left lonely and without use except to shelter "Pete" and the two whittled benches. All cars pass the University on Wright street. John street cars for Urbana pass north by way of Wright to the old track past the tennis courts; the Oregon street cars for Urbana pass south on Wright.

The removal of the Green street track was due to its proximity to the new Laboratory of Physics.

STUDENT LIFE

STUDENT LIFE GAL ONE

J. V. Richards as president, L. J. Washburn as vice-president and Percy Gum as secretary are

Illinois Union the men who will control the destinies of the Illinois Union during the coming year, they having been elected on May 6. All were unopposed. The members of the Student Council who were named are: College vice-presidents: Agriculture, A. B. Sawyer, Literature and Arts, R. W. Griffith, Engineering, E. S. Pennebaker, Law, T. C. Angerstein, Science, B. F. Harrison. After the election, a mass-meeting of the Union was held at the Auditorium, at which plans and policies for the future were discussed. The retiring officials, who have done much to promote the success of the new organization, are: President, J. C. Herbstman, vice-president, W. W. Reese, secretary, R. N. Erskine.

Junior members: R. G. Rennacker, D. Hunter, J. F. Twist, R. N. Erskine, D. R. Palmquist, C. N. Butler, and N. B. Scott. ,

The forming of clubs of various sorts goes on uninterruptedly at the University. State clubs,

Societies, Clubs high school clubs, college clubs, country clubs, and clubs of all sorts and conditions are being organized to bring the students more closely together. This seems to be just another method of trying to solve the problem of democracy in college. So far as these organizations bring students into friendly and legitimate relationship, and stimulate interest in University affairs, they are desirable.

The *Daily Illini* estimates that fifty seven per cent of the students at Illinois take an active part in one or more student organizations. Figures compiled show that there are fifteen national fraternities, eight sororities, fourteen local social clubs, eleven honorary and professional fraternities, and six literary societies. The remainder of the one hundred and twenty-five organizations consist of clubs auxiliary to courses of study, language societies, etc. There are 422 fraternity and 292 club men and 206 girls in the sororities.

Members of Ionian, the newest of the literary societies of the University, held their second annual banquet at the Beardsley on the evening of May 28, with forty active members present. B. H. Deitrich was toastmaster, and J. H. Zearing, Prof. C. N. Greenough, J. E. Ackert, B. R. Lewis, R. S. Deitrich, and C. L. Harkness spoke.

The thirty-fifth annual banquet of the Adelphic literary society was held in College Hall on the night of April 21, with thirty members present. Tom Angerstein acted as toastmaster, and responses were made by E. M. Halliday of the faculty, F. P. Benjamin for Philomathean, J. L. McLaughlin and G. M. Palmer.

Members of the Philomathean literary society participated in the forty-first banquet of the society on the evening of April 29, at College Hall. President Fred P. Benjamin was toastmaster, and the afterdinner speeches were made by Dean David Kinley, A. H. Daehler '08, L. K. Ellsberry, P. K. Johnson, and President George Long of the Adelphic society.

The Agricultural clubs of Purdue and Illinois universities adopted a

novel plan this year in the nature of an exchange program. D. L. James, H. C. Woodworth, and E. McDonald, three of the ablest members of the Illinois club conducted a program at the Purdue school, on the same night that three Purdue men carried on a meeting here.

With peanuts as their articles of diet, the sixth annual round-up and banquet of the Agricultural students was held in the crop production laboratory of the night of May 29, with more than two hundred "ags" present. The affair was in the nature of a love-feast between students and faculty, and both were represented in the speech-making of the evening. In the afternoon of the 29th, the annual ball game between faculty and students was played, the result being 8 to 0 for the students.

In a student conference held for the purpose of arousing interest in the annual Y. M. C. A. conference which takes place at Lake Geneva in July, "Dad" Elliott, the old Northwestern athlete urged that college men take advantage of the opportunity presented by the conference for the upbuilding of mind and body. As a result of the meeting, twenty-five men signified their intention of going to Lake Geneva.

Filipino students at the University on April 3 presented a novel entertainment in Morrow Hall, one of a series of foreign students Activeaign nights given by the Cosmopolitan club

The program consisted of exhibitions of native dancing and games, of music, and of a number of stirring patriotic addresses by some of the wards of Uncle Sam. The speakers, while admitting that the Filipinos appreciate the opportunity to study in American

schools, declare that they can never become Americanized, and that they should be given full political freedom at once. There are now about twelve Filipinos in school.

The growing importance of the Cosmopolitan club in student life is shown by the fact that the members have purchased the house at 1012 West Oregon street, Urbana, to be used as a permanent home for the organization. The membership of the club now includes nearly all the foreigners who are enrolled in Illinois, and much good is being accomplished in a literary and social way. The plan for next year is to make the home the center of social life for all foreign students, and to make the commissary department a place for the delectation of the palates of the men of many nations.

Because of strict adherence to the rules of pledging adopted last fall, the senior societies had no Senior Society trouble and dissension Pledges in pledging members for next year. Invitations were sent out on Friday, May 7, and on Saturday both organizations were assembled in their entirety at the Y. M. C. A. house to receive acceptances. The list of new members follows:

Phoenix, R. W. Griffith, F. H. Railsback, R. W. Ray, G. W. Schoeffel, E. M. Miller, W. Cutter, H. T. Brown, E. S. Pennebaker, R. H. Quayle, A. Eisenmayer, A. B. Sawyer, Carl Watson, J. T. Hanley, J. V. Richards, and L. J. Washburn.

Shield and Trident, B. F. Baum, N. L. Goodspeed, W. Elmer Ekblaw, Randolph Eide, I. A. Lindberg, E. F. McAdow, H. T. Popperfuss, C. F. Williams, L. G. Jones, R. C. Berry, G. Morris, R. C. Bardwell, E. K. Stuart, R. O. Compton, and J. W. Thompson.

Province II of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity held a two days conclave at the local chapter **Fraternity** house on May 7 and **Conclaves, Etc** 8, with delegates present from nine colleges and several alumni organizations. C. L. Wilcox of Detroit, province chief, presided, and delegates were C. A. Johnson of Michigan, B. U. Stephens of Purdue, C. L. Douthert of Rose Polytechnic, J. A. Roehl of Wisconsin, F. W. Moore of Albion, Allan Sayles of Chicago, H. L. Robinson of Hillsdale, C. S. Butler of Illinois, and Edward M. Kerwin of the Chicago Alumni association.

Delegates from thirteen of the leading universities of the middle West attended the national convention of the Delta Sigma Rho oratorical fraternity held here on May 7, in connection with the Northern Oratorical league contest. The sessions were presided over by Harry B. Hershey, of Illinois, president of the fraternity. Charters were granted to Harvard, Brown, Pennsylvania, and several western schools. The next meeting will be held at the University of Minnesota.

University High School, Chicago, won first, and Oak Park second on May 22 in the seven-**Seventeenth** . teenth, the most suc-**interscholastic** cessful interscholastic meet yet held at the University of Illinois. Twenty-seven high schools each won one point or more; the winning school secured a total of twenty-one, Oak Park in second place, seventeen. Five hundred and fifty athletes, representing ninety schools, took part in the meet, and the total number of events, counting trial and final heats, was fifty-one.

The largest crowd of high school folk ever assembled for this state-wide favorite event was on Illinois Field, and the weather was perfect. Although only one record, that in the shot put, was broken, all the performances compared favorably with those of other interscholastic events this year. Byrd, of Milford, put the shot 49 feet ten inches, three feet farther than the record made by Sampson of Petersburg.

The list of schools winning places, with the number of points to the credit of each is:

University High 21, Oak Park 17, Milford 15, Galesburg 10, Averyville 8, West Aurora 7, Tuscola 6, Normal 6, Assumption 5, Biggsville 5, Springfield 5, Urbana, Rushville, New Trier, Wendell Phillips, DeKalb Ashland, 3 each; Lake View 2, Bloomington 2 Lagrange, Clyde, Moline, Harvey, Knoxville, Momence, Chicago Latin, Nokomis, 1 each.

The exhibit of drawings representing the art work done in Illinois grade and high schools, held **Interscholastic Art Exhibit** . sity in connection with the annual interscholastic, was unusually large this year. Twenty Illinois schools were represented in the exhibit, and each gave evidence in one respect or another of good instruction in this work. First and second honorable mention was awarded to the Decatur and the New Trier township high schools, respectively. In elementary drawing work, North Dixon was given first place. Rochelle and Geneseo honorable mention. The judges were Mr. Ira Griffith, superintendent of Manual Training in the Oak Park high school, Miss Clara E. Ela of the Illinois State Normal University, and Mr. Edwin L.

Lawrence of the department of Art and Design of the University of Illinois.

In the thirteenth Annual Interscholastic Oratorical contest held in Moline Students Won the Oratorical

row Hall at the state University as a part of the annual interscholastic gathering, first place was awarded to Mr. Chester Saxby, of the Moline high school. Second place was given to Mr. Paul Kraus, of Lake View high school, Chicago, and third honors went to Mr. Donald Breed of Freeport.

One of the enjoyable events of the Interscholastic week was the annual Y. W. C. A. county fair, County Fair given on the evening after the May-pole dance. The armory was fittingly decorated for the event, and booths were fitted up in rustic style. Sorority girls and literary society girls joined in serving refreshments and selling red lemonade, and the surroundings were made in accord with the usual rural fair. After the fair, the Y. W. girls gave an entertainment in the Auditorium consisting of pleasing take-offs on the May-pole dances, and humorous stunts appreciable to a college audience.

"Two Strikes," an athletic play depicting life at Illinois, written by Thacher Howland An Illinois Play

Guild of the English department, was presented at the Auditorium on Friday evening, May 21, by the Mask and Bauble society. The attendance was very good, and the play scored a remarkable success. Several of the characters were the counterparts of

Illinois people, chief among them being that of Dean Thomas, an apt characterization of the Dean of Undergraduates. From the standpoint of attendance, the presentation was the only successful dramatic event of the year.

Goaded on by scathing criticism in the *Daily Illini* and by the continuous work of an able '09 Out of Hole treasurer, the Class of 1909 succeeded in clearing off its debts before departing from the University, and the fair name of 1909 is accordingly free from stain. The class was about sixty dollars in debt two months before graduation, with no available assets to cover the amount. Several officers and committeemen of former years were reported to have made away with class funds, and the money taken in at elections and assessments was never sufficient to meet the demands occasioned by outlays for athletic goods and emblems. An assessment was levied during the past semester, but no enthusiastic response was made. Collection was kept up to the last, however, and when the final accounting was had, it was found that the expenses could be covered by the addition of the amount collected by the memorial committee, but not needed for the memorial. The sweaters ordered for the baseball and basketball teams could not be bought, but obligations that were overdue were met.

W. Elmer Ekblaw was chosen for editor and Randolph Eide for manager of the 1909 *Illini Men Chosen* 10 *Daily Illini* at the election held on Tuesday, April 7. Ekblaw defeated George W. Schoeffel and George Morris, and Eide was elected without opposition. The new editor lives at

Rantoul, and is a junior in the College of Science. He has been a reporter on the *Daily Illini* during the past year. He is a member of the Acacia fraternity. The business manager-elect hails from Lee, Illinois, and prepared for the University in the Academy. He is a junior in the College of Literature and Arts, and has made an especially good record as local editor of the *Daily Illini*. The new officers expect to maintain the size of the *Daily Illini*, eight pages of five columns each.

Members of the newspaper classes of the University edited the *Daily Illini* during the

Illini Survives Risk first week of May, and did a good job of it. The classes were formed into a regular staff, with each reporter covering a definite field of labor, and the division of work was found to be productive of good results. The news was covered as well as by the permanent staff, and better work was done in articles of special and general interest. J. D. Southwick acted as editor and George Schoeffel as assistant during the week.

Enthusiastic over the prospects for deep-waterway construction by the State of Illinois,

Courses in Water Power Wanted the juniors in the College of Engineering have petitioned for courses in water power development for next year. Michigan and Wisconsin universities have already added these courses to their curriculums, and the students feel that now is the time for Illinois to make the step. No decision has been announced as yet regarding the question of giving instruction next year.

Finished with a beautiful cover,

adorned with fancy cuts, and yet lacking in literary merit, the

The Illio 1910 *Illio* made its appearance during Interscholastic week. The book is an interesting record of University organizations, the cuts are better than ever before, and the business matters in connection with the annual were very well executed. The fault lies in the lack of effective chronicles of the year's events, and the absence of stories, poems, and good wit and humor.

Company C of the Second Battalion was the winner of the University competitive drill on **Company C** May 19, and the **Won Competitive** new University medal was given to G. K. Tracey, a sophomore in Agriculture. The Hazelton prize, which is now given to freshmen, went to F. D. Dunn, a freshman in Engineering. The judges were three lieutenants in the regular army.

Under the auspices of the Illinois Union, undergraduates to the number of three thou-

Spring Celebration and on April 24 pulled off a gigantic spring celebration and pajama parade. The celebration was not spontaneous, for it had been planned for weeks before by the Union officers, but enthusiasm was not diminished by the preparation, and the affair was the largest one of its kind that has ever been given here. The undergrads assembled early in the evening at the corner of Green and Wright, and made a parade of the student district, executing snake and war dances and "cutting up" generally. After a trip about the campus and through the sorority district, Illinois Field was visited, and a big bon-fire was made. The



JOHN D. FITZ-GERALD II
Assistant Professor of Romance Languages



WILLIAM SPENCE ROBERTSON, PH.D.
Assistant Professor of History

crowd dispersed quietly after the celebration and for the first time in history the up-town district was no visited.

Charles C. Pearce of the University of Wisconsin was the winner of the big Northern Oratorical Miller Lost League contest held at the Auditorium on the evening of May 7. Second place went Segurd H. Peterson of the University of Minnesota, and third to Chester A. Corey of the University of Iowa. The first prize was \$100, given by Col. Frank O. Lowden. Illinois's representative was Edwin M. Miller, '10. The attendance at the contest was very poor, and goes to show the oratory at Illinois has not gained in interest as compared with the gain in other branches of student activity.

Nobody but freshmen participants could fully appreciate the tug-of-war contests that were held **Tug of War** during the month of

May in the east side park of Champaign. The scraps were held by fraternity freshmen, two teams lining up on opposite sides of the muddy Boneyard branch for a deadly struggle of forces. The object was to pull the opponents into the water, and the feat was generally accomplished by one team after at least half an hour's work. In one case the Boneyard was bank-high, and several Kappa Sig freshmen were souped completely by the doughy Sigma Alpha Epsilon boys.

Sigma Chi and Triangle are building new homes, to be ready for use about October 1.

New Fraternity House The Sigma Shi house is situated on the northwest corner of Fifth and John streets, its main facade

facing Fifth. It is a replica of an old English country house, and all the picturesque features of that type of architecture exist in this reproduction.

The Triangle house is situated on the northwest corner of Daniel and Second streets, the main entrance facing Daniel. The original building, from which the plans were drawn, is a Virginia colonial mansion. It is a three-story structure.

The Council of Administration at a recent meeting approved the appointments to the **New Army Officers** University regiment for the college year beginning next September. With the exception of a few positions yet to be filled, the roster is now complete. No colonel has as yet been appointed, and two captains, one first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, and a battalion sergeant-major will have to be selected at the opening of school in September.

The list as it now stands is as follows:

F. W. Weston, to be lieutenant colonel and assistant instructor.

E. S. Hight, to be major and assistant instructor.

C. A. VanDyke, to be major.

O. E. Pence, to be major.

J. D. Hood to be captain and regimental adjutant and assistant instructor.

To be captain: Berns, M. A.; Black, C. D.; Easterbroog, H. D.; Erickson, C. E. J.; Hall, C. I.; Hoskins, D. T.; Hughes, A. G.; Jones, L. G.; Patton, D. C.; Preston, F. D.; Stadler, A. C.; Stewart, Myron B.; Tate, F. R.; Turk, E.; Wanderer, A. E. J.

ATHLETICS

TRACK

The greatest athletic triumph of the

year for Illinois was the winning of the Conference athletic meet at Marshall Field on June 5. With the Chicago papers allowing them only third place, and with a bunch of touted stars from Leland Stanford University pitted against them, Coach Gill's proteges won the cup with a score of 36 points to 28 for Stanford, their nearest competitor. As stated by the current papers, Illinois won by virtue of the fact that the team was well balanced and of general strength, and not because of the performances of any undivided stars. The Illini scored in eleven of the fifteen events, winning four firsts, four seconds and a tie, and four thirds. Avery Brundage took first in the discus, "Lud" Washburn in the high jump, Roger Stephenson in the broad jump, and Hanley, Rohrer, Pettigrew, and Richards in the relay. Seconds were taken by Captain Hanley in the quarter, Pettigrew in the 220, Railsback in the hammer, and Beck in the low hurdles. Jones and Graham tied for third in the pole vault. Freeland was third in the two-mile, and Rohrer in the half mile. Ritchie tied with the men of three other schools for second on the high jump.

This is the second team that Coach Harry Gill has trained to victory in the conference, the Illini having taken the meet held two years ago. Gill worked under odds this year, owing to the fact that such stars as May, Gardiner, Lindberg, and Junkins were lost by reason of the three year rule, and to his excellent work is due in a large measure the success of Illinois.

As usual, the Varsity took all of the outdoor dual meets, these being with Purdue, Chicago, and Wisconsin. The score in each case was large, and clearly proved the superiority of Illinois over the opponents. In the last few years, since Mr. Gill took charge

of track athletics, Illinois has come to the front until it now ranks as the great leader in the west.

BASEBALL

The baseball team of 1909 made a creditable record throughout the entire season, and had there been a uniform system of schedules among the conference teams, would have won the championship. As it was, the Championship was held to be a tie between Illinois and Purdue, with Chicago a close second. The Varsity started out in good form, by winning seven straight games, two of them being from Wisconsin and one from the strong Arkansas State team. Just as the critical games began, Heinrichsen, the star twirler, left school to take a place in the Three I League, and Roger Huff, the hard hitting catcher, was compelled to leave the University because of illness. This demoralized the team to a certain extent, and when Purdue was met the result was a defeat for the Orange and Blue. Coach Stagg during the next week brought his Maroons to Illinois Field for a game, and for the first time in ten years or more, succeeded in winning a game from us on our own grounds. "Pat" Page, the all-around star of Chicago, proved himself a great pitcher, and held the Varsity down to three scratch hits. On Saturday following, which was Illinois day on Marshall Field, the Maroon twirler again had the Illini at his mercy, and a home run by Cleary of Chicago, scored two men, thus giving Stagg's men victory. Rendered desperate by the situation, Coach Huff brought to use a few of his valuable ideas, and the fans knew that trouble was ahead for Chicago. The next game was at Urbana, and after Chicago had gained a lead by Pat Page's home run, "Midget" Rightor, the doughty little captain-elect of

the Varsity, slammed out a home run with one man on base, and brought joy to the fans and players. When his next batting turn came, a few fans called upon him for another homer, and fully equal to the occasion, Rightor again connected with a Page curve for a second home run, the ball going under the canvas in left field. What made the affair remarkable, however, was the fact that when Righter for a third time faced Page, he repeated the trick by slamming the ball over the center fielder's head for one of the longest hits ever made on Illinois Field, the result being a third home run. In the next game at Chicago, the varsity proved that they had found Page's key, and victory again resulted.

Hugh Nicol, the ex-leaguer who has charge of the destinies of the Purdue teams, brought his men here fully prepared to win the second game from Illinois and to take back the championship title. Captain Penn's men, however, playing their last game of the season, did better work than in any previous contest, and shut out the Boilermakers with a five to nothing score.

The difficulty with schedules was that Purdue did not schedule many games, and played only two games each with Chicago and Illinois, the

only strong rivals, whereas Chicago and Illinois met for four games. On a percentage basis, Purdue had the best claim, but she broke even in series with Illinois and Chicago, and by virtue of series showing was not ahead of these teams. Chicago lost one game to Indiana and so could not be counted for championship honors.

The regular line-up of the Illinois team was Bunn, catcher; Buzick and H. Penn, pitchers; Rennacker, 1st base; Rightor, 2d base; P. Albert Penn, 3d base and captain; Quayle, short stop; Schaefer, left field; Farr, center field; Lord, Eaton, and Twist, right field. Albert Penn and Schaefer are the men who are lost to the team by graduation.

The record for the past year follows:

Illinois	9,	Indiana	1.
Illinois	8,	Indiana	1.
Illinois	11,	Minnesota	2.
Illinois	6,	Minnesota	4.
Illinois	3,	Wisconsin	2.
Illinois	2,	Wisconsin	1.
Illinois	3,	Purdue	4.
Illinois	1,	Chicago	3.
Illinois	0,	Chicago	2.
Illinois	7,	Chicago	2.
Illinois	15,	Minnesota	0.
Illinois	5,	Chicago	1.
Illinois	5,	Purdue	0.

THE ALUMNI

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Alumni association was held in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. building at 10:30 Tuesday morning, June 15, 1909. About 250 alumni were present at the meeting. The old graduates began to gather soon after nine o'clock, and a reunion of unusual size and liveliness filled in the time until after the hour appointed for the annual business meeting.

Before the business meeting was formally called to order, Judge Solon Philbrick, '84, on behalf of the honor class, presented to the Association, a husky and handsome gavel made from the elm tree that was planted by the class twenty-five years ago. A storm several years ago made it necessary to cut down the tree. President Parr accepted the gavel for the Association, and with it was able to assemble the alumni in order for the business meeting.

The business meeting was called to order by the president, S. W. Parr, '84, who gave the annual address of the president to the association, which appears in full in another part of this issue.

Upon the completion of the address the annual roll was taken, interspersed with class yells and other demonstrations. This roll showed that there were present members from each class since the beginning except 1873, '77, '83, '87, '94, '96. (Members of those classes please take note.) The number from each class was as follows:

1872..... 2	1891..... 5
1873..... 0	1892..... 2
1874..... 7	1893..... 1
1875..... 3	1894..... 0

1876..... 2	1895..... 2
1877..... 0	1896..... 0
1878..... 5	1897..... 2
1879..... 4	1898..... 3
1880..... 1	1899..... 6
1881..... 7	1900..... 6
1882..... 2	1901..... 5
1883..... 0	1902..... 10
1884..... 15	1903..... 13
1885..... 2	1904..... 15
1886..... 1	1905..... 9
1887..... 0	1906..... 21
1882..... 2	1907..... 10
1889..... 3	1908..... 14
1890..... 3	—

Total 183

In connection with this roll it will be remembered that '79, with 4; '89, with 3; '94, with 0; '99, with 6; and '04, with 15, were scheduled for quinquennial reunions. Where the '94 reunion was held has not as yet been discovered.

After the roll call the custom of voting in the graduating class was revived. Although the members of the class had been especially invited to be present, few were there. But many of them have joined the Association, and the others are eligible.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

John E. Wright, '85, of St. Louis, president.

A. N. Abbott, '85, of Morrison, Illinois, vice-president.

The election of officers, with the above results, was the next business accomplished. In addition, Roy W. Rutt, '03, was re-elected treasurer, and the editor of the Quarterly was made ex-officio, corresponding secretary. Roy W. Rutt, '03, was also elected recording secretary.

H. M. Dunlap, '75, and Ira O. Baker,

'74, were elected to succeed themselves as members of the executive committee.

T. C. Phillips, '00; F. M. McKay, '81; and Frank I. Mann, '76, were elected members of the committee on the nomination of University Trustees.

The resignation of W. L. Pillsbury as secretary of the association, was accepted and a committee, whose names are attached to the resolutions following, was appointed to express the regard of the Association, and the committee drew up this expression of appreciation:

Mr. William Low Pillsbury has resigned from the Secretaryship of this association. He has held this office for eleven years. His resignation was impelled because of the severance of his official relations with the University. His withdrawal is entirely of his own choice after a long term of painstaking service. This withdrawal of Mr. Pillsbury from the service of the University and as an official of the Alumni Association makes an occasion when the members of the Alumni Association may give expression to their high regard for him. This report is an endeavor to formulate that expression. To many members of the association the business offices of the University will hardly look right with Mr. Pillsbury absent from the Registrar's desk. His kindly advice, genial spirit and courteous manner have endeared him to all who have attended the University during the last two decades. His work as secretary of the Alumni Association was quite acceptably done. The keeping of the records, gathering of statistics, continued revision of the location, avocations and movements of the graduates, while difficult and delicate to obtain, have been splendidly done, so that the publishing of the Alumni Record three years ago, an excellent work of great value, was

made possible. His unselfish work for the association will cease, but we hope his interest in the association will continue. We treasure his gladsome friendship; and while his official service for the association will be broken, it is the hope and wish of this association that he may retain for many years his membership here, and his fellowship with the many warm friends which his kindness and cheer have drawn closely to him. He is not old. He retires because of the burdens of constant responsibility in order that he may have a respite from care, and calm and leisure for contemplation and study. It is in order that he may never grow old that he seeks retirement. The just pride he possesses in the honors he has won, the great work he has accomplished, the forceful push forward he has given this world, especially that portion of it in the vicinity of Urbana, and the important station he has filled in the great growth and upward movement of the University, will be approved by every one who knows his work and how happy he has been in it all. If there are any clouds on the sky of his life may they disappear; if there be any dimness in the glories of the past may it fade away; if there be any doubt concerning the treasure laid up beyond may it change to persistent and holy faith so that his last days may be his best days is the wish of the large number of his friends in the Alumni Association of the University of Illinois.

Respectfully submitted

S. A. BULLARD,

H. M. DUNLAP,

R. W. RUTT,

Special Committee.

On motion of F. W. Scott, Mr. Pillsbury was elected an honorary member of the Association, the second person to hold that distinction.

Mr. C. A. Kiler gave a report as

chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. F. W. Scott gave a report of the year's work as editor of the Alumni Quarterly. He suggested that the Association should undertake the publication of a fortnightly bulletin or leaflet, which should keep the alumni more in touch with the current news of the University of Illinois. In response to this suggestion various alumni expressed themselves in favor of the idea, and a motion anctioning the proposal was passed.

Mr. R. W. Rutt read the following combined report as business manager of the Quarterly and treasurer of the Association:

Subscribers, June 1, 1908	1006
Subscribers June 1, 1909	1381

Increase of	335
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ANNUAL TREASURER'S REPORT

RECEIPTS

Balance June 15, 1908	\$ 158.37
Advertising	521.86
Subscriptions	1,220.00
U. of I.	1,000.00

Total	\$2,900.23
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EXPENDITURES

Printing and cuts	\$1,313.41
Stationery, files and furniture	316.68
Editor's and manager's	

commission	340.00
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Postage	254.34
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Clerical hire	200.94
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Total	\$2,425.37
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Balance June 15, '09	474.86
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	\$2,900.23
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The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois appropriated \$100 for refitting Room 313, Engineering Hall, as an office for the Editor and Manager of the Alumni Quarterly.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING UNIVERSITY HALL

The following resolution presented by Mrs. M. A. Scovell '78, Lexington, Kentucky, was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to present the same to the Board of Trustees at their next meeting:

Resolved, That we request the Board of Trustees in planning for the future of the University and especially its buildings, the plans include the preservation of the old University Hall.

The meeting adjourned soon after noon to join soon afterward at the annual dinner.

R. W. RUTT,
Recording Secretary.

THE ALUMNI DINNER

The Alumni Dinner was given in the Young Men's Christian association building the arrangement of which made necessary the separating of the diners into four groups, one in each of the three main rooms of the first floor, and one on the porch. The meal was served on a modified cafeteria plan, and it was good as far as it went. Three hundred forty persons were present to share food provided for three hundred, so some failed to fare "sumptuously."

If the dinner was not better than those of previous years, it was certainly different from them, and it was hardly less enjoyable.

There were no speeches. It was intended that two or three should be made, but as the affair worked out, there seemed no time nor place for the talking; therefore the eloquence was inhibited. That really makes a fairly satisfactory average of Alumni dinner speech-making for the past two or three years.

Probably no member of the committee feels satisfied with the dinner; previous dinners have also been un-

satisfactory; so there still remains the problem of getting up one that will be all right in all respects. The committee feels pretty strongly that such desirable result will not be attained until the price is made at least one dollar, and dinner is furnished only to those who have placed their orders at least two days in advance.

OUR PRESIDENT FOR 1909-10

John Edwards Wright, '85, president of the Association, is editor of the *St Louis Times*. He was born October 14, 1861, and was prepared for college in the Champaign high school. Immediately after graduation from the University Mr. Wright became a reporter on the Chicago *Daily News*, in which position he remained two years. He was then telegraph editor of the *Daily News*, 1888-89; city editor *Evening Post* 1890-1901; managing editor, 1901-1904;; editor, 1905-07; managing editor *St. Louis Times*, 1907 to date.

He was married to Etta Lorraine Beach '88, on May 5, 1892, at Champaign.

HONOR CLASS DINNER

Sixteen members of the class of '84 gathered at the University club on Monday evening of commencement week for a dinner in celebration of their twenty-fifth anniversary. Those present on this occasion were: President W. L. Abbott of the Board of Trustees; Director S. W. Stratton of the Bureau of Standards, Washington; Dr. F. W. Eberlin, of Lacon; Dr. Carlos Montezuma, of Chicago; Mrs. Annetta Ayers Saunders, of Chicago; Dr. Alma Braucher, of Lincoln; A. Rupp, of Chenoa; Professor and Mrs. Thomas F. Hunt, of Pennsylvania State College; Judge and Mrs. Solon Philbrick, of Champaign; Miss Keturah Sim, of Urbana, secretary of the class; Mr. and

Mrs. L. N. Siver, of Mahomet; Professor and Mrs. S. W. Parr, of Urbana.

CLASS OF '74 REUNION

The class of '74 celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary on June 14. The class numbered nineteen of whom three are known to be dead, and the whereabouts of one is unknown. Word has been received of the death of Mr. Gabriel at Armenia. No word has been received from Mr. Gennadius of Greece.

Of the remaining fourteen who are scattered all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, seven were present as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds of Providence, R. I.; Mr. Charles P. Jeffers of Swampscott, Massachusetts; Mr. Chas. A. Smith of Central Falls, R. I.; I. O. Baker, C. W. Foster, and Mrs. Alice C. Bryan of Champaign.

The class assembled Monday evening, June 14, at the home of the secretary. An interesting program of music piano, violin and vocal was given by Mr. and Mrs. Foster and daughter Alice Beth, Misses Helen G. and Elizabeth Bryan, and Ernest Reynolds—introducing Mr. Foster as a sing writer of real merit.

After refreshments there followed the reading of the letters of absent members by Mr. Jeffers, also a happy word of greeting from the class of '75 through Mrs. Amanda C. Moore—and a ceremonious roll call by Professor Baker.

After this more songs, including the songs of other days in the old time way from Mr. Foster's violin.

This brought the reminiscent mood and stories of those old pioneer college days passed round and round the circle till after midnight.

Tuesday evening the class reassembled at the call of Professor and Mrs.

I. O. Baker for a six o'clock dinner at the University club house.

Scenes of thrilling history were recalled the stirring revelations were made as the dinner progressed. Surely the charm of this hour and these days will go with those classmates all the rest of the way.

THE TRIENNIAL REUNION OF 1906

The class of 1906 held its triennial reunion, with the regular reunions of the other classes on June 15. In point of numbers this was the most successful of all of the gatherings. There were about forty members present at the class meeting, the general reunion, or the Alumni dinner.

The class representation at the Alumni Association meeting was the largest, twenty-one being present. At the dinner following eighteen of the class were at one table.

The spirit of goodfellowship which has always characterized the class, was evident at all times and it served to make the triennial reunion of the class of 1906 a success. Those who were there cannot help but disseminate it among the other members so that in two years the quinquennial reunion will be the best that has ever been held.

ANNUAL MEETING OF PHARMACY ALUMNI

At the annual dinner of the alumni of the School of Pharmacy, given at the Palmer House, Chicago, on April 29, there were present the first alumnus, who graduated forty-nine years ago, sixteen members of the class of '84, and the only surviving member of the first class which graduated forty-nine years ago. There was indeed a gathering from far and near, and a feast of rich reminiscence and goodfellowship. There were among those gathered together, many of the most prominent pharmacists in the country.

One hundred and forty-seven in all were present, including Dr. Davison and Mrs. Laura B. Evans of the Board of Trustees.

Interest centered around the class of 1884 which was having a quarter centennial reunion. Twenty-five years of labor which have passed over the heads of these veterans in the ranks of pharmacy seemed to turn backward and these men were made boys again for this evening. As honored guests of this class of 1884 were N. Gray Bartlett, professor of chemistry at the time of their graduation and for twenty years a member of the faculty, and Thomas W. Whitfield, the only surviving member of the original class of 1860.

Amidst all the gaiety of the occasion those members of the class and faculty of this period who have died were not forgotten, and many tributes to their memory were given by the speakers.

Those who spoke were: Dr. Davison, for the Trustees; Miss Charlotte E. Stimson for the Alumni; T. J. McNamara, president of the graduating class; George P. Mills, for the class of '84; S. C. Yeomans, for the Advisory Board; and Professor C. S. N. Hallberg for the faculty.

PHI BETA KAPPA INITIATES

At the meeting of Phi Beta Kappa held on June 14, ten members elected from the graduating class, and seventeen alumni previously elected, were initiated into the society. Those elected from 1909 are:

Maud L. Alverson, Jessie D. Brackensick, Grace M. Clow, R. N. Erksine, Mary A. Graham, Mary A. Mann, Mary L. Morris, Lorinda Perry, F. K. Shradler, Katheryn Voorhees.

The alumni initiates are:

Mary Anderson, '03; Eleanor Beardsley, '07; H. M. Beardsley, '79; E. P.

Chapin, '01; J. M. Cleary; Katherine Bear Drew, '08; Alice Fullenwider, '07; Elizabeth Hawthorne, '04; L. R. Herrick, '92; Alice Howe, '07; Jessie Bullock Kastner; E. F. Nickley, '98; Nuba M. Pletcher, '01; R. J. Railsback, '99; Jessie Ryan, '07; Ella Worthen, '04; Jeanette L. Worthen, '08.

At the joint meeting of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi in Morrow hall, Samuel W. Stratton, '84, Director of the Bureau of Standards, gave the address.

ROCKFORD CLUB LIVELY

The University of Illinois club of Rockford, has elected a new set of officers and promises, through its secretary to be wide awake and "coming" in all directions. At the last meeting reported about fifty Illini were present. The organization is on a better basis than ever before, and is planning to increase its scope and membership. Byron Slade, '81, is president and R. H. Brown, '06, law '08, is secretary.

GOLDEN GATE ASSOCIATION MET

The fourth meeting of the Golden Gate Alumni Association of the University of Illinois was held Monday evening, May 10, at the residence of Mr. J. O. Davis, 2644 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California. A goodly number assembled and a very enjoyable evening was spent in renewing old acquaintances and recalling college scenes.

President J. O. Davis called the meeting to order for the election of officers, resulting in the re-election of J. O. Davis for president, Miss Ella U. Barber, '84, vice-president and R. C. Woodmansee, '03, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Forsyth extended an invitation to the association to hold the next meeting at their home

in Gilroy and by a unanimous vote the invitation was accepted. The date set for this meeting was Saturday evening, July 31, as this would admit of many taking advantage of the week end excursions to the coast resorts. The mid-summer meeting is looked forward to with happy anticipations.

After formal adjournment was declared by the president, dainty refreshments were served and the balance of the evening spent in social enjoyment. Those present were:

James Forsyth, '81, and Mrs. Lola Ellis-Forsyth, '84, and daughter Ruth, who graduates this spring from the University of California. Herbert Turner, '82, and Mrs. Turner; J. O. Davis, '86, and Mrs. Davis (Fairchild), '86; Mrs. C. W. Woodworth; Alex M. Allen, '83; Max H. Sobel; Mr. Holden, F. M. Bumstead, '06; C. H. Snyder, '90; D. A. Clingan, '07; Miss Stella Bennett, '03; Miss Cora J. Hill, '84; Richard Davis, and Lawrence Woodworth.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PICNIC

The Southern California Alumni association held its spring picnic at Plya del Rey Saturday, May 29. About forty members were present and enjoyed the reunion with former acquaintances from the state.

WITH THE NEW YORKERS

The University of Illinois Alumni association of New York has held two monthly meetings since the last issue of the QUARTERLY. The first one in May was a very informal affair at Ye Olde Chop House, 118 Cedar street, at which about twenty-five members were present. Dinner was served a la carte. Everything possible was done with the idea of making the fellows feel free to enjoy themselves and forget the cut and dried table de hote affairs so well

known to all. The second affair was a dinner given June 14, at 7 o'clock, at Frances Tavern in honor of Dean Clark, who passed through New York on his way to Europe. Twenty-five alumni were present of whom six were women. J. J. Cushing, '77, represented the oldest class. In fact the occasion was noted for the number of older members who attended. Hugh Hazleton, '90; C. L. Crabb, '90, and wife; Chas. G. Armstrong '84, E. L. Abbott '83; G. B. Barackman, '02, and wife; Chas. P. Turner, '04; J. J. Schoonhoven and wife; Miss Florence Armstrong, '04; Miss Van Nostran; F. Applegate, '02; Chas. T. Greene, '01; J. A. Kinkead '93; J. H. Meneely, '06; R. W. Sharp, ex-'92 Torris Eide, '04; Lincoln Bush, '84, and wife; H. W. McCandless, '90; Otto E. Goldschmidt, '94; W. H. Raeleigh, '04 were there.

After dinner, through the courtesy of Mr. Armstrong, President of the Association, the party was taken to the top of the tower in the Singer building and shown the splendid view of New York City at night. The dinner was served a la carte which seems quite satisfactory. Music, good toasts, a voice of welcome by Mrs. Schoonhoven and a reply from the Dean, made an enjoyable evening for all. A great effort is being made to do away with any stiff formality at the New York monthly meetings, and to bring the members into closer friendship and harmony. Messrs. Kinkead, Meneely, Applegate and Green have formed a quartet, and are endeavoring to practice the Illinois songs together on every occasion. The organization is growing steadily stronger, and at every meeting some new face is seen.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED IN PORTLAND OREGON

At a meeting held May 17, in the of-

fice of John Guy Wilson, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon, an association was formed of the graduates and former students of the University of Illinois, living within and close to the city of Portland. More than twenty representatives of the University have located in this part of Oregon within the past three years. The alumni association as formed will co-operate with the other alumni associations already existing in the cities along the Pacific Coast, in entertaining Illinois graduates and students who visit Portland and the Northwest this summer and fall.

The officers of the new association are as follows G. W. Garland, '07, president, 405 Buchanan building; John Guy Wilson, '04, secretary-treasurer, 730 Chamber of Commerce building; Dr. S. M. Strohecker, '99, first vice-president, 307 Dekum building, and D. G. Young, '07, second vice-president. care Hammond Manufacturing company. A register of the names, addresses, and occupations of the alumni located in Portland and other parts of Oregon will be kept at the office of the secretary, for the information and convenience of visiting alumni and others interested.

ALUMNI IN TEACHING POSITIONS

On July 1, E. B. Lytle, '01, in charge of the appointments office, had records of the following appointments to teaching positions:

Eva Benefiel, '09, domestic science in Harrisburg ownship High school; Martha Borton, grade teacher in Warnville; Winnina Brownson, '08, assistant in High school, Boone, Iowa; Ruth Buffum, '09, assistant in High school, Lexington; Edith Bullock '09, assistant in High school, Saybrook; Opal Burres, '08, Science in High school, Sheldon; Emily Chichester, '09, science in High school, West DePere, Wiscon-

sin; Frank Cockrell, superintendent of schools, Vermont; Nelle Davis, '07, assistant in High school, Iliopolis; Lloyd Engel, '04, principal of Township High school, Armington; Clara Erbes, '09, German in Township High school, Centralia; Erna Fink, '09, German in Township High school, Morton; W. M. Fishback, '09, mathematics in High school, Selma, California; Mary Gibson, '09, science in High school, Farmer City; Margaret Gourley, '09, assistant in High school, Mowequa; Mary Gourley, '09, biology and bookkeeping in High school, Paxton; Hannah Harris, eighth grade, Lacon; Lucy Hoff, '09, assistant in High school, Tolono; Mary Howe, '09, domestic science in High school, Rockford; Cora Jacobs, science in High school, Paris; Lucile Kays, '09, domestic science in Phoenix, Arizona; T. R. Kelley, mathematics in Atlanta, Georgia; Elizabeth Kirk, '09, assistant in High school, Ardmore Oklahoma; Kate Mann, '06, assistant in High school Urbana; L. V. Matheny, principal of High school, Albion; B. H. Mosby, '09, assistant in High school Cairo; Nettie Myer, assistant in High school, Waterloo; G. F. Nielsen, assistant in High school, Piper City; L. Claire O'Hair, '08, German in High school, Union City, Indiana; Lura Parsons, '09, science in High school, Portage Wisconsin; Emma Ponzer '09, German in High school, Portage, Wisconsin; H. A. Ritcher, superintendent of schools, Washburn; Tillie Schumacher, '02, German in High school, Champaign; Essie Seed '09, mathematics in High school, Harrisburg; W. J. Sense, principal of schools, Thawville; O. H. Smith, physics in High school, Champaign; Mae Steele, '09, assistant in High school, El Paso; Clara Strauch, '09, domestic science in Township High school, Murphysboro; Mabel Tobias, history in High school, Paxton; Kathryn Voorhees, '09, assistant in High

school, Bushnell; Rosa Waugh, Latin in High school, Champaign; Grace Williams, assistant in High school, Armington; Maude Williamson, '09, mathematics in Hardin College, Missouri; Lelia Wilson, '08, history and bookkeeping in High school, Petersburg.

MANY PASS BAR EXAM

Eighteen out of twenty-three Illinois law graduates who took the bar examination at Chicago on June 22 and 23, were successful.

Members of the class of 1909 who were successful are: O. Barth of Chrisman, R. R. Bookwalter of Danville, C. G. Carrell of Greenup, James G. Fillmore of Woodstock, J. P. Flood of Loami, J. C. Herbstman of Summerfield, C. E. Hutchin of Decatur, P. K. Johnson of Salem, R. F. Little of Champaign, Joseph L. McLaughlin of Salem, C. T. Prather of Clarmont, Ferdinand and P. Snider of Charlesten, Everet H. Tice of Greenview, Roseo Tygett of Carbondale, Harry W. Vaneman of Urbana, F. L. Wham of Carter, F. A. Wilson of Gibson City, and Earl Wineman of Auburn.

Men who at one time were students at the University who passed the examination are: Ralph S. Bauer of Chicago, Richard Prendergast of Chicago, Herman G. James, son of President and Mrs. James, Allen J. Carter of Evanston, Thomas E. Gill of Pecatonica, William J. Gridley of Virginia, M. M. Hawley of Evanston, and William Quinlan of Springfield.

ENGINEERS ENTERTAINED BRECKENRIDGE

A dinner was given Monday evening, June 21, by members of the Western society of engineers, who are graduates or former students of Illinois in honor of Professor L. P. Breckenridge. The dinner was given at the quarters of the City club of Chicago, all the rooms of the club

being given over for the event.

After an elaborate banquet the old "grads" who had assembled to do honor to "Breck" gathered in the club parlors to enjoy a pleasant evening. Impromptu speeches that were interesting and humorous were listened to, and short talks were made by former Illinois men, showing Professor Breckenridge their appreciation of his services to Illinois and wishing him happiness in his new field of activity. Professor Breckenridge responded, expressing how deeply his feelings would always be for Illinois. Robert H. Kuss was chairman of the committee on arrangements.

ENGINEERING ALUMNI AT ATLANTIC CITY

Below is given a list of the names of the members of the Engineering faculty and former Illinois students who were in attendance at the conventions of the American Railway Master Mechanics' association and the Master Car Builders' Association at Atlantic City, New Jersey, during the latter part of June:

F. M. Gilbert, mechanical engineer, New York Central railroad, New York; G. W. Spears, Dearborn Drug and Chemical works, Chicago, Illinois; F. H. Clark, general superintendent of motive power, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, Chicago, Illinois; J. A. Kinkead, Parkesburg Iron company, New York; J. A. McRea, mechanical engineer, Michigan Central railroad, Detroit, Michigan; C. C. Higgins, American Brake Shoe and Foundry company, Chicago, Illinois; L. F. Hamilton, National Tube company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; George R. Carr, Dearborn Drug and Chemical company, Chicago, Illinois; Willard Doud, ex-'02, engineer, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, Chicago, Illinois; Dean W. F. M. Goss, Professor Edward C. Schmidt.

GOING TO SEATTLE?

If you are going to Seattle this summer or at any other time, you are urged to register at the office of C. E. Bogardus, corner of First and Columbia streets.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY ELECTION

At an election held June 15, at the Y. M. C. A. building the Illinois Alumni Association of Champaign county, elected Manford Savage, '78, president; Samuel W. Parr, '84, first vice-president; Cassandra A. Boggs, '92, second vice-president; William G. Palmer, '00, secretary-treasurer; Minnie Jacques, '86, Walter B. Riley, '94, and Peter P. Schaefer, '00, directors.

ILLINI CLUB

The Illini club of Chicago, has for some time had a committee at work considering the advisability of an Alumni advisory board. This committee, appointed by T. C. Phillips, '00, president of the club, is made up of W. A. Heath, C. B. Burdick, G. T. Seeley, Frank Long, George C. Carr, F. J. Postel, and Dr. Green. No word has been received that this committee has made a report.

THE ADVISORY BOARD MOVEMENT

How much interest the Alumni in general have in the idea of an alumni "advisory board" has not clearly appeared. Enough publicity has been given to the ideas and desires of a few, however, to warrant a statement of some of the facts that must govern any efforts to change the present relations between the Alumni and the University authorities. The views of Mr. Schreiber and Mr. Gibson have been published; other views are presented in this number of the *Quarterly*. Some facts of the situation are still unconsidered.

The University is now governed governed without the advice of the Alumni

and any helpful change in that situation will come only when both the present authorities and the Alumni are agreed in what respect the Alumni can render efficient aid; and in what manner that aid can be given. The burden of proof lies with the Alumni. We shall have to show in running our own affairs and in our development of the advisory board idea, somewhat of levelheadedness and general excellence of ability before we can convince the University authorities that we should be given a voice in running their affairs.

The graduates of a university may be able to render their alma mater service of three kinds; first, they may help to increase and conserve the financial resources of the institution; second ; they may help to increase the number and to improve the quality of students sent to the institution; third, they may have a voice in the administration of the university.

It ought to go without saying that the University authorities will welcome help from the Alumni, whether organized or unorganized. It is equally clear that the alumni can render help, and can render it to better advantage through organization. It would seem that the Alumni could organize in such a way as to make their influence felt in the first and second kinds of help within a very few years.

But in discussing the idea of an advisory board no distinction has been made between the kinds of help to be rendered, and no suggestion made as to what kind the Alumni are now prepared to offer, and what kind they are not. To render aid in the administration of the University, however, will require something more of special knowledge of educational policies and tendencies, of resources etc., than is likely to be possessed now by many Alumni or is likely to be secured by

reading Dr. Eliot's remarks. Would it not be worth while for the Alumni to begin by doing what no one will deny we can do? There is a plenty to be done, surely, in the doing of which we may prove our disinterestedness, our loyalty, and our judgment, and thereby prove our right to try other kinds of helpful activity.

The advisory board movement had an unfortunate beginning, because there was little in that beginning to inspire the University authorities with confidence in the advisability of the idea. The original proposition was based on misinformation and apparent indifference to facts; it was made in a tone of unfriendly criticism, and at a most inopportune time; and it assumed that an advisory board would begin its activity by passing judgment on matters of administrative policy. The succeeding discussion has shown that in many cases Dr. Eliot's suggestion have been swallowed whole, and have remained undigested. All of this has tended to lessen confidence in our qualifications to do some of the service that we pine to render.

The Alumni have been of great aid in the past, and the University has to some extent, as Mr. Schreiber has said, recognized that fact when funds were needed. If we are unselfishly in earnest we shall so organize as to do this service more successfully, and without waiting for the University to urge us. We shall be glad to do this, and shall not feel affronted because we are asked to do this instead of to advise the authorities what to do with the funds or how to do it. We shall probably come to that last high relationship when we deserve it. In the meantime let us prove that we deserve it by rendering such service as we can render, even though it be for some time less lofty or less complete than our ideal.

WHAT ALUMNI CAN DO

What can be done for a university by its alumni when they have an organization which responds to the institution's needs is shown by the latest report of the Treasurer of Princeton University. From that report the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* extacts a significant fact, as follows:

"The annual report of the Treasurer of the University for the year 1907-8, which is reviewed in this issue, is a striking demonstration of the unfailing loyalty and substantial generosity of Princeton alumni. A year ago the Secretary of the Committee of Fifty announced that it would be necessary to raise among the alumni \$145,000 in cash gifts to meet the anticipated deficit in the general funds of the University for that year. The Treasurer's report shows that the sum raised by the Committee was exactly \$145,957.10. Which means that the alumnii of Princeton more than made good."

And this is the frank way in which the *Weekly* faces a situation that is by no means peculiar to Princeton:

"A discriminating examination of the Treasurer's report makes it evident that, notwithstanding the surplus balances shown in all accounts, the continued financial support of the alumni is absolutely indispensable to the carrying on of the work of the University. For instance, it will be noted that the expenditures for salaries of the teaching staff exceeded by two hundred thousand dollars the receipts from tuition. The income from the general funds is entirely inadequate to make up this large excess in the educational budget; and until the time comes when Princeton's endowment shall be sufficient to give the students considerably more than twice the teaching value they pay in tuition fees, it will be necessary to call yearly for contributions from

those who in the past have been the beneficiaries of this liberal policy,—the graduates who in their student days paid only a part of the cost of the instruction provided for them."

We have the beginnings of an organization like Princeton's Committee of Fifty. The Cornellian Council was, in several respects, modeled undisguisedly after that body, and use was made of suggestions freely given by the Secretary of the Committee to Cornell men. Something more than organization is called for, of course. But is there any reason why the Cornellian Council should be less successful than Princeton's committee? Princeton has eight thousand graduates and former students living. Cornell has twenty thousand.—Cornell Alumni News.

OBITUARIES

ALONZO LYONS WHITCOMB, '72

Dr. Alonzo Lyons Whitcomb, class of 72, April 10, 1909, and his office in Regers, Arkansas, of heart trouble from which he had suffered for some time. He was born at Bloomfield, Illinois, March 30, 1848; prepared in the State Normal school at Normal, Illinois, and then was graduated from the University of Illinois and from the Medical Department of Northwestern University. He practiced medicine at Onarga and Tolono, Illinois, and then in St. Paul, Minn., for eighteen years. In April, 1905, he moved to Rogers, Arkansas, where he practiced until his death. In 1880 he married Miss Mattie Beach and had four children, three of whom are now living.

EDWARD JAMES VINES, '05

Edgar James Vines of the class of 1905 died at Chrisman, Illinois, on June 22, 1909, as the result of an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Vines was born at Chebanse, Illinois, July 28, 1873. He attended the schools of Tal-

bot, Indiana, and the Indiana State Normal school at Terre Haute, before he entered the University of Illinois. After graduation from the College of Literature and Arts he was superintendent of schools at Bement, then at Fairmount, and for the past year at Chrisman, where he was engaged as superintendent next year. Mr. Vines was married to Nellie Frazey, '01, on August 16, 1905, and a child, Quentin Corat, was born June, 1906.

NEWS OF THE CLASSES

When you have a new address, position, wife, or child, notify the editor. Announcements sent to friends or acquaintances may reach the QUARTERLY, but probably will not. Mail your information direct, unless your class has a secretary; in any case please make sure that the QUARTERLY is kept in touch with you.

1872

C. W. Rolfe, 601 East John street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1873

Fred L. Hatch, Spring Grove, Illinois, Secretary

1874

Mrs. Alice Cheever Bryan, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1875

Mrs. N. C. Ricker, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary.

At the last annual meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations held in Washington, D. C., M. A. Scovell, *chem.* was elected president of the Association. It will meet this year August 16 at Portland, Oregon.

1876

Fred L. Mann, Gilman, Illinois, Secretary

1877

Mrs. Nettie Adams Wilson has found it impossible to continue as secretary, and the class is now without such an officer.

1878

Mrs. Nancy Davis Scovell, Lexington, Kentucky, Secretary

The address of Mrs. Jean Mahan (Plank), *la*, is now 88 South Madison avenue, Pasadena, California.

The address of Jessie Estep, *la*, is 414 Boren avenue, Seattle, Washington.

1879

Judge W. N. Butler, Cairo, Illinois, Secretary

1880

C. J. Bills, Lincoln, Nebraska, Secretary

The address of A. F. Robinson, is 166 North Scoville avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, instead of 448 Marion street, Oak Park, Illinois.

1881

Mrs. Virginia Hammett Talbot, Urbana, Illinois
Secretary

1882

N. S. Spencer, 112 East Green street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

1883

Judson F. Going, 221½ Fremont street, Chicago
Secretary

1884

Miss Katurah Sim, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Solon Philbrick, *la*, has been recently appointed by the supreme court of the state of Illinois, as one of the judges of the appellate court for the Third district, for a period of three years.

1885

Mrs. Jessie Plank Thompson, Winamac, Indiana,
Secretary

The summer address of Mary Earle (Horne), *nh*, is care of Mrs. J. M. Tracey, 29 West 12th street, New York city. Her husband has been appointed assistant professor of plant pathology at the University of California. Their address after September 1st, 1909, will be Laboratory of Plant Pathology, University of California, Berkeley, California.

1886

S. Foster Bullard, Tacoma, Washington, Secretary

The address of William A. Babcock is changed from Lewistown, Illinois to Twin Falls, Idaho.

The address of Charles E. Sargent, is 843 College avenue, Racine, Wisconsin.

The address of Laura B. Ayres is 413 East 48th street, Chicago, Illinois.

1887

Mrs. Angie Gayman Weston, 601 East Daniel street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The address of James W. McManis, is now Army Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, instead of 622 LaSalle street Chicago.

The address of Charles W. Henson is changed from 109 North Pine avenue to 107 South Howard avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

John I. Rinaker, Jr., *arch*, has been practicing architecture in Springfield since 1890. His address is 44-45 Franklin building, Springfield, Illinois.

Grant W. Spear, *me*, is living in New York City in the Panmure Arms Apartments, Riverside Drive and 136th street. He is vice-president and eastern manager of the Dearborn Drug and Chemical Works, 299 Broadway, New York City.

Henry Lyman, *me*, is general sales manager of the Babcock and Wilcox Boiler company in Philadelphia.

Mary Williamson (Elder), *la*, writes from Palacios, Texas, that she is planning to attend our twenty-fifth anniversary in 1912.

Frank W. Bunn, ex-87, is general manager of the Roebling Works at Trenton, New Jersey.

Kate Price (Goodwin), ex-87, is living in Richmond, Virginia.

1888

Miss Mary C. McLellan, 706 West Park street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Etta Beach (Wright) of Webster Groves, Missouri, had planned to attend the Commencement exercises but was prevented by a severe attack of grippe. She, however, sent remembrances to all her friends and classmates.

Frank L. Davis, *arch*, took a degree at Commencement, but found it impossible to be present. He sends best wishes to his classmates.

N. P. Goodell, of Loda, Illinois, was

in attendance as a delegate to the Congregational Central East association which was held in Champaign this spring.

Dr. J. A. Patton and family are enjoying their home in the east, but are planning a trip to the west later in the summer.

1889

Miss Amy Coffeen, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

Harry F. Kendall is president of the Mattoon Journal Company, which publishes the Mattoon *Journal-Gazette*. He and Mrs. Kendall are spending their summer vacation in California.

E. R. Lewis, ex-89, is Division Engineer of the Michigan Central railroad and lived at Bay City, Michigan.

O. S. Moles lives in Denver, Colorado. His eldest son was graduated from the High School in June and was chosen class orator from a class of two hundred.

C. A. Bopes, *ag*, of Reynolds, Illinois, attended the commencement exercises at the University, having a nephew in the graduating class.

Frederick M. Bennett, pastor of the Unitarian church at Lawrence, Kansas, was on the program at the annual meeting of the Western Unitarian Conference in St. Paul, May 17. He also gave an address at the Anniversary meeting of the American Unitarian Association held in Boston, May 23-30.

1890

Thomas Arkle Clark, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Dr. G. P. Clinton, mycologist of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment station will conduct a research expedition to Japan to look for diseases that will combat the gypsy and brown tail moths. The undertaking will be financed by Harvavy Alumni. Dr. Clinton was chosen because of his experience with fungus diseases of the brown tail moth. He sailed for Japan about the first of May.

Will E. McKee is superintendent of

machinery with the Calumet and Arizona Mining company, Warren, Arizona. He says he is one of those unfortunates who get in a place and stick there a long time without any particular thing happening.

Byron L. Moore has for the past eight years been engaged with the Federal Telephone and Telegraph company of Buffalo, New York, as secretary. His residence address is 512 West Delavan avenue. He reports meeting Frank Tresise and J. W. Frederickson frequently.

John W. Beardsley, who is at Merriam, Kansas, is running a fruit farm and doing farm gardening. His letter-heads show him proprietor of the Twin Oaks Fruit Farm.

Mrs. Jessie Ellars Hackett writes that she lives such a peaceful, happy, uneventful life at Tuscola and that she is the despair of reporters.

N. H. Camp has been conducting evangelistic services in Kansas during the past winter. During the spring he has been at Grand Rapids, Michigan in a special meeting; and is soon to begin work at Traverse City, Michigan. He wants to be remembered to all of the old members of '90.

1891

C. A. Shamel, Editor *Orange Judd Farmer*, Chicago, Illinois, Secretary

The members of the class of '91 have elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Alice Virginia Broaddus Clark, Urbana; secretary, Clarence A. Shamel, 1448 Marquette building, Chicago. The vote was taken by mail, and required a great deal of time, because of the fact that the members are very widely scattered from New York on the east and north to Chili and Mexico on the south, and California on the west. The class has also decided to hold a reunion on the twentieth anniversary of its graduation, namely, June 1911. Plans are being perfected, and

a thoroughly glorious time is anticipated.

Mrs. Anna Shattuck Palmer was initiated into the Phi Beta Kappa in April.

Prof. Frank D. Gardner objects to the item which appeared in the recent *Quarterly*. The error was a typographical one. Prof. Gardner, who for many years was in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture was recently placed in charge of the agronomy department at Pennsylvania State college with a full professorship, and not as an assistant as stated. He is professor of Agronomy in the college and the Experiment station at Pennsylvania State College.

Frank H. Eno, of Ohio State University at Columbus, was recently appointed to take charge of the installation of a \$12,000 system of drainage on the University campus.

C. J. Mitchell lives in Beloit, Wis. He recently took a trip West, visiting John Powell at Kansas City and Fred Clark at Omaha. Both are prosperous and prominent in their respective localities.

F. O. Smolt is with the American-Mexico Mining and Developing company at Velardena, Dgo., Mexico. He went to Mexico in 1906 and says that while the prospects of his company were problematical for a time, they have some good properties and hope in the near future to make them very profitable. His work since he left the University has been in the line of treatment and mining of ores, more especially of precious metals.

Glenn M. Hobbs says: "I have since February 1, been with the American School of Correspondence, quite a departure for me, as I have been for sixteen years connected with the University of Chicago. It seems like quite a jump from a standard university to

a correspondence school, but it is not such a far cry from one to the other. I find that my educational experience, specialized though it might have been along the line of Physics, in the U. of C., has very properly equipped me with the necessary knowledge to take up the general educational problem for the masses. I find it extremely interesting work, and a work which is worthy of any man's efforts. My position with this institution is that of Secretary, and that could be taken as meaning as much or as little as you please, although I really hope to grow into a valuable part of this very large institution. We have about 28,000 students and specialize mainly in engineering."

A. E. Harvey has been in railroad construction and maintenance work almost ever since he left college. He is at present division superintendent on the Chicago Great Western railroad, and is located at Clarion, Ia. He has moved about considerably, and has been with quite a number of railroads, almost all in the central states. He says that he is now located at Clarion and hopes to remain there for sometime.

Lawrence Fisher is still at Oregon, Ill., running a stationery store. His family consists of his wife and three children, two girls and one boy.

J. T. Harris is now living in Pasadena, Cal., and wishes to be remembered to his former classmates.

J. H. Frederickson was married June 2 at Waveland, Miss., to Miss Sarah Shelby.

C. S. Bouton is still at Springdale, Ark., running a fruit farm.

C. B. Young since graduating from the University has been with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. He modestly states that a promotion or two has come to him with the changing years and perhaps some

greater authority. He always finds plenty of work and some fun, but says he has nothing particularly interesting to say about himself. He is one of the Burlington's mechanical engineers.

R. S. Wallace is with the Peoria Gas & Electrical company, at Peoria, Illinois, as superintendent of the electric and steam department.

J. H. Powell, after sixteen years in the mercantile business, is now engaged with his brother in handling real estate in Kansas City. The change was prompted partly by the desire to get into a little closer touch with nature. He hopes that he may thus be enabled to live a few years longer to enjoy the memories of "Illinois." He just finished a year as President of the Southwestern U. of I. club, being succeeded by Judge H. L. McCune, '03.

J. N. Chester was given a Master's degree in the college of Civil Engineering in the University of Illinois, at the recent commencement.

Thomas J. Howorth has been placed in charge of the advertising department of a large milling concern in the vicinity of his home, Chester, Ill. This concern does a big business throughout the south, but is increasing its capacity and desired to push its products by extensive advertising. T. J. has been employed for this purpose.

E. C. Eidemann still lives in Belleville, Illinois, and continues with the postoffice department. He has been in this work almost continually since he left the University.

Edwin B. Clarke is still located at 910 Steinway Hall, Chicago. He says he would be delighted to have his classmates drop in on him at any time.

1892

F. G. Carnahan, Chamber of Commerce Building
Minneapolis, Minn., Secretary

1893

J. G. Mozier, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

1894

Lucinda P. Boggs is now living at 80 Woodland street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

1895

E. L. Mann has moved from 4405 Sidney avenue, Chicago, to Palakta, Florida.

1896

Mrs. Amelia Alpiner Stern, Champaign, Illinois
Secretary

Don Sweney's, *me*, address is changed to 436 Spring street, Aurora, Illinois.

David Hobart Carnahan and Miss Mabel C. Johnson were married on June 19, 1909, at Arkadelphia, Arkansas. They will be at home after September 25, 1909, at 1010 West Oregon street, Urbana Illinois.

1897

The address of Thomas B. Beadle, *chem*, is Wumemucca, Nevada.

Ralph W. Braucher, *ag*, is now at Douglas, Michigan. He was formerly with the Bureau of Entomology at Washington, D. C.

The present address of Charles V. Crellin, *ee*, is 121 west Railroad street, Los Angeles, California.

The address of H. A. Webber, *arch*, is changed from Marinette Wisconsin, to 221 Harrison avenue, Escanaba, Michigan.

Charles V. Crellin *ee*, is located at 121 West Railroad street, Los Angeles, California, where he has formed the Crellin Machine company.

Horace Chamberlain Porter, *chem*, and Helen Pickard Dana were married June 16, 1909, at Westbrook, Maine. They will be at home July and August at 5664 Dardlington Road, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

1898

Rufus Walker, 415 16th street, Moline, Illinois
Secretary

Delbert R. Enochs has removed his office from the eutonic building to 1207 Merchants Loan and Trust building,

135 Adams street, Chicago, Illinois, where he will continue in the general practice of the law.

The address of Erwin H. Berry, *chem*, is care of Missouri Pacific railroad, St. Louis, Missouri.

The address of William W. Dillon, *la*, is now 249 North Forest avenue, River Forest, Illinois.

Reed M. Perkin's, *la*, address is changed from 915 East Edwards street, Springfield, Illinois, to 306 South 5th street, Springfield Illinois.

The address of Albert St. John Williamson, *me*, is changed from Champaign, Illinois to 604 West Green street, Urbana, Illinois.

Porter D. McConney, ex-98, and Miss Mary Fechet were married on June 17, 1909, at Champaign, Illinois. They will make their home at Columbia, North Carolina.

Wallace Craig, *sci*, has recently issued a paper on The Expressions of Emotion in the Pigeon. 1. The Blond Ring-Dove (*Turtur Risorius*). The Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychology, Vol. XIX, No. 1, April, 1909, pp. 29-80, one plate.

1899

O. A. Leutwiler, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary
The permanent address of Florence M. Smith, *la*, will be Albion, R. F. D., 6, New York, instead of Gilman, Illinois. Her New York City address is 418 West 118th street. She is now teaching in the Ethical Culture high school in the city.

The address of Fred L. Grim, *ce*, is changed from 6830 Yale avenue, Chicago, to 426 North 5th avenue, LaGrange, Illinois.

Daniel C. Ketchum, *sci*, was married to Miss Helen Elizabeth Mann on June 26, 1909, at Kansas City, Missouri.

The address of W. D. Gerber, *mse*, is 1201 Hartford Building, Chicago, Illinois, instead of Yale, Kentucky.

W. W. Webster, *me*, is in charge of

tests for the Hammel Oil Burner Company in Los Angeles, California.

1900

Miss Nellie McWilliams, 38 Second South street
Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The summer address of Edith Page Bennett, *la*, is 404 North 21st street, Mattoon, Illinois.

The address of N. Emma Hartrick (Webster), *la*, is 1149 west First street, Los Angeles, California.

Clarence L. Eddy, *ce*, and Lillian V. Chapman were married on December 25, 1908, at Weldon, Iowa.

1901

Frank W. Scott, Urbana, Secretary

The address of Harry A. Coffman, *law*, is Peoria, Illinois.

William Meier, *ce*, eastern representative of the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge company, of New York City, was elected an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers on June 1, 1909.

Howard T. Graber has changed his address to 727 East Congress street, Detroit, Michigan.

The address of Gertrude S. Dillon, *la*, is changed from 909 West Main Main street, Marion, Illinois, to Sheldon, Illinois.

Lawrence E. Curfman, may now be addressed at 901 South Busey avenue, Urbana, Illinois, instead of Santa Cruz, California.

Katherine A. Layton, *la*, who had been teaching in the township high school at Harrisburg, Illinois may now be addressed at 1015 East Walnut street, Canton, Illinois. She is to be instructor in German in Smith College next year.

January 24, 1909, H. T. Graber addressed the Society of Detroit Chemists. His subject was Food Digestants, and he discussed the various digestive enzymes concerned in the digestion and assimilation of food in the system, also the manufacture and uses of com-

mercial digestive products. The paper was supplemented with experiments. He was recently presented with a prize of twenty-five dollars in gold from the management of Parke Davis and company, for an improvement in the quality of one of their leading preparations.

R. E. Richardson, *la*, who has been in the department of zoology at Stanford University, California, is now at the Illinois Biological Station at Havana, Illinois.

Daisy Deane Iddings, *la*, and Spencer Clark Miner were married on June 30, 1909, at Atlanta, Illinois.

J. R. Lotz is assistant manager of the Seattle office of Stone and Webster of Boston.

Harry Edgar Hunter and Jane Ellen Van Buren were married June 30, 1909 at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They will be at home at 1250 Fourth avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The address of Frank G. Frost, *me*, is changed from Little Rock, Arkansas to London, Liverpool and Globe Building, New Orleans, Louisiana. He is still in the employ of Ford, Bacon & Davis, engineers.

Paul E. Lodge, *la*, and Miss Claudia Adams were married June 26, 1909 at Bishop, California. They will be at home at Bishop, California.

The address of E. F. Bracken, *ee*, is now 6949 tewart avenue, Englewood station, Chicago, Illinois.

1902

L. G. Parker, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

A. C. Bogess, *la*, is the author of "The Settlement of Illinois, 1778-1830," recently published by the Chicago Historical Society.

John P. Johnson, *me*, is 1414 Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

The address of Ruby De Motte

(Brown) *sci*, is 2627 Garfield avenue, Washington, D. C.

Donald H. Sawyer, *mse*, treasurer of the Northwestern Engineering Corporation, Seattle, Washington, was elected an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers on April 6, 1909.

Ethel Irene Dobbins, *la*, formerly General Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association of the University of Illinois, has been compelled on account of ill health, to return to America from Foochow, China, where she went over a year ago. She was secretary for the Young Women's Christian Associations of the Tuhkien Province, with headquarters at Foochow. Her home address is 608 South 4th street, Champaign, Illinois.

L. F. Brayton is jointly manager with M. J. Whitson, *arch*, of the Seattle office of Stone and Webster of Boston.

E. O. Keator, *ce*, and Grace Goodale (Keator), *lib-03*, returned to the United States from Panama in May, for a stay of six weeks. Mr. Keator is superintendent of construction on the spillway of the Gatun dam.

J. M. Farrin, *ce*, formerly an assistant engineer of the Missouri Pacific railroad at St. Louis, Missouri, has been appointed engineer of Bridges and Buildings of the Cuba railroad, with headquarters at Camaguey, Cuba.

The address of Herbert H. Wolleson, *ae*, is changed from 6014 Kimbark avenue to 4210 Calumet avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

1903

Roy W. Rutt, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

The address of Horatio S. Davis, *law*, is now 301-4 Rookery building, Spokane, Washington.

John J. Spriggs has received the appointment as United States Commissioner for the District of Wyoming for the term of four years.

"Benny" Ketzle who ran the two-

mile on the track team for three years, returned in June from a trip of several months to Panama for the Rogers Ballast Car company of Detroit.

R. H. Gage, *ce*, is secretary of the Gage Structural Steel company which is located at 1175-77 South Paulina street, Chicago, Illinois.

C. W. Fiske, *me*, is still assistant engineer for the Williams White and Company at Moline, Illinois.

Robert Switzer and Mary C. Scott were married May 29, 1909, at Galesburg, Illinois. They will make their home in Galesburg, where Mr. Switzer is city editor of the *Republican-Register*.

R. B. Grove, *law*, and H. S. Davis, *law*, have formed a partnership with a well known Spokane attorney, J. M. Simpson, under the firm name of Simpson, Grove and Davis. They will maintain offices in both Spokane and Hilliard.

1904

R. E. Schreiber, 812 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Secretary

H. A. Ward, ex-04, is now purchasing agent for the Midland Motor company of Moline. His address is 1108-18th street, Moline, Illinois.

Perry Barker, *chem*, may be addressed care of A. D. Little, 93 Broad street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Clarence E. Fleming, *la*, who has been director of religious and educational work for the Y. M. C. A. at various places is now securing further training at the Y. M. C. A. Training School at Springfield, Massachusetts. On October 24, 1906, he was married to Claudia B. Hall, ex-07. Their address is 18 Hawley street, Springfield, Mass.

The address of Jesse R. Powell is now 5964 Union avenue, Englewood station, Chicago, Illinois.

LeRoy Kershaw, *law*, is now located

at 1320 Boston avenue, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

The address of Carl J. Fletcher, *ee*, is 622 North Grove avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

Frank Wyman Hillard, *ee*, was married to Mabel Augusta Rice, June 29, 1909, at Morgan Park, Illinois. They will live in St. Louis, where Mr. Hillard is connected with the Western Electric company.

The address of Ralph R. Burgess, *arch*, is changed from Steinway Hall, Chicago, to 63 McManus building, Davenport, Iowa.

Norman C. Wood, *me*, who was formerly at 107 Madison avenue, has moved to 544 Jackson avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

William Schenck Prettyman, *law*, and Nelle Lester Bush were married June 15, 1909, at Canton, Illinois. They will be at home after September first, at Pekin, Illinois.

Charles W. Hawes, *me*, and Miss Sylvia R. Broadhead were married on June 16, 1909, at Sedgwick, Colorado.

J. W. Davis, *ce*, is vice-president of the Gage Structural Steel company at 1175-77 South Paulina street, Chicago, Illinois.

T. O. Holcomb, Jr., *la*, who has been instructor in the University of Colorado, at Boulder, may now be addressed at Milmine, Illinois.

Lewis W. Wise, *ag*, has changed his address from Milmine, Illinois to Linter, Illinois.

Fred McCullough, *ee*, is with Fred J. Postel and company, Fisher building, Chicago, Illinois.

1905

Thomas D. Casserly, 553 east Webster street, Chicago, Secretary

Leo A. Ginzel is employed as assistant division engineer of the Missouri Pacific railway with headquarters at Pueblo, Colorado.

The address of David R. Betts, *mc*,

is changed from 326 West Edwards street, Springfield, Illinois, to St. Thomas, Canada.

Carl M. Hanstein, *me*, has moved from 361 Mohawk street, Chicago, to 681 North Ridgeway avenue, Chicago.

The address of Cleves H. Howell, *ec*, is now Crestone, Saguache county, Colorado.

The address of Lillian Hammers, *la*, is 326 Monroe avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Thomas D. Casserly, *me*, may now be addressed at 429 Osgood street, Chicago, Illinois.

N. C. Phillips, who graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1907, is located at 105 Stephenson street, Freeport, Illinois.

The address of Mary Elton Barker is changed from 1130 Steuben street, Pasadena, California.

The address of Ira W. Baker is changed from Columbus, Ohio, to Y. M. C. A., 151-153 Lasalle street, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of H. P. Greenwood, *ce*, is Ixthan, Tepic, Mexico. He is located in the mountains near that place where he is working on some railroad location for the Southern Pacific railroad.

The address of Howard M. Roy, *ee*, is now Logansport, Indiana, instead of 186 Shaw street, New Castle, Pennsylvania.

C. L. Camp, *ce*, may be addressed at 322 Prescott avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The address of Helen Bullard (Bates) is changed from 916 Fifth street, Brookings, South Dakota, to 435 West 123rd street, New York City.

George P. Gallaher, *sci*, who has been taking a law course in the University of Chicago, recently passed the bar examination and is located in Rockford, Illinois.

Lela Pilcher (Hollister), *sci*, received this year the degree of M. A. from the University of Nebraska for original research in physiology and a valuable contribution to medicine.

Lawrence T. Allen, *law*, is now county judge of Vermilion county. His address is 206 Daniel building, Danville, Illinois.

1906

Paul E. Howe, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary George Chapin, Champaign, Ill., Asst. Secretary

S. D. Fairchild, *law*, who has been practicing in Boise, Idaho, is now located in Kuna, Idaho.

Lenore L. Latzer, *sc*, may now be addressed at Highland, Illinois.

The address of Jacob G. Kemp is 130 West Springfield, Urbana, Illinois.

The address of D. B. A. Graham, *mse*, is changed from 1212 Hartford building, Chicago, to Riverside, Illinois.

Miles E. Baxter, *me*, is located at LaSalle, Illinois, in the engineering department of the German-American Cement works.

The address of Candace Robinson, *la*, is changed from Henleyville, California to Granville, Illinois.

Charles M. Marsh, *la*, is with the Illinois Glass company at Alton, Illinois.

The address of Paul Augustinus, *ce*, is changed from 156 Piquette avenue, Detroit, Michigan, to 1095 South Central Park avenue, Chicago.

The address of Riley O. Johnson, *sc*, is State Normal school, Chico, California. He is head of the department of biological science.

F. G. Moore, *me*, is now employed in the engineering department of the McNab and Harlin Manufacturing plant at Paterson, New Jersey. His address is care of Y. M. C. A. building, Paterson, New Jersey.

The address of C. C. Carr, *ee*, is 869

South Homan avenue, Chicago, instead of 441 Englewood avenue, Chicago.

J. W. Stromberg, *ce*, may be addressed at 316 East 60th street, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of Don J. C. Drew, *ee*, is Macon, Illinois.

Roscoe C. Main's *la*, address is changed from 28 Mellen street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.

The address of L. E. Rein, *mse*, is now 1 Beuna avenue, Edgewater Station, Chicago.

E. B. Woodin, *ce*, is with the American Bridge company, Lassig Plant, Chicago.

The address of Jessie A. Powell, *la*, is now Corydon, Kentucky.

Leonard E. Wise, *ag*, is a member of the firm of Wise and Green, lumber merchants, at Rocky Ford, Colorado.

R. H. Kimball, *la*, is in Portland, Oregon, doing railroad work. He is very sorry not to be able to be with the "best class there is" for its triennial, but hopes to be here in 1911.

Grace J. Baird, *la*, has changed from Mattoon and is now teaching in Urbana, Illinois.

James M. Cleary, *la*, has finished his law course at Northwestern University, taken the bar examination and is now on his way for a trip through Europe, Asia and Africa. While in Northwestern he was on the Chicago Tribune. His permanent address is 4301 Okenwald avenue, Chicago.

F. S. Hewes, *ce*, is with the Santa Fe railroad in Amarillo, Texas.

J. Norman Jensen, *ce*, is a civil engineer in Louisville, Kentucky. His address is Room 54, Board of Trade building, Louisville, Kentucky.

R. P. Bates, *ce*, is now at 520 East 21st street, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Paul A. Shilton, *la*, is in El Paso, Texas.

The address of Edith Rogers (Schreiber), *la*, is 169 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

E. B. Doran, *ag*, is in Tehula, Mississippi.

M. R. Kays, *ce*, was married to Alice A. Grier, June 23, 1909 at Phoenix, Arizona. They will be at home after September 15, 1909, at 1104 North First street, Phoenix, Arizona.

M. R. Kays, *ce*, is now with the Reclamation service on the Scott River project, being in charge of a canal for irrigating the Indian lands on the Pima Reservation.

Bertha Rutledge, *la*, is in San Pedro, California.

Charles B. McCoy, *law*, has recently been appointed Assistant City Attorney for East St. Louis.

C. G. Boone, *me*, was married June 15, 1909, to Mabel Bush at Urbana, Illinois.

Horace H. Morgan, *me*, and Hazel Clifford, *la-08*, were married on June 28, 1909, at Champaign, Illinois. They will be at home in Chicago, Illinois.

Harriet May Scott, *ex-06*, was married to Mr. Frank Milton Osborn on July 7, 1909, at Brooklyn, New York. They will be at home after October 1st, 1909 at 928-18th avenue, North, Seattle, Washington.

H. V. Swart, *me*, and his wife, Maggie Coen (Swart) *ex-09* are now at Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.

R. H. Brown, *la*, (*law-08*) has recently located at Rockford, Illinois.

1907

Thomas E. Gill, 6049 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Seey

John Nydegger, *me*, is now located at Racine, Wisconsin. He is working on plans for factory and office buildings for Mitchell Motor Car company.

The address of Elizabeth H. Burnside, is now Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa.

The address of Albert A. VanPetten,

ce, is changed from Guanica, Porto Rico to Ensenada, Porto Rico.

W. E. Brewer's, *ce*, address is Carrollton, Missouri.

The address of Ellis B. Hall, *sci*, is changed from 5890 Cates avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, to 520 Center street, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Robert S. Larimer, *ce*, of Hayden Brothers and Larimer, Estes Park, Colorado, and C. C. Williams, *ce*, instructor in civil engineering in the University of Colorado Boulder, Colorado, were elected juniors in the same organization on the same date.

The address of J. R. Scott, *ce*, is changed from 5815 Madison avenue to 6224 Jefferson avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

C. C. Westfall, *ce*, is located in the Bridge department of the Illinois Central. His address is 6140 Madison avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of Dean Burns, *sci* is 300 south 6th street, Pekin, Illinois.

The address of Frank L. Donigan, *me*, is 116 west Chippewa street, Dwight, Illinois.

Charles T. Moss, *lit*, may now be addressed at 2954 Prairie street, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of David T. Marks, *ee*, is Dixon, Illinois instead of 3323 South Park avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of E. C. Woodin, *me*, is changed from 2624 Ellis avenue to 682 North Adams street, Chicago, Illinois.

C. B. Gibbons is now located at 4749 15th avenue N. E., Seattle, Washington.

The address of A. N. Bennett, *sci*, is 7345 Princeton, avenue, Chicago.

H. G. Treichel, *ee*, was married to Miss Clara Brahm of Chicago, on June 9, 1909. Their home address will be 3314 Jackson avenue, until September 1, 1909, when it will be 4333 Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

W. A. Knapp *ce*, is located for the summer in the Bridge department of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. His address is 6140 Madison avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

H. G. Treichel, *ee*, is still employed by the Arnold company, engineers and contractors, 181 LaSalle street Chicago, Illinois.

The address of M. E. Vasen, is Room 1012, 140 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The address of Chester A. Foreman, *ce*, is changed from 345 East 33rd street, New York City, to 389 Fort Fort street, Detroit, Michigan.

The address of Wilfred Lewis, *ce*, is now 1819 Broadway, Seattle, Washington.

J. O. Kammerman, *ce*, is now living at 5214 Upland street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The address of Hiram W. Elliott, *ce*, is 162 Evanston avenue, Chicago, instead of 6207 Washington avenue.

The address of Edwin W. Buxton, *ce*, is Bureau of Lands, Department of Panay, Phillipine Islands.

Eunice Craigmile, ex-07, and James F. Clark were married June 16, 1909, at Rantoul, Illinois. They will be at home at Rantoul, Illinois.

R. O. Friend, *ce*, resigned his position as superintendent of the Tippecanoe Electric & Power company at Monticella, Indiana, June first and took a position with the Mitchell Motor Car company at Racine, Wisconsin.

1908

B. A. Strauch, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The address of George B Herrin, *ce*, is changed from Bunker Hill, Illinois, to 1935 B street, Granite City, Illinois.

The address of Edwin L. Wilson, is 700 Fourth avenue, Joliet, Illinois.

Irene M. Parsons, *la*, may be addressed at 494 Beldernan street, North Halsted station, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of A. P. Hueckel, *ce*,

is changed from Cairo, Illinois, to the Whitehall Tacama Washington.

H. L. Bushnell, *ae*, is now with Cawsey and Lohse, general contractors. His address is 1017 East Republican street, Seattle, Washngton.

John P. Butler, *la*, of Montcello, Illinois has located in Medford, Oregon.

The address of Paul Gillespie, *arch*, is changed from Atlantic, Iowa to 625 Flynn building, Des Moines, Iowa.

The address of Paul P. Stone, *la*, is now Ashton, Idaho.

The address of Wilber E. Underwood, *ee*, is 5421 Ohio street Austin station, Chicago, Illinois.

James W. Shaw, *me*, is now at 434 64th avenue, West Allis, Wisconsin.

Ralph K. Hursh, *me*, is located in Shawnee, Ohio.

The address of Raymond E. Robinson, *me*, is 166 North Scoville avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

The address of Nellie I. Rutledge, *la*, is changed from Augusta, Illinois to Mt. Sterling, Illinois.

Winnie E. Brownson, *la*, may now be addressed 1203 Green street, Boone, Iowa.

The address of Arthur Lumbrick, *ag*, is 1001 California avenue, Urbana, instead of Charleston, Illinois.

The address of Lewis McDonald, *ce*, is Y. M. C. A. building, Champaign, Illinois.

C. J. Moynihan is practicing law at Montrose, Colorado.

J. G. Elliott is practicing law at Pueblo, Colorado.

Claude E. Winn, *ce*, is in the employ of the Southern Colorado Power company with present headquarters at Nederland, Colorado. In May he was slightly injured while working in a tunnel at Shoshone.

C. H. W. Smith, *ce*, as member of the firm of Dow & Smith, civil engineers and surveyors, with an office at Blanca, Colorado.

The summer address of Carrie M. Hill, *la*, is Phi Sigma Kappa House, University of Virginia.

Nell F. Taylor is now at Tuscola, Illinois.

D. J. Grant, *ce*, is in the railroad contracting business, having at present, a large contract with the Rock Island Southern railroad. His address is Viola, Illinois.

D. C. Faber, *ee*, is now at Pawpaw Illinois.

Hyman J. Goodwin, *ce*, has changed his address from 603 Taylor street, to 805 Sawyer avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of Horace L. Bushnell, *ae*, is changed from 907 Lowman building, Seattle, Washington, to 909 18th avenue, Seattle Washington.

1909

John H. Baird, *ag*, is with the International Harvester company.

Frederick C. Bauer, *ag*, is a teacher of agriculture in the public schools at Boise, Idaho.

N. H. Boynton, *ee*, is in the employ of the National Electric Lamp association of Cleveland, Ohio.

George F. Burch, *ce*, is in the department of railroad engineering at the University of Illinois.

Paul Burke, *me*, is with the Allis-Chalmers company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Earl C. Cary, *la*, has position with Franklin McVeagh and company at Chicago, Illinois.

The address of Ray A. Collins, *ce*, is care of Bureau of Public Works, Manila, Phillipine Islands.

Cloyd E. Corrington, *ee*, is now with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Homer R. DeWitt, *ce*, is with the Missouri-Pacific railroad with headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri.

Charles E. Durst, *ag*, is an assistant in olericulture in the College of Agriculture at the University.

Robert N. Erskine, *la*, will attend law school at the University of Illinois next year.

Roy N. Fargo, *ee*, has a position with the Frank Adams Electric company at St. Louis, Missouri.

Julius S. Ganstad, *ag*, is located at Winchester, Illinois.

The address of Leland S. Griffith, *ag*, is Woodhull, Illinois.

Joseph W. Hake, *sci*, is instructor in physics at Wheaton College. His address is Wheaton, Illinois.

Donald A. Henry, *ee*, is with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Ezekiel E. Hoskins, *ag*, has been appointed as teacher of Agriculture in the LaSalle (township) High school.

Claire E. Hutchin, *law*, will be with Buckingham and Gray, attorneys at Decatur, Illinois, after August 1, 1909.

Delos L. James, *ag*, has been appointed assistant in dairy husbandry at the University.

McNeal C. James, *eg*, has a position as head of the department of agriculture in the State Normal school at Valley City, North Dakota.

Paul M. Johanning, *me*, is with the U. S. Gypsum company at Alabaster, Michigan.

Truman Lee Kelley, *sci*, is now at the Georgia Polytechnic school at Atlanta, Georgia.

Warren E. Knapp, *sci*, may now be addressed at the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana.

Ely V. Laughlin, *sci*, has been appointed as a teacher of Science in the Champaign High school.

Fleetwood H. Lindley, *la*, is with R. F. Herndon and company, Springfield,

Illinois. He is spending the summer in Europe.

The address of Arthur W. McKelvey is Sparta, Illinois.

L. V. Manspeaker, Jr., *ce*, is instrument man for the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad company at Calvin, Oklahoma.

Daniel Marsh, *ce*, is inspector for the Illinois State Highway Commissioners.

Elmer F. Maryatt, *ee*, is with the Bell Telephone company at Seattle, Washington.

Clifford P. Mills, *ag*, is instructor in the Williams and Vashti College at Aledo, Illinois.

William M. Mills, *law*, is practicing at Salem, Illinois.

John Ira Parcel, *ce*, is instructor in structural engineering at the University of Minnesota.

Leigh K. Patton, *la*, will enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons, this fall.

Francis E. Pinkerton, Jr., *ag*, is with the Urbana *Courier-Herald*, Urbana Illinois.

Edward C. Rainey, *la*, is city editor of the Mt. Vernon *Daily News*.

Ralph L. Rusk, *la*, is instructor in English at Windsor, Missouri high school.

George S. Russell, *ce*, is located at Kansas City, Missouri.

Harold H. Simmons, *ce*, is on the the editorial staff of the *Railroad Age Gazette*.

Thomas P. Sinnett, *la*, is a teacher of Science in the Rock Island high school.

Harry W. Vanneman, *law*, is temporary located in Urbana, Illinois.

Frank J. Vosburgh, *me*, is with the

People's Gas Light and Coke company at Chicago, Illinois.

William J. Walsh, *ce*, has a position with the Missouri-Pacific railroad at St. Louis, Missouri.

T. L. Warrick, *ag*, is traveling for the International Harvester company.

Frank White, *ag*, has a position with the Deere Plow company at Moline, Illinois.

John E. Wolf, *me*, is with the Allis-Chalmers company at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Harry C. Woodworth, *ag*, is a teacher of Agriculture at Wells, Minnesota.

Sidney B. Wright, *me*, is with the International Harvester company and may be addressed at Sterling, Illinois.

Charles H. Hughes, ex-09 and Miss Grace Jones were married on June 16, 1909, at Catlin, Illinois. They will live at 65 South Hammond street, Chicago.

James Vance Waddell, *mse*, and Jessie V. Mann, *la-09*, were married on June 24, 1909, at Oak Park, Illinois.

B. M. Beach had a position with the Quincy Gas & Electric company, Quincy, Illinois.

Charles King Bliss and Miss Lillian Adelle Clendenin were married June 17, 1909, at Urbana, Illinois. They will make their home in Seattle, Washington, where Mr. King will engage in educational work the coming year.

J. C. Herbstman, *law*, has a position as instructor or rhetoric and oratory at the University of Washington at Seattle.

John J. Miller, *sci*, has been appointed to the assistant editorship of the Chemical Abstract Journal, with headquarters in Columbus, Ohio.

MARRIAGES

- 1891 John Henry Frederickson, *ce*, to Sarah Shelby, on June 2, 1909, at Waveland, Mississippi.
- 1896 David Hobart Carnahan, *la*, to Mabel Clare Johnson, on June 19, 1909, at Arkadelphia, Arkansas.
- 1897 Horace Chamberlain Porter, *chem*, to Helen Pickard Dana, on June 16, 1909, at Westbrook, Maine.
- ex98 Porter D. McConney, to Mary Fechet, on June 17, 1909, at Champaign, Illinois.
- 1899 Daniel Clement Ketchum, *sci*, to Helen Elizabeth Mann on June 26, 1909, at Kansas City, Missouri.
- 1900 Clarence L. Eddy, *ce*, to Lillian V. Chapman, on December 25, 1908, at Weldon, Iowa.
- 1900 George Gibbs Jr., *sci*, to Florence Wellington James, on June 16, 1909, at Cambridge, Mass.
- 1901 Daisy Deane Iddings, *la* to Spencer Clark Miner, on June 30, 1909, at Atlanta, Illinois.
- 1901 Harry Edgar Hunter, *arch*, to Jane Ellen Van Buren on June 30, 1909, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- 1901 Paul Edwin Lodge, *la*, to Claudia Adams, on June 26, 1909, at Bishop, California.
- ex03 Robert Switzer, to Mary C. Scott, on May 29, 1909, at Galesburg, Illinois.
- 1904 William Schenck Prettyman,
- law, to Nellie Lester Bush, on June 15, 1909, at Canton, Illinois.
- 1904 Frank Wyman Hilliard, *ee*, to Mabel Augusta Rice, on June 28, 1909, at Morgan Park, Illinois.
- 1904 Charles W. Hawes, *me*, to Sylvia R. Broadhead, on June 16, 1909, at Sedgwick, Colorado.
- 1906 Marion R. Kays *ce*, to Alice A. Grier, on June 23, 1909, at Phoenix, Arizona.
- 1906 Charles Guthrie Boone, *me*, to Mabel Bush, on June 15, 1909, Urbana, Illinois.
- 1906 Horace H. Morgan, *me*, to Hazel Clifford, *lib-08*, on June 29, 1909, at Champaign, Illinois.
- ex06 Harriet May Scott, to Frank Milton Osborn, on July 7, 1909, at Brooklyn, New York.
- 1907 Henry George Treichel, *ee*, to Clara Brahm, on June 9, 1909, at Chicago, Illinois.
- ex07 Eunice Craigmire, to James F. Clark on June 16, 1909, at Rantoul, Illinois.
- 1909 Fred L. Wham, *law*, to Carrie Hitch, on June 16, 1909, at Terre Haute Indiana.
- 1909 James Vance Waddell, *mse*, to Jessie Valentine Mann, *la-09*, on June 24, 1909, at Oak Park, Illinois.
- 1909 Charles King Bliss, to Lillian Adelle Clendenin, June 17, 1909, at Urbana, Illinois.

- ex09 Charles H. Hughes, *me*, to Miss Grace Jones, on June 16, 1909, at Catlin, Illinois. sp Maud Pruitt, to William Bradford, on May 18, 1909, at Urbana, Illinois.
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BIRTHS

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|
| 1903 | To Rolla B. Grove, <i>law</i> , and Annabelle Hendricks (Grove) on April 20, 1909, a daughter, Margaret Olen. | 1905 | To Mabel S. Hayward (Rothgeb), <i>lib</i> , and Wade H. Rothgeb, on January 18, 1909, a daughter, Mildred Ann. |
| 1903 | To Hal M. Stone, <i>law</i> , and Mildred Burrill (Stone) <i>la-03</i> , on June 20, 1909, a daughter, Mildred Irene. | 1905 | To John Gustafson and Jane Mather (Gustafson) '08, on June 17, a daughter, and Matilda. |
| 1904 | To Roy Victor Engstrom, and Edna Funks (Engstrom) on June 27, 1909, a son. | 1907 | To Herbert A. Hopper and Eunice Gilkerson (Hopper) on May 30, 1909, a daughter, Elizabeth. |
| 1905 | To Wade H. Rothgeb, <i>la</i> , and Mabel Hayward (Rothgeb) on January 18, 1909, a daughter, Mildred Ann. | 1907 | To Eunice Gilkerson (Hopper), <i>hsc</i> , and Herbert A. Hopper, on May 30, 1909, a daughter, Elizabeth. |
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DEATHS

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1872 | Alonzo Lyons Whitecomb, <i>ee</i> , born March 30, 1848, at Bloomfield, Illinois, died April 10, 1909, at Rogers, Arkansas. | sas, died June 5, 1909, at Decatur, Illinois. |
| 1900 | Otto C. Adams, <i>law</i> , born April 13, 1872, at Neosho county Kan- | 1905 Edgar James Vines, <i>la</i> , born July 28, 1873, at Chebanse, Illinois, died June 22, 1909, at Chrisman, Illinois. |

DEGREES

Conferred June 16, 1909

THE COLLEGE OF LITERATURE AND ARTS
BACHELOR OF ARTS

With Thesis

LYDIA MARIE BRAUER

GEORGE EARL POST

Without Thesis

MAUD LENA ALVERSON

NELL EVELYN LLOYD

RUTH MARSH BAKER

MAURICE FRANK LORD

MARY ANDREWS BICKEL

JOHN ELLIOTT LYNN

KATHERINE MAY BLAKE

ARTHUR WILSON MCKELVEY

ROSE BLAND

SARAH GRACE McMILLEN

JESSIE DELIGHT BRAKENSIEK

JESSIE VALENTINE MANN

GLADYS SINCLAIR BRECKENRIDGE

MARY ELIZABETH MANN

MABEL ARMENA BREDEHOFT

BESSIE GLENN MATTHEWS

VERNA BROOKS

MARY LODUSKA MORRIS

RUTH IRENE BUFFUM

BENJAMIN HARRISON MOSBY

AGNES IRENE BULLOCK

AUDREY MAY PALMER

EDITH RAY BULLOCK

WALTER HARRAH PARKIN

LELA MAY BULLOCK

LEIGH KLUMB PATTON

IRMA MARIE BUMGARNER

ELVA MAUDE PEASE

JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH BURNS

VERA DOROTHY PERRING

COMFORT STRAIGHT BUTLER

ELEANOR FARRAND PERRY

FAITH ANGELINE CLARK

LORINDA PERRY

FRANCES EMMA CLARKE

LAWRENCE CLIFFORD PHILLIPS

JOHN SIMEON CLEAVINGER

EMMA PONZER

PAUL MCKINNEY CLENDENEN

EDWARD CLEVELAND RAINY

GRACE MIRANDA CLOW

GAIL REBMAN

MYRTLE ROSE COKER

LOIS ANTOINETTE REED

BARBARA CROW

ROSALIE MARY RETZ

SUSAN LARUE DAYTON

EDITH MARION RICHARDSON

CLARENCE MARTIN DELANY

FRANCES MARILLA EATON

BENJAMIN HENRY DIETRICH

BESSIE JOSEPHINE EISZNER

LEE AMOS DILLON

CLARA ERBES

HAZEL DELL DOLLINGER

ROBERT NEWMAN ERSKINE

DEAN STANLEY DORMAN

LEON ULYSSES EVERHART

WALTER R DRENNAN

ERNA MARIE ELIZABETH FINK

NORA BETZ DUNLAP

WILLIAM MURPHY FISHBACK

OTIS MILES EASTMAN

JUNIUS AIKEN FLANDERS

GERTRUDE ANN LEE

JOSEPH KYLE FOSTER

MARGIE LINTON

MARY CAMILLE FRUIN

ELMER OTIS FURROW	CLAUDE KERLIN ROWLAND
CLARENCE ORAN GARDNER	RALPH LESLIE RUSK
CLARK LEE GIBBS	THOMAS WALTER SAMUELS
MARY GIBSON	BERENICE SCOGGIN
LUTIE AZUBA GOFF	EDITH OLGA SHIVELY
INEZ DOROTHY GORDEN	THOMAS PATRICK SINNETT
MARGARET TRAVIS GOURLEY	JOE DARE SOUTHWICK
MARY ADELAIDE GRAHAM	RAY CARLISLE SPARKS
LENNA MABEL GREGORY	MAE KNIGHT STEELE
MADGE KATHIERINE GUNDY	ELIZABETH TEN EYCK STOUT
ETHEL LOTTIE HALL	ELIZABETH ANDREWS SWIFT
HARRY BRYANT HERSHHEY	ETHEL NICHOLS TAYLOR
LUCY VIRGINIA HOFF	OTTO SAMUEL THIAL
JESSIE FRANCES HUFFMAN	CHARLES MANFRED THOMPSON
ANDREW FRANKLIN HUNSAKER	SAMUEL MATTHEWS THOMPSON
GEORGE RHINE JACKSON	MABEL B. TOBLAS
ZITA ELIZABETH JACKSON	ALLISON LEE TULL
BLANCHE JONES	KATHRYN CRAIG VOORHEES
TRUMAN NATHANIEL JONES	ROSA WAUGH
JOHN LARIMER KAGY	MAUD WEAVER
MERCEDES KILNER	HARRY JOHN WERNING
ELIZABETH KIRK	MAUDE WILLIAMSON
CLARA AGNES RICKETTS	ROSCOE D. WYATT
MINNIE GENEVIEVE ROHRER	MARIE LOUISE ZILLY

JULIUS POSTEL (as of the class of 1883)

IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

With Thesis

GAIL LESLIE BORTON	JOHN VERNER MCINTYRE
LEONARD BUCK	WILVAN JESSE RUSSELL

Without Thesis

EARL CIIESTER CARY	JAMES HOWARD LINN
AMOS TOWNSEND CLAYCOMB	CLARE PARSONS MCCASKEY
DE ALTON HAYWARD	WILLIAMS WYMAN MAY
SEAVER SANFORD HUMPHREYS	HAROLD LARRANCE MYERS
FLEETWOOD HERNDON LINDLEY	FRANK K. SHIRADER

JOSEPH HAZEN ZEARING

IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

Without Thesis

PERCIE ELLEN GARNETT	ISABEL MARY OSBORNE
LUCILE EMMA KAYS	FLORENCE ANTOINETTE SCHWARZKOPF

CLARA MARIE STRAUCH

THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

BACHELOR OF ARTS

With Thesis

IN GENERAL SCIENCE

TRUMAN LEE KELLEY	LURA ELIZABETH PARSONS
	CHARLES LEE SWISHER

Without Thesis

IN GENERAL SCIENCE

JAMES EDWARD ACKERT	ELY VAIL LAUGHLIN
ROBERT COUSINS BARDWELL	WARREN MOORE MANSFIELD
SIMEON E. BOOMER	LUTA MARTIN
EMILY ELLIS CHICHESTER	HAROLD HANSON MITCHELL
CARRIE LOUISE CLARKE	LLOYD FRANCIS NICKELL
RAYMOND GROVER CLINITE	HARVEY ALVAN PARKS
ELZY FRANKLIN DOWNEY	EDNA MAUDE PERRY
MARY JANE GOURLEY	ESSIE MAY SEED
JOSEPH WILLIAM HAKE	HELEN ANDERSON SOUTHGATE
WILLIAM CLYDE HANDLIN	ANDREW THOMSON
MCNEAL COLE JAMES	JOSEPHINE VAN DORSTEN
VICTOR C KAYS	FOREST CLYDE VAN HOOK
HOWARD BAKER KINGSBURY	HARRY DWIGHT WAGGONER

IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

Alice Faye Seiler

IN THE SIX-YEAR MEDICAL COURSE

FRANKLIN EUGENE HAGIE	FRANKLIN ROSCOE HUCKIN
-----------------------	------------------------

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

With Thesis

IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

LLOYD HUBER ALMY	WARREN EMERSON KNAPP
HARVEY CHILDS BENNETT	FRED WILLIAM KRESSMAN
CHESTER CHARLES FOWLER	WILLIAM CHRISTOPH MARTI
JOHN J MILLER	

IN CHEMISTRY

With Thesis

MABEL ALBERTA GRIDLEY	OTTO CHARLES STANGER
HARRY S. HILL	WARREN STEPHEN WILLIAMS
CHARLES ERNEST MILLAR	SAMUEL ROSS WREATII

AUGUSTUS FRANK DANIEL WUSSOW

Without Thesis

ALBERT LEROY MARSII

THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

IN ARCHITECTURE

WILLIAM HERBERT BEYRER	HARRY STIRLING HORNER
CLARK WESLEY BULLARD	FORREST SEILER RUSK
RICHARD MCPHERREN CABEEN	WILLIAM HENRY SCHULZKE
WILLIAM PHILIP DOERR	RAMON SCHUMACHER
FRANK LOREN DAVIS (as of the Class of 1888)	

IN ARCHITECTURAL DECORATION

ARSELIA BESSIE MARTIN	LOUISE JOSEPHINE PELLENS
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IN ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING

HOWARD FRASER ANDERSON	NORMAN HADEN HILL
CARL BERNHARDT CARLSON	JAMES LESLIE MELTON
FRANK GOODSPEED	EDWARD FORDE ZAHROBSKY

IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

HENRY CONRAD ACKEMANN	GEORGE LEONARD JENSEN
FRANK BOYD BALDWIN	WILLIAM CHANCE JOHNSON
RODNEY LINTON BELL	MYRON KENDALL JORDAN
DAILY GEORGE BEVIS	AMUND MARIUS KORSMO
CHARLES EMERY BRESSLER, JR.	CHRIS HERMAN KREILING
AVERY BRUNDAGE	GEORGE PENCE LARGE
GEORGE FRANCIS BURCH	WALTER COUTANT LOCKE
HARRY HOLDRIDGE BURGESS	LEWIS VINTON MANSPEAKER, JR.
HERVEY RICHIEY CAWOOD	DANIEL MARSH
RAY ARTHUR COLLINS	FRANK STANLEY MUSSER
FRANK SAMUEL COOK	THOMAS DOUGLAS MYLREA
GEORGE DELWIN CORWINE	FREDERICK BOWMAN NICODEMUS
FRED DWIGHT DANFORD	JOHN IRA PARCEL, A.B., Westfield College, 1903
HOMER ROSCOE DEWITT	IRA PEARCE
WILBUR LAWRENCE DUNN	CLURE MORRIS POWELL
JOHN DANIEL WILLIAM FROELICH	CHARLES ERNEST RAMSER
FRANKLIN THEODORE HEYLE	WILLIAM HORACE RAYNER
OSCAR GEORGE HIVELY	ROBERT HERMAN RIESCHE
NELS REUBEN HJORT	JOHN ALCIDE ROBERT
FRED NELSON HOLMQUIST	CARL DAVID ROBSON
JOHN VERNON HOUSTON	GEORGE SILAS RUSSELL
CURTIS CLAY HUBBART	GUY RAY SHAW
GEORGE MARTIN ALOYSIUS ILG	HAROLD HOYT SIMMONS
CHARLES AUSTIN JAMES	POMEROY SINNOCK
CHARLES SUMNER STEWART	KENNETH HAMMET TALBOT
JAMES SAMUEL STEWART	SADAKICHI TANIYAMA
ALBERT PAUL STREFF	ROBERT CHARLES WAGNER, JR.
WILLIAM CLAUDE SWETT	JESSE JACOBSON WALLEDOM
WILLIAM JOSEPH WALSH	

IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

ROSS HARPER ARNOLD	IRA WILLIAM FISK
BAYARD MACKNET BEACH	DONALD ALISON HENRY
NAPOLEON HIRAM BOYNTON	HARRY STEPHEN LOFQUIST
JOHN JAY BRADLEY	ELMER FAUNTLEROY MARYATT
HOWARD DIXON BRALEY	JOHN WARNE MATHEWSON
ALLAN BERRY CAMPBELL	CHARLES ANSON NASH
JOHN FISHER CARPER	WILLIAM CONRAD NEIN
FRANCIS ALBERT COFFIN	ALBERT PENN
CLOYD ELLORNE CORRINGTON	CHARLES SAMUEL POPE
IRA WILMER DICKERSON	CHARLES PRUITT POTTER
ROBERT ERNEST DOHERTY	FRED SHEPARD SIMMS
ROY NEWTON FARGO	OSCAR JOSE SUMAY
PAUL MELVILLE FARMER	ALBERT CHARLES YEHLING

IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

ALBERT WILSON AMES	JAMES CHARLES LUND
MARTIN JOEL ANDERSON	WARREN MOORE MANSFIELD
WALTER EMERSON BILLINGS	HARVEY McGINNIS
WILLIAM HARRISON BURCH	EUGENE CAMPBELL McMILLAN
PAUL BURKE	ALVIN CHARLES MILLER
OLLISON CRAIG	CHARLES BEACH NOLTE
HAROLD E CRISTY	WALTER COFFMAN PATON
KARL JOHN THEODORE EKBLAW	JAMES QUINTIN PETTIGREW
MARTIN EDWARD EVANS	HENRY POLLARD
LION GARDINER	MARK ELMER POWERS
GEORGE ALBERT HERRMANN	WADE W REECE
ERNEST THOMPSON INGOLD	RALPH HOWARD REGAN
EDWARD FRANKLIN IRVING	JAY FREDERICK ROTH
PAUL MARTIN JOHANNING	FRANK JONES VOSBURG
FRANK SCHALL JONES	JOHN FRANK WEISS
BARTLETT MARTIN KERR	JOHN EMERSON WOLF
EUGENE WILLIAM KRAFT	SIDNEY BARBER WRIGHT

THOMAS EARL YOUNG

IN MUNICIPAL AND SANITARY ENGINEERING

EDWARD HENRY ASHDOWN	JOHN LLOYD JONES
BENJAMIN ALMOND BRACKENBURY	WILLIAM THOMPSON McCLENAHAN
BRUCE LEROY JONES	MILTON FREDERICK STEIN

IN RAILWAY CIVIL ENGINEERING

RALPH OSBORNE BECK	TINPH WEITSEN TU
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THOMAS JUDSON WRIGHT

IN RAILWAY ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

WILLIAM ARTHUR BUTLER	EDWARD FERDINAND JACOB LINDBERG
HAROLD CHURCHILL DEAN	HUGH ALLEN MCCREA
HAL EDMUND ERCANBRACK	PERCY MCCLURE RICHARDS
HOMER LANGDON HADLEY	CHARLES TRECOTT RIPLEY
CARL HENRY HOGE	ROBERT BEAM RODGERS

IN RAILWAY MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

MILES OTTO GIBSON	FREDERICK AYRES LORENZ
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THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

With Thesis

IN AGRICULTURE

FRANK M. BURGESS

WILLIAM EVERETT HEDGCOCK

SANTOSH CHANDRA MAJUMDAR

Without Thesis

IN AGRICULTURE

ANGEL SEVERO ARGUELLES

CLIFFORD PUSEY MILLS

JOHN HENRY BAIRD

FRANCIS ELMORE PINKERTON, JR

FREDERICK CHARLES BAUER

FAY DILLON RAILSBACK

ROYDEN EARL BRAND

RALPH GRANVILLE RISSER

CARL CHRISTOPHER

GLEN LEWIS ROBBINS

JOSEPH ALLEN DREW

CHARLES JASON ROBINSON

CHARLES ELMER DURST

JOHN GORDON SEELY

ARVIN WILLIAM FISCHER

ROBERT ROSS SEYMOUR

JULIUS SIVERINE GANGSTAD

WALTER ALFRED SEYMOUR

LELAND STANFORD GRIFFITH

FRANCIS MARION SIMPSON

SANFORD LACKEY GROVE

THEODORE MEADE SMITH

FRANCIS CRAIG HERSMAN

IRVIN SHERWOOD SPRECHER

CLARENCE AGNEW HERTEL

HAROLD WILSON STEWART

PAUL ALEXANDER HOFFMAN

CORNELIUS STOCKER

EZEKIEL EDWARD HOSKINS

JOHN PHILEMON STOUT

DELOS LAWRENCE JAMES

RATHINDRA NATH TAGORE

MCNEAL COLE JAMES

CLINTON P. TROTTER

JOHN KENNEDY KINCAID

THERON LLOYD WARRICK

BRUCE ADAMS KING

BURT F. WHITE

SAMUEL MILES KNOX

FRANK WHITE

LERoy LANG

HARRY CLARK WOODWORTH

CHARLES BOPES LEE

ROBERT CHARLES WRAY

IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

FLORENCE ANDERSON

STELLA ELIZABETH HUTSON

EVA MARION BENEFIEL

ELIZABETH NUCKOLS

MARY HOWE

AMY POORMAN

HILDA LOUISE STRAUCH

THE COLLEGE OF LAW
BACHELOR OF LAWS

ORIS BARTH

SAMUEL NORRIS FINN

GEORGE DAVIS BEARDSLEY

JULIUS CHARLES HERBSTMANN, A.B.,

ROBERT R. BOOKWALTER

McKendree College, 1901

CLARENCE ARTHUR BRADEN, B.S., 1905

WENFU YIKO HU

CHARLES GASHEN CARRELL

WILLIAM WRIGHT IRWIN, A.B., 1907

CHESTER ROBERT DEWEY

PRESTON KING JOHNSON

LEON ULYSSES EVERHART

JAMES MILTON JOHNSTON

JAMES GURNEY FILLMORE

JOHN CLINTON KOST

LOUIS RALPH KELLEY
 ROGER FRANK LITTLE, A.B., 1907
 GEORGE DURWARD LONG
 JOSEPH LYONS McLAUGHLIN
 JOSEPH BRECKENRIDGE MESSICK
 WILL ALONZO MILLS
 CLYTUS ILUS PRATHER
 GLEN JAMES PRUITT
 JOSEPH HENRY PURSIFULL
 EARL ELI ROSE
 PAUL VINCENT SCHAEFER

FERDINAND PETER SNIDER
 PRESSON WAVERLY THOMPSON, A.B.,
 Knox College, 1904
 EVERET HOMER TICE
 ROSCOE TYGETT
 HARRY WALTER VANNEMAN, A.B., 1907
 FRED LOUIS WIHAM
 FREDERICK ALEXANDER WILSON
 HUGH EDWARD WILSON
 EARL WINEMAN
 ROSCOE D. WYATT

THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

BACHELOR OF MUSIC

JENNIE WILSON PAPWORTH

THE STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

BACHELOR OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

JENNIE ADAH CRAIG, A. B., 1906
 HELEN ELAINE ERVIN, A. B., Maryville College, 1902
 ROXANA GALLETRY JOHNSON, A.B., Indiana University, 1903
 MABEL JONES, B.L., 1891
 ELLA ELLIOTT MCINTYRE
 NORAH McNEILL, A.B., University of Michigan, 1907
 LEONORA NAOMI PERRY, A.B., 1908
 ELIZABETH PROPHET RITCHIE, A.B., Cotner University, 1900
 INEZ FLOYANCE SACHS, A.B., Westfield College, 1903
 MABEL OLETTA SAEMANN, A.B., University of Wisconsin, 1905
 ELIZABETH SMITH
 CLARA BELLE TOUZALIN

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DOTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

IN AGRONOMY

ROBERT STEWART, B.S., Agricultural College of Utah, 1902. Thesis: Quantitative Relationships of Carbon, Phosphorus and Nitrogen in Soils

IN BOTANY

ERNEST SHAW REYNOLDS, A.M., Brown University, 1907. Thesis: Relations of Parasitic Fungi to their Host Plants

IN ECONOMICS

HOWARD GRAY BROWNSON, A.B., 1906. Thesis: History of the Illinois Central Railroad System

IN GERMAN

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BRAUN, A.B., University of Missouri, 1902; A.M., Harvard University, 1907. Thesis: The Influence of Goethe on Margaret Fuller

MASTER OF ARTS

IN BOTANY

HOWARD SPURR HAMMOND, A.B., Ohio State University, 1908
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IN PSYCHOLOGY

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IN AGRONOMY

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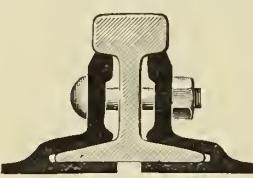
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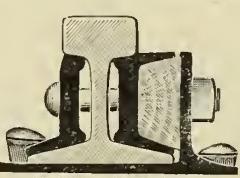
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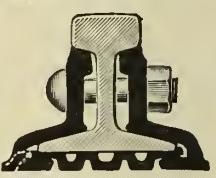
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**HIGHEST AWARDS—Paris, 1900;
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CONTENTS

The Age of Efficiency Samuel W. Stratton	225
University of Illinois Edwin E. Slosson	236

DEPARTMENTS

University for the Quarter	-	-	-	-	-	253
Student Life	-	-	-	-	-	267
Athletics	-	-	-	-	-	271
The Alumni	-	-	-	-	-	273
News of the Classes	-	-	-	-	-	278
Marriages,	-	-	-	-	-	287
Births and Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	288



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VOLUME III

OCTOBER 1909

NUMBER 4

THE AGE OF EFFICIENCY*

SAMUEL WESLEY STRATTON, '84

Director of Bureau of Standards

When the discoverers of this country landed upon its eastern shores, they beheld what seemed to be a land of great fertility, of boundless extent, and unlimited as to its resources. But, had the dreams of the most enthusiastic adventurer come true, it would be an uninteresting story as compared with the facts. Scarcely had the early settlers wrested the country from its aboriginal owners before they had exhausted the soil, cut down the forests, and wasted the resources of the East by the extravagant methods which always follow plenty.

Then there arose streams of migration toward the West; from Virginia to western Virginia; from western Virginia to Tennessee and Kentucky; from there through the southern part of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to the Mississippi; then spreading in a wide wave over the entire West, which has but recently reached the Western Shore. From New England the stream flowed to the west, through New York, northern Ohio, southern Michigan, northern Indiana and Illinois; through the great prairies of the Middle West, which the Southerners avoided because of the absence of forests and living springs, and then, like that from the South, spreading over the entire West.

By the time these streams had reached the Mississippi Valley, the railroad had replaced the "prairie schooner," and these streams, no longer confined to narrow channels following the natural highways, spread out and combined in wide waves extending entirely across the country from North to South, traversing in a generation greater areas than it took two centuries to cover before the advent of improved methods of transportation.

The history of each locality is about the same: first the period of occupation, with its attendant waste and extravagance of the timber, soil, and other natural resources, and the retardation in the recovery

* An address delivered before a joint meeting of Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa societies on June 14, 1909.

from this condition because of the ease of acquiring new and richer territory just beyond. Nevertheless, this period has been followed, in most cases, by a second one which may be designated as the period of construction, devoted to the building of permanent homes, the introduction of improved live stock, farm machinery, and the more essential factors of scientific and systematic agriculture. The development during this period has been greatly facilitated by transportation, cheap printing, and agricultural schools; but it must not be assumed that all sections of the country have even reached this second, or construction period. A few days ago I visited a place in Maryland, on Chesapeake Bay, which was once a productive plantation owned by a signer of the Declaration of Independence; only a portion of it is now utilized, and in the most primitive way. And yet, within twenty miles of this place, and not over thirty from the National Capital, a graduate of the University of Illinois and an employee of the Agricultural Department of the Government, has taken a similar place and in a few years has made it equal in productiveness to the soil of his native home in the State of Illinois. There is enough waste and improperly tilled land in the states of Maryland and Virginia to support many times the present population,—conditions which no doubt prevail in other parts of the East and South, the earliest settled sections of our country.

Throughout New England abandoned farms are being sold for summer homes, but the time will soon come when they will equal in productiveness the soil of the Mother Country which has been tilled for centuries.

The early history of our manufacturing and great commercial industries is characterized by the same wasteful, inefficient period of occupation, in which little thought was given to anything more than supplying the immediate needs of the new and rapidly growing nation. Materials were plenty; there was little competition; and many of the elements essential to an improvement of quality and quantity of manufactured products were partially or entirely lacking. Then followed a construction period unsurpassed even by the agricultural development of the country. The scarcity of labor and the tremendous demands made upon the industries compelled a development of labor saving machinery and processes such as no country in the world has experienced. In many branches the entire system of manufacturing was revolutionized. We taught the world how to turn out manufactured products in great quantity, if not always of the best quality. Especially has this period been characterized by the interchangeable method of constructing machinery, which, after all, was but a labor saving device to enable manufacturers to meet the demands made upon them.

This industrial period of construction has also included great progress in the application of science to improvement in the efficiency of production; the recovering of wastes; the discovery of methods of

utilizing by-products; and a greater economy in the use of raw materials. Nevertheless it must be characterized as a period devoted essentially and principally to the building up or construction of the industries. Generally speaking, only the most conspicuous cases of inefficiency have been corrected, and then only when compelled by competition or shortage of materials.

As in the agricultural development, there are localities where the manufacturing industries have scarcely emerged from the period of occupation. Many factories are to be seen where the waste materials, if recovered, would contribute largely to the cost of operating the plant. There are lumber mills on the Pacific Coast where the sawdust if utilized would yield a handsome income. Only a few days ago I met a young college graduate who had recently been employed by a large lithographic house in the East. One of the first things he did was to wash the rags used for cleaning the stones and plates, permitting them to be used over and over again, which resulted in a saving equal to his salary. This is a small item, but it illustrates the point that there is yet much to be done in many lines of manufacturing before they can be said to have passed even the primitive stage of occupation. In some of these cases the economical conditions are not yet such as will warrant improved methods, in others a suitable process or method is not known.

The development of our facilities for transportation has been little different from that of agriculture or the manufacturing industries, in respect to its progress. First the period of occupation, given up almost wholly to reaching out into new territory and acquiring new rights of way; a period in which neither capital, time, nor labor would permit more than temporary construction. Miles upon miles of roads were built, and operated at a profit, according to methods that would bankrupt them if followed at the present day. Then follows the construction period, with its straightening of tracks, lowering of grades, better road beds, permanent bridges, heavier rails, improved motive power and rolling stock,—not only with a view to increasing profits, but in order to satisfy even the most urgent needs of the country in its unparalleled progress. City and suburban transportation is passing through the same process of evolution. Even with the assistance of the marvelous development in the application of electricity, it has been unable to keep pace with the growth of our great cities and has hardly more than entered upon the permanent construction period.

Country roads have not progressed beyond the primitive period, except in a few favored localities: their condition as a whole is a national disgrace. It would be difficult, indeed, to make even a rough approximation of the enormous losses caused by poor roads. It costs most farmers more to transport their produce to the railroad station than from the station to the market or seaboard. Strange it is, that

this, the oldest means of transportation, is the most wasteful, inefficient, and expensive of them all. It has received little attention from engineers and scientific laboratories. Fortunately, there is an awakening interest in good roads throughout the country and the next generation will witness a period of improvement in construction unsurpassed in activity by that of any other mode of transportation. The horseless vehicle has been developed much more rapidly than the roads upon which it is to run, and it has introduced problems as difficult of solution as those of other forms of transportation. Universities are establishing chairs of highway engineering, where the mechanics, the physics, and the chemistry of road making are being developed and taught.

Within the past year or two a new claimant for recognition has appeared in the field of transportation; namely Aerial Navigation. The period of accupation may be said to have passed with the first successful flight of a machine heavier than air. How soon it will pass through the development or construction period even the boldest dare not predict. Last September thousands of people, including the representatives of countries all over the world, gathered in Washington day after day to witness the first public flights of one of the Wright Brothers, with an aeroplane of their own invention. It would be difficult to imagine a more impressive sight. I venture to say that every person present believed he was witnessing an event corresponding to the first successful trial of the steamboat, the locomotive, the trolley car, or the automobile. The fact that there were in that assemblage men who have seen in the short span of a lifetime the development of every modern method of transportation, as well as the telegraph, the telephone, wireless telegraphy and telephony, and practically all of the applications of electricity, tells the story of the country's industrial progress far more effectively than tongue or pen. It is exceedingly gratifying to note the promptness with which the work of the Wright Brothers, who have taken the first great stride toward successful aerial navigation, has received recognition since their first public flights of a few months ago. The Royalty of Europe has witnessed and applauded their achievements, while only last Thursday it was my privilege to be present at the presentation to them, by the President, of the gold medals given by the Aero Club of America.

Both the Army and Navy will utilize flying machines, and are already making extensive experiments in aeronautics. Flying machines have already reached the racing stage, are becoming the plaything of the rich, and no doubt the annual flying machine show is a matter of but a year or two.

Contrast this with the encouragement received by the inventor of the telegraph. A bill was introduced in Congress making an appropriation of \$30,000 for the purchase, by the Government, of the new in-

vention. An amendment was made making half the sum available for the study of mesmerism. The member proposing the amendment afterward became Postmaster General, and the bill was defeated because of his report that no form of postage could be used on the messages.

The history of the pioneer work in connection with and the subsequent development of our industries would fill volumes with true stories stranger by far than fiction; stories in which the graduates of the University of Illinois especially of the engineering departments, would appear as leading characters, to a greater extent than many realize, even those connected with it. However, it is not my purpose to assume the role of historian any more than is necessary for the purpose of comparison, but rather to call attention to the important part that science is to take in future developments.

In any given field of industrial activity, the construction period is being, or will be, followed by one in which every known scientific principle will be utilized if necessary, and scientific investigations of the highest type employed, all for the purpose of producing more efficient results; whether it be in connection with the tilling of the soil, manufacturing, transportation, or the use of our natural resources. The attack will not be concentrated upon the construction of great bridges and ponderous machinery but upon the solution of problems in connection with molecules, atoms, and electrons.

When all the swamps have been drained; when the deserts have been reclaimed by irrigation, and all waste land placed under cultivation, there will still remain the problem of increasing the efficiency of the soil, a small fraction of a per cent of which would mean the sustenance of millions of people. But this problem is one for the physicist, the chemist, the biologist to solve; one which they are already attacking with great success in many scientific laboratories. A reduction of a small fraction of a cent per ton mile in the cost of railroad transportation means millions of dollars added to the profits of the road. This in the future will be brought about by a greater economy in the use of materials and improvements in their quality,—problems in chemistry and physics.

Many illustrations could be given of how at present the industries are appealing more and more to science to solve their problems. Take, for example, the recent developments that have been made in incandescent electric lighting. The gross inefficiency of the carbon filament lamp has long been known. The efforts toward improvement were necessarily devoted almost solely to improvements of construction and the engineering problems of installation; but, even in this extravagant and wasteful day, the converting into light of less than one per cent of the electrical energy consumed by the lamp, was an efficiency far too low to be tolerated; hence the physicist was asked to determine the law upon which this efficiency depends, which he did, stating it to be

a function of the temperature of the filament. At once the physicist and chemist were told to find a material, if possible, that would bear a higher temperature than carbon. This meant a systematic study of the melting points of materials, preferably metals, that were not known. One was found having a high melting point—tantalum; difficulties were experienced in putting it in the form of filaments, but these were overcome in the laboratory, and the new lamp appeared on the market within a short time. Scarcely had it been put in practical form when another metal was found to possess a still higher melting point, and consequently a higher efficiency,—the metal tungsten. It presented very great difficulties of construction, but they have been quickly overcome, in the laboratory, by men trained in making scientific investigations. In a few years the old carbon lamp will have passed away. But, contrast its development with that of the tungsten one: One the result of years of groping in the dark with meager tools and unskilled workers, the other the result almost of days of systematic methods of scientific investigation. The efficiency of the tungsten lamp is more than twice that of the best carbon lamp. Think of the enormous amount of power consumed every day in the production of light by means of incandescent electric lamps, and consider what it means from the standpoint of economy, or the conservation of resources, to produce this same amount of light with the expenditure of one-half the power. Even then, under the most favorable conditions, the amount of the heat value of the coal consumed that actually appears as light is of the order of one-tenth of one per cent,—a thousandth part of the energy stored in the coal. What a fascinating problem for the scientists of the future.

As late as 1905 I recall a visit to an incandescent lamp factory, in the capacity of expert. I found experimental work in the hands of a highly paid inventor unskilled in scientific methods, who would not allow even the officials of the company to witness his experiments. My report to them was to the effect that no surer evidence could be had that he had nothing worth showing, and recommending his dismissal.

The rapidity with which our industrial concerns are establishing research laboratories and manning them with trained investigators, is convincing evidence that they realize the methods that must be employed in the future if they would increase efficiencies.

The laboratories of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the General Electric Company, and the Westinghouse Company, each probably carry on more scientific investigations than any educational institution. During the past year the U. S. Steel Corporation, the United Gas Improvement Company, the Association of Incandescent Lamp Manufacturers, and many others I could name, have taken steps to enlarge or equip departments for scientific research.

Do not make the mistake of supposing that these laboratories are

to be manned with engineers,—they are absorbing the very best men the country produces in the scientific professions, and are for the purpose of original investigation, not the routine analytical work that is found in connection with almost every industry.

Few people, other than those actively interested, realize the extent to which the National Government is engaging in scientific research; practically all of it with the object of increasing the efficiency of our industries and the utilization of our resources. The work of the Agricultural Department has been of incalculable value in increasing efficiency in Agricultural production; the Smithsonian Institution, the Forest Service, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Fisheries, and many others are all carrying on work of the same order in their various fields of activity. The combined product of men equipped for scientific investigation turned out by our leading universities would not supply the demands of the Government alone.

Recently the Government has established the Bureau of Standards, which is intended to do for the manufacturer what the Agricultural Department has done, and is to do for the farmer. It is trying to bring about better standards, better methods of measurement, and a better knowledge of the fundamental properties of materials,—the first essentials in the application of science to the problem of increasing efficiency.

The tardiness with which the results obtained in scientific laboratories have been applied in the past is due largely to the fact that the manufacturer cannot keep in touch with the developments of the scientific world; hence the Bureau of Standards is endeavoring to act as a sort of clearing house,, where manufacturers and scientific workers as well may go for the latest and best methods available in the various lines of measurement, or for information in regard to important physical constants or properties of materials. Scarcely a day passes that the representative of some manufacturer or scientific laboratory does not visit the Bureau for this purpose; and, the answering of such inquiries from all parts of the country and from all branches of industry forms a large part of the Bureau's work.

The scientific discoveries of today are utilized in the workshop tomorrow, hence these inquiries bring to the laboratory the most difficult questions and demand the most definite and accurate answers.

The Bureau is provided with four well equipped laboratories, and approximately 150 employes, over 100 of whom are included in the scientific and engineering staff, and are, almost without exception, university men.

No more worthy object has claimed the attention of all serious minded men than the conservation of our national resources. The countries of the Old World have long been forced by necessity to consider such questions with great thoroughness, but naturally they would

not appeal with the same force to the inhabitants of a new and sparsely settled country. The regulation of the rate at which our resources may be drawn upon is, of course, important, but the essential factor in the solution of this problem is in bringing about a greater efficiency in their use. The harnessing of the tides and the winds, the use of the sun's heat as power, and other such problems are all fascinating work for the scientist of the future, but the prevention of the great waste that is taking place daily in the use of our fuel, our water power, our forests and mineral resources are problems demanding the attention of the ablest men of today,—problems in chemistry and physics, geology, biology, and every branch of science.

The splendid progress the University of Illinois has made in the building and equipping of laboratories is evidence that it realizes the demands that will be made upon it for men to carry on the great work of increasing efficiency. But just as our universities and technical schools have been unable to supply the demand for engineers during the period of construction, so will they be unable to supply the demand for scientific investigators in the future; indeed, they cannot begin to meet the present requirements. If something is not done to increase the capacity of our educational institutions for turning out such men, they will soon be placed in competition with the commercial laboratories to such an extent that they will find it exceedingly difficult to secure even the men needed in their own work of instructing. The question then arises, how may the quality and quantity of this product be improved?

The pressing need is for men who are naturally endowed with the spirit of investigation who have been trained in the methods of original research and who have the personal qualifications necessary in leaders.

As one not endowed with the love of adventure would be unsuccessful as an explorer of unknown lands, so he who is not fitted with the desire to delve into the mysteries of nature should not enter the scientific professions if he would be more than a carrier of bricks and mortar. To one thus gifted, there is in store many voyages of discovery as fascinating as those made by the sturdy men who first beheld the green shores, the land, the water, and the wonderful resources of our country; his greatest reward will be success,—after all, the only one worth having. Unfortunately, by far the greater number of young men who are gifted in this direction never reach college. Of the small number who get that far, the greater portion have taken up the engineering professions because of the great demand there has been, and is at present, for technical men, and the prospect of more immediate financial returns. The law of supply and demand will solve this particular phase of the problem in the future. Again, of the small number who make a specialty of scientific work in college many are compelled to seek employment at the end of the college course; this nearly always

happens in the case of the particularly good men, who ought to remain for graduate work. They go out with the firm resolve to return when their debts are paid or when their duties to parents or other dependents have been fulfilled, but they seldom return. Finally, the most of those who are fortunate enough to remain for advanced professional training are spoiled in the training. Some are given fellowships with the condition that a small amount of teaching is to be done in return for it. As a consequence, the graduate student feels that his first obligation is to his classes, puts his whole energy into them and has none left for his graduate studies or investigations. Others are assigned as research assistants to professors and allowed the great privilege of seeing how such work is done—even this has its practical side, later on each may be so fortunate as to undertake a joint piece of work, in which he furnishes another pair of hands to be guided by the professor's brains. To be sure, he must be guarded against common errors, encouraged and advised, but it should not be forgotten that he is passing from the state of being led to that of a leader. More and more he should be compelled to make his own plans, do his own thinking and manipulation, the instructor taking the part of his severest critic.

Originality is the qualification most desired and is the rarest.

How well I remember the case of a graduate student for whom I had mapped out a piece of work and given some suggestions as to the method of attacking it: early in the work a difficulty was met and suggestion was made to him as to a method of obviating it. This he did, but soon returned with the statement that he had tried it but that it would not work. Another plan was suggested and again he appeared with the same verdict, which he rendered with very much the same attitude as the schoolboy who has caught the teacher in a mistake. He was told to go back and try anything; if the first did not answer to try another and keep on trying until he made a success and then come back and tell me how he did it. He went away offended, but it was the only way to arouse his independence. In a week or two he returned much pleased and greeted me with the statement, "Professor, I have found it and it works fine." He was enjoying the fruits of his first discovery.

The institution with which I happen to be connected employs a large number of graduate physicists and chemists. They are secured by Civil Service examination and represent the leading institutions; but comparatively few are found who have been taught how to make original investigations.

There is as much natural material available from which to train specialists in science as for any other profession, but the number produced is exceedingly small. Here, then is a problem in efficiency for educators to solve, especially those interested in science teaching.

The solution of this problem must, of course, begin at the very bottom of our educational system, by cultivating and encouraging the study

and love of nature in the young who show natural tendencies in that direction. It is difficult to find a boy or girl who is not fond of nature in some form or other; it may be plants, birds, animals, electricity, or the workshop; and how grateful they are to the parent, the friend, or the teacher who sympathizes with and assists them in their hobby.

A short time ago two or three young lads were shown into my office and asked if I could tell them where a small glass cup that is used in connection with one form of wireless telegraphy apparatus could be found,—or perhaps there was an old one around that I would not mind giving them. This particular piece of apparatus was simple and inexpensive, but beyond the range of the ordinary boy's workshop. Of course one was found, and in the course of the next few weeks at least a dozen more,—no one but the glass blower ever knew that they were all new.

Within the past few years there has been a great improvement in the teaching of science in the high schools; elementary work in one or more branches is required of practically all pupils. A greater proportion is required for entrance to college than formerly, but the requirements for teaching science have increased much more rapidly than laboratories and equipment. Few high schools have sufficient laboratory space or apparatus. It is true that these are expensive, but they are, none the less, essential. Furthermore, the proportion of instructors to pupils must be greater in science work than in other subjects. It is very difficult for school boards and teachers of other subjects to become reconciled to this fact. The very nature of the subject demands instruction of the individual just as far as possible. Experiments for the laboratory must be devised, prepared, and kept in order. Class-room illustrations and demonstrations are necessary if the course is to be efficient. In addition, there is the regular class work and preparation which demand as much time as that for other subjects. Laboratories and equipment are important, but the right sort of teacher will arouse great interest in the subject with comparatively simple apparatus, if not given too many students. Finally, and most important, is the teacher, who should be first of all an enthusiastic lover of the subject he is teaching, with a college training and some experience or contact with investigational work. He should know a great deal more of the subject than the part covered in his classes, otherwise he will not be able to recognize individuals who have the qualifications for advanced work and who should be encouraged to select a scientific career. Without such preparation on the part of the instructor, or in the case of one who is overworked, the pupil forms a wrong notion of the subject and is not attracted to it as a profession. The influence of the teacher upon a pupil in selecting an occupation, his college, or his profession is very great; far more so, as a rule, than that of parents. Notwithstanding the importance of the position of teacher in the high school, they are too often filled with men and women with insufficient training, unfitted by disposi-

tion for teaching, nearly always overcrowded with work, and seldom paid the wages of the best mechanics.

The University has come to be recognized as the head of the public school system of the State, hence its power and opportunity for improving the efficiency of science teaching in the secondary and high schools is very great and will become more so in the future, not only by providing the teachers, but by organizing them and directing their work.

I am convinced that there will very soon be established in each State a system of agricultural and technical schools or academies; they will either be under the control of the state university or a part of it. Whether they will be supported by the State, or by the district in which they are located, or jointly, is a matter of detail to be worked out in the future. Some such plan must be adopted in order that the University may reach the people more effectively in providing them with the grade of training which will be required of those directly engaged in industrial pursuits, and to relieve the universities of much of the more elementary work they are now doing.

The university should be reserved for the training of leaders and exceptional men in all branches of learning. This necessitates the development of the graduate and professional schools of our State universities, which, to my mind, is the most important and pressing work immediately before them, if they are to supply even a small part of the professional leaders required in the age which is fast approaching, and in which every effort will be devoted toward an increased efficiency in an infinite number of directions.

Reference has already been made to the magnificent work the National Government is doing toward the promoting of a greater economy and efficiency in agriculture and other industries, but the sum expended for this purpose is insignificant as compared with what is expended annually for military purposes. The total annual expenditure of the Government is over a billion of dollars, over one-half of which is used in the preparation for war or providing for its consequences. This, under the present state of civilization, is probably unavoidable, but imagine what could be done if this sum were expended toward solving the great problems which are even now before us and upon which the Nation's future welfare depends.

The Government maintains at West Point a magnificent institution costing a million dollars a year, and for which an appropriation of five million dollars has recently been made for buildings. At Annapolis there is another institution costing approximately twice as much to maintain, and for which the sum of ten million dollars has recently been provided for buildings, for the purpose of training leaders in the defence of our country. Certainly each State should do as well for the institution which is to provide leaders in the defence of its people against foreign competition, against poverty and disease, and in the campaign for

increased efficiency which must be made in an infinite number of directions, and upon which our future prosperity and happiness depends.

Let us hope that the age of efficiency will be a peaceful one.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

EDWIN E. SLOSSON

From the Independent of September 2, 1909

All of the States receive the same educational subsidies from the Federal Government, although one State may do a thousand times as much good with the money as some other. Inside a State the school authorities do their best to equalize educational opportunities. This is especially the function of a State university as the head of the public school system. Degrees of latitude make a greater difference in the character of the people than do degrees of longitude. The University of Illinois has a north and south range equal to that between Boston and Richmond or Leipzig and Venice. It must keep in touch with both Chicago and "Egypt," and render equal service to its two masters. Although the researches of Galton and others have shown that the production of genius is no miracle, but is subject to the same laws of heredity and environment as anything else, this should not lead to a scientific fatalism. The greatest man of which Illinois can boast was the product of the driftless area.

It is particularly appropriate and significant that an ox yoke hewn by young Abe Lincoln occupies the place of honor in the ornate library of the University of Illinois. It is especially the aim of a State university to reach and help such boys as he, and I am not so pessimistic about our educational methods as to think that a college course would have hurt him. But to discover the exceptional man and fit him for his peculiar sphere, to pick out a farmer boy and make a lawyer and President of him, is only part of the purpose of a State university. That is something that the universities have always done in some degree. But a State university of the type of Illinois has a higher ambition, and has undertaken a more difficult task. It would not only raise the industrious, but would raise the industry. It would make more giants, but it also desires to elevate the race at once. Lincoln had to abandon the ox yoke in order to find a field for his powers, but the modern farmer boy may find it as fascinating to run a motor plow as a political machine.

Many of the State universities, as I have said, were started as classical colleges and were afterward induced to add industrial departments by the Morrill Act funds. In some cases this process was reversed and the agricultural colleges gradually introduced humanistic studies until they developed into well-rounded universities. The University of Illi-

inois is the most conspicuous example of this, but New England is developing State universities by the same process, as is shown by Maine. In this way or some other all of the Eastern States will, in my opinion, ultimately acquire State universities, for their endowed institutions, superior as they are in some respects to the State universities, do not take the place of them, any more than the existence of good private schools can obviate the necessity of public schools.

This development of the Morrill Act colleges was made possible because of one phrase in that remarkable document. It provides for the "endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college (in each State) where the leading object shall be, *without excluding other scientific and classical studies*, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts - - - in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

This Act signed by Abraham Lincoln in 1862, was first taken advantage of by the State from which he came, and in 1868 the "Illinois Industrial University" opened its doors. The name was a compromise; so was its policy. The new institution suited nobody. "The industrial classes," for whom it was designed, condemned it; the other colleges of the State disliked it; the Legislature neglected it.

In 1885 the word "Industriai" was dropped, partly because the American conception of a "university" had by that time been expanded so that it was not necessarily exclusive of practical studies, more because the term "industrial" had been contracted to mean "penal," owing to the prevailing custom of those days of employing manual training for the reformation instead of the formation of character. In the early eighties the school superintendent of a neighboring country wrote asking if three unruly children of a widowed mother, the oldest thirteen years of age, could be provided for in the Illinois Industrial University. Graduates of the institution, applying for employment, were liable to be asked: "What were you sent up for?"

The University of Illinois can, indeed, hardly be regarded as more than fifteen years old. It was not until about 1893 that the State really began to take pride in it and to give it proper support. Besides receiving about that time larger appropriations from the State and Federal governments, its growth and ambition were stimulated by two events, the Columbian Exposition and the founding of the University of Chicago. The effect of the latter was very much like the influence of Leland Stanford on the University of California. It might have been supposed that Illinois, since it had not hitherto manifested any ardent desire for advanced scholarship and research, would have had its needs sufficiently met by one first-class university. But there is a difference between the East and the West in this respect. In the East the State authorities seem to say to themselves: "Here is something that

is being done very well by private enterprise. There is no need for us to concern ourselves with it." In the West they say: "Here is something that is being done very well by private enterprise. Why can't we do as well?" The Westerner is always willing to match pennies with any multimillionaire in the country. If Mr. Carnegie puts up a library building in one city, some other city will pay for one out of its own pocket. If Mr. Morgan should establish an art gallery in Norman, Okla., to hold his London hoard, the next Legislature of Kansas would pass with a whoop a bill for a bigger art gallery on the campus at Lawrence. So it happened that when Mr. Rockefeller founded a university at Chicago, the State university was not content to complement it by supplying the technological departments which it lacked, but aspired to rival it on its own field. When the University of Chicago opened, there were only nine graduate students in the University of Illinois. Now there are 233. The total number of students has increased in the same period from 518 to 4,400. Two years ago the Illinois Legislature appropriated \$50,000 and this year \$100,000, specifically for graduate work in arts and science, the first time that any legislature has formally recognized this as an essential function of a State university. The total appropriation for the support of the University and its various lines of work made by the recent Legislature was \$2,273,000 for the biennium. This is not unduly generous, considering the wealth of the State and the extent and character of the work done by the University; in fact, it is not so much as other States are doing. On the basis of actual valuation, the four States here considered tax themselves for the support of their universities in the following ratio:

Wisconsin.....	22 cents on \$1,000
Michigan.....	19 cents on \$1,000
Minnesota.....	11 cents on \$1,000
Illinois.....	7 cents on \$1,000

Scarcely less important than the formal recognition of the importance of graduate work by the Legislature is its approval of the payment of higher salaries.

Those who know the natural aversion of the average legislature to paying anybody a high salary will appreciate the importance of this action. A former president of the University of Illinois was once before a committee of the Legislature begging for money and standing a sharp cross-examination from the members. Finally one of them asked: "Don't you think, professor, you are getting a bigger salary than you earn?" The president retorted: "I am getting \$10,000 a year and I am earning it right now."

The objection might be raised—in fact, the objection was raised in the Assembly when the above resolution was pending—that this was a matter which should be left to the trustees, as they had ample

authority to pay such salaries as they saw fit. This is true, and it is also true that the graduate school could have been in some way worked in without making it conspicuous by calling for a specific appropriation, as other State universities have done. Most university presidents prefer to have as little legislative interference as possible. They would rather have a lump sum to spend as they please than have to explain things, not because they are doing anything to be ashamed of, but because some of the work that they regard as of the highest importance is not appreciated or approved of by the general public. It is easier for a university to get an appropriation for some popular form of public service and then use as much of it as possible in support of some related form of pure scientific research.

But it is evident that President James has adopted the opposite policy. He seeks rather than avoids legislative attention, and takes the people into his confidence when he does not have to. He is trying to educate the public to the expressed approval of his ideal of a university, instead of being content with a tacit permission to do what he likes. Instead of saying, or implying, to the legislators: "If you will give me this money now I won't need to ask for so much again," he openly announces that present appropriations mean larger ones in the future. The regents of the University of Minnesota did not permit the establishment of a graduate school until they were assured that it would not cost anything. President James explains not merely to the trustees, but to the Legislature and to the public, by means of a circular, that a graduate school is going to cost a great deal, that it is the most expensive form of education, and that it applies directly to the fewest students, but that it is an essential part of a true university.

This is certainly a more frank and democratic policy. It will be interesting to watch whether in the long run it proves the more profitable to the University. Of course it brings the University into the field of political controversy and arouses a storm of incompetent comment that would drive an Eastern college president to retirement in disgust. One irate Chicagoan went so far as to say it would be better for the State if the University were burned to the ground. But, on the whole, the University has gained in prestige through this greater publicity.

Another manifestation of the same policy of seeking cooperation outside the University is the system of advisory committees. These are appointed by the various agricultural societies of the State to assist in directing the investigations of the Agricultural Experiment Station. These committees are designated by the law authorizing the investigation. For example, the bill appropriating \$15,000 for experiments on improving farm crops contains the following clause:

Provided, That the work outlined in this section shall be carried out on lines to be agreed upon by the directors of the Agricultural Experiment Station and an advisory committee of five, to be appointed as follows: Two by the Illi-

inois Corn Growers' Association, one by the Illinois Seed Corn Breeders' Association, one by the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association and one by the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association.

Other organizations cooperating with the University in a similar way are the Live Stock Breeders' Association, the Farmers' Institute, the State Horticultural Society, the State Dairymen's Association, the Sugar Beet Growers' Association, and the State Florists' Association. Here, then, are the thirty-five prominent men of the State, not merely interested in the investigations of the station, but sharing the responsibility for them. That is, some of the organizations that not many years ago were passing resolutions denouncing the University are now cooperating with it. Besides the obvious advantage of securing a greater appreciation and support for the research work of the University, the plan is of material benefit to the work itself. The criticisms and practical suggestions of the advisors, some of whom have been trained in scientific agriculture, tend to direct the investigations toward the problems of the greatest importance and to prevent them from becoming "academic." A piece of research in pure science may be legitimate if it has no possible practical application, but an investigation that purports to be practical and is not has no reason for existence. Too many of the bulletins of the various experiment stations are of this sort, having neither scientific nor practical value.

The Illinois Experiment Station is able to make its appeal to the people on the basis of definite and profitable results which all understand. By selection of seed corn according to chemical composition it has been found possible to increase its old content by one-third, which would add \$2,500,000 to the value of the corn crop of the State for manufacturing purposes. The increase of the protein in corn by one-fifth, which has also been effected, would make Illinois corn worth \$6,000,000 more a year for feeding purposes.

But all States have agricultural experiment stations of some sort.

More interest, therefore, attaches to the Engineering Experiment Station, which is a peculiar feature of the University of Illinois. I called attention in a previous article to the curious fact that whereas the Morrill Act put agriculture and the mechanic arts on an equal footing, their development in the universities has been very different. The agricultural departments, having few students at first, went in for research and popularization. The mechanic arts or engineering departments had enough to do taking care of undergraduates, and mostly confined themselves to that. The reason of this was that there was a demand for college-trained men in the engineering profession, but not in agriculture. Now, however, there is in engineering a tendency toward expansion, both outward and upward, toward popular education and research. Wisconsin has led in the former, Illinois in the latter. .

Neither of these innovations has met with general approval and

acceptance in other States. More than once I have been frankly told by the head of a college of engineering that he did not believe in either shop courses or research. But I fail to see why such work is not as legitimate and desirable as it is in agriculture, especially in Illinois, where the products of the manufactories are worth three times as much as the products of the farms. From 1860 to 1906 Illinois rose from the rank of the fifteenth State to that of the third in the value of its manufactures.

Why should it be thought less proper for the experts of the state to inform the people that one kind of coal gives twice as much heat per ton as another than to state that one breed of cattle gives twice as much butter per cow than another? If the university may test fertilizers why may not it test car brakes?

To some people there seems a vital difference between the two cases, probably due to a feeling that agricultural research is in aid of an industry highly individualized and poorly capitalized, while the syndicated manufacturers are abundantly able to pay for any investigations they need in their business. The effect of applied science, however, is to obliterate this distinction. The dairy business, for example, as it becomes scientific, tends to come under cooperative or corporate management, and, on the other hand, the publication of tests of materials and processes tends to break a monopoly based on private knowledge.

The Engineering Experiment Station has ten research fellowships paying \$500 a year. It has issued thirty-five bulletins since its foundation five years ago, covering a wide range of practical problems. The most timely and useful of these investigations is perhaps the testing of reinforced concrete. Here is a new material combining the solidity of stone with the strength of steel, revolutionizing our ideas of building and giving rise—or at least it should give rise—to a new order of architecture. But concrete is of uncertain temper. "When it's good it's very, very good, and when it's bad it's horrid." The difficulty is that the bad looks just as safe and solid as the good. We must learn how much it will stand before we can trust it. That is why they are smashing down concrete columns a foot square and twenty-five feet high in the laboratory of the University of Illinois. Great beams of it are pulled and twisted and bent and broken. Another instrument of torture takes a beam and pushes down on it and then lets up suddenly, 1,500,000 times a day, keeping up this sort of nagging without any rest nights or Sundays until the beam gets all tired out and loses its nerve and goes to pieces. It seemed more cruel to me somehow than the vivisection of dogs and guinea pigs.

But we do not know enough yet even about such common material as structural steel. A bridge was being constructed across the St. Lawrence River at Quebec, a longer span than had ever been attempted. When it was half done some of the rivets gave way and it fell of its own

weight, killing seventy-four of the workmen. Just a mistake in the formula, that's all. Now, after it has happened, the bridge commission has sent to this Laboratory of Applied Mechanics of Illinois to have made a series of a hundred tests on riveted joints of nickel steel plates as a basis for the new plans. A force of 500,000 pounds will be employed in pulling some of the joints apart, and the slipping of the plates will be measured to a ten-thousandth of an inch.

The students at the University of Illinois are not stationary engineers. They have a traveling laboratory, a dynamometer car, and when the P. & O. wants a tonnage test made or the New York Central proposes to electrify its metropolitan terminals, they go and do the work. I was given an opportunity to make a trip on the car myself. The car is owned jointly by the Illinois Central and the University, and looks like an ordinary caboose on the outside. In the interior of the car is the automatic recording apparatus. A big roll of paper passes through it as through a newspaper printing press, and on top of it half a dozen pens are tracing lines in red ink and making jogs in them occasionally, whenever there is anything worth mentioning. The time, the distance, the pull on the drawbar, the horse power and the velocity and direction of the wind are all recorded on the sheet. By looking at it one can tell just what the locomotive engineer is doing, when he opens the throttle, when he puts on the brakes, when he increases the draft, and when he swears at the fireman. This last point I did not get from Professor Goss. One of the boys on the car told me.

They have another dynamometer car, of 200 horse power, fitted up with apparatus for electrical as well as traction measurements, and used in testing the efficiency of trolley-rod operations. Railroading is, in fact, a specialty of the University of Illinois, as is natural in the State holding the first rank in aggregate mileage. The five courses given in this branch range from the technical to the administrative side of the railroad business, from the making of engineers to the making of financiers. Whether the latter includes a course in political economy on the art of getting a franchise through the Legislature cheaply I did not ascertain.

There is no school of mines in Illinois as there is in California, Wisconsin and Minnesota and as a separate institution in Michigan; but one is to be developed soon, and this year a Mine Explosion and Rescue Station has been established at the University by the National and State Geological Surveys, in connection with which training in the use of safety devices and methods of rescue will be given.

The State Natural History Survey was one of the oldest of the auxiliary scientific bureaus, beginning its work thirty-three years ago and being annexed to the University in 1885. A volume with forty-one color plates on the fishes of Illinois based on the examination of 200,000 specimens has just been completed. The State entomologist has also

his headquarters in the University and contributes to its collections.

One of the biggest and busiest buildings on the campus is that devoted to chemistry. Here, since Professor W. A. Noyes came from the Bureau of Standards, is edited the Journal and the Chemical Abstracts of the American Chemical Society, and research work in the pure and applied science is active. Last January sixty-three distinct pieces of investigation were in progress in this department. Here the State Geological Survey and the State Water Survey carry on their routine and research work, and here is the headquarters of extensive nutrition experiments on man and beast. Professor Grindley has a "poison squad" much more perseverant than Dr. Wiley's at Washington and likely to get more reliable results. For a year they have been eating meat containing or not containing saltpeter to discover whether this time-honored chemical preservative is injurious.

As is appropriate in a State having a large German population, special attention is given to the Germanic languages. The only periodical of research, except the bulletins mentioned published by the University, is the Journal of English and Germanic Philology, now in its eighth volume. This department has just been enriched by the acquisition of the library of the late Professor Heyne of Gottingen, 5,200 volumes on German literature and philology. Here may also be mentioned the active part taken by University professors in the collection and publication of documents relating to the French period in the history of Illinois.

The library has been a weak point in the University of Illinois, as it has only a little over 100,000 volumes fewer than any other of the fourteen great universities. But Dean Kinley the head of the new graduate school, is making a special effort to bring it up to the new requirements. About \$50,000 was spent last year in the purchase of books, more, I think than any other university has appropriated for this purpose.

I have given an unusual amount of space to the graduate work of the University of Illinois because this is just now its most interesting line of development, although by this disproportionate attention I have done an injustice to the other universities where research is an old story. It must be understood, therefore, that Illinois is still, as it has always been, essentially an undergraduate institution. When these fourteen universities are arranged according to the number of doctorates they have conferred, its rank is fourteenth. The Carnegie Foundation, which has come to be the arbiter of destinies, has refused to admit Illinois to its privileges, while accepting Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. President Pritchett mentions two departments as the chief reasons for the refusal; these are the academy and the medical school.

All of the State universities have in their early days been obliged to keep up preparatory or sub-Freshman departments, but they have usually been dropped before the university reached the age of Illinois.

It is indeed anomalous that high-school pupils should be working under the same faculty and in the same building as graduate students. But whether the University professors should ruthlessly amputate this vestigial organ in order to improve their own financial prospects is a difficult question. A State university is obliged to keep in touch with all parts of its territory. Its attitude is very different from that of a private university. One aims to be inclusive and the other to be exclusive. The private university is always saying to itself: "How high can we raise our standards of admission without losing students?" The State university says: "How low can we place our standards of admission without losing prestige?" President Hadley states that the primary object of a university is to maintain high standards of scholarship and that a university which fails in this is not worthy of the name. A State university does not care so much for the maintenance of standards as for the opportunity of public service, and it is not worthy of the name of State university if it is not willing to risk its reputation to save some young man or woman in a backwoods county from an illiterate life. It is this feeling more than low educational ideals or the desire for numbers that makes the State universities sometimes more easy of entrance than seems proper to Easterners.

As I have suggested, Illinois is very unevenly developed educationally. It has some of the best secondary schools in the country and some very poor ones. Only about two-thirds of the high schools are capable of preparing for the Freshman class of the University. Ten per cent. of them give no foreign language and 65 per cent. of them none but Latin. The University of Illinois stipulates fifteen units for admission, while the University of Wisconsin requires only fourteen, but there is this difference, that the requirement is rather strictly adhered to in Wisconsin, while in Illinois students may be admitted with thirteen units on condition of making up the deficiency in the academy within a specified time. Less than 10 per cent., however, enter in this way. President James, in outlining his policy on his inauguration in 1905, stated his belief that the Freshman and Sophomore work should not be done at Urbana, but in fifty or more institutions scattered over the State, the same idea as President Jordan has. The University, he said, "must be lopped off at the bottom and expanded at the top." He is succeeding in the second part of his program, but has made no progress in the first. Yet this must be done in some way before many years. It has been proposed to convert the academy into a model school for the department of education. This might be done, but the model school needed by that department as its laboratory for practice and experimentation is a very different thing. It needs a well-equipped building, with all grades from the kindergarten up, not a few basement rooms full of backward Freshmen hurrying to catch up with their class.

The situation of the University of Illinois accounts for many of its

peculiarities. The stranger is apt to think it an out-of-way place; but when he gets there he learns that it is really in the middle of things. The center of population of the United States is headed that way and is due to arrive about 1960, and the center of manufactures is coming along in the same direction by slow freight.

Comparatively few people in the East know in what town the University of Illinois is located. Neither do the people who live there. Ask one man on the street and he will tell you "Urbana." Ask the next and he will tell you "Champaign." It depends on which side of an imaginary line he happens to reside. This line runs along the edge of the campus, placing the University technically inside the corporate limits of Urbana, but that does not make any difference in the eyes of the Champaigners. The University is between the towns, as the University of Minnesota is between St. Paul and Minneapolis, but the smaller the cities the sharper the rivalry. Urbana is the old county seat. Champaign is a newer "spite town," built by the railroad, the larger and more businesslike of the two. Their commercial centers are only about two miles apart and they run together, indistinguishably to a stranger, making a community of about 20,000 people, not counting the students. But the question of which name shall appear on the letterheads of the University has been the subject of bitter controversy. It is unfortunate that one of the great universities of America should have its educational policy affected by personalities resulting from local squabbles over postal facilities, patronage, politics, shopping, residence, and street-car lines. This parochial atmosphere infects the campus, and slight differences of opinion and mode of life assume an exaggerated importance and become aggravated into antagonisms. It is a common fault of college communities, especially in small towns. They are nearly as bad as frontier army posts in this respect. As soon as the University of Illinois grows up to its size this phase of its life will disappear.

I do not mean to imply that individual liberty of thought and action in the University is improperly restricted by authority or public opinion. The controversy arising out of the Kemp case was at its height at the time of my visit, and I took some pains to hear both sides of it, but it did not seem to me that the question of academic freedom was involved. Dr. George T. Kemp, professor of physiology, found himself persona non grata to the administration and resigned in indignation charging the president with duplicity and unfairness. I did not find any sufficient evidence in support of these charges, and, on the other hand, there were no serious accusations brought against Dr. Kemp. It seemed to be an affair of personalities, rather than principles. The question of whether Dr. Kemp's scholarship was sufficiently appreciated need not concern us here, and the further question of whether President James has exceeded the proper limits of presidential power cannot be decided, because there is no agreement as to where these

limits are. It will ultimately be settled, not by discussion, but by its results. Our natural predilections are, of course, for the democratic form of government, but our convictions are somewhat shaken by the observation that universities appear to have made most progress under Presidents who were inclined to be autocratic.

The question of whether a university should be located in a large city or in a small one must also be worked out by experiment. The University of Illinois bears about the same relation to Chicago and the University of Chicago as Stanford does to San Francisco and the University of California and as Princeton does to New York City and Columbia. There is a certain similarity in character between the three resulting from their country environment. But the first impression is different, because Princeton and Stanford are distinguished among American universities by the beauty and harmony of their architectural design, while in the University of Illinois no design is apparent and not much beauty. The buildings with few exceptions, are frankly utilitarian in style, but good in their way, getting the greatest possible room for the least amount of money, better than some of the more pretentious buildings of the University of Minnesota. One good thing about them, they are mostly designed by university men. It makes a very bad impression to find that many of our universities have not sufficient confidence in their own architects to employ them on their own buildings. The experience of the University of Illinois with Eastern architects is not encouraging. The new auditorium is not encouraging. The new auditorium is admirably contrived for seeing and emptying, but not for hearing. The hearing is too good. It echoes like the baptistery at Pisa. A solo is spontaneously multiplied into a chorus, and a speaker gets as many replies as if he were addressing a mass meeting in England. I am sure that the professor of physics knows enough about acoustics not to have made such a blunder as this. The woman's building, by McKim, Mead & White, though generally admired, is, to my mind, not altogether successful. The Georgian style has no especial appropriateness to the Illinois prairie, and in its arrangement it is not so well adapted to its purpose as the corresponding buildings of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

On the whole, I think, the University of Illinois would do well to work out its own architecture. The variety in the color of the existing buildings gives a striking demonstration of the wealth of Illinois in brick clays of different kinds. Then there is a department of ceramics, one of the few schools of its kind in the United States, offering three distinct four-year courses. This department seems to keep itself rather too much aloof from the rest of the University. It appears to me that it might cooperate with the artists and craftsmen on the one hand and with the structural and concrete engineers on the other in the development of some autochthonous art industries. I was much interested in

the attempts at new forms of mural decoration in mosaic, not entirely successful yet from an artistic point of view, but indicating a commendable spirit of enterprise and self-confidence.

Enterprise and self-confidence are characteristic of the Illinois temperament and ought to be manifest even in a university. The Illinois student should be ambitious to do things for himself, not merely be content to read about them or think about them. It seemed to me that there are some indications of this disposition in both faculty and students. In my tour of the universities I found I could sometimes learn more about the spirit of an institution by being passively towed around than by striking out for myself. At Harvard my guide showed me the room in which the Prince of Wales had once slept; at Princeton the greatest treasure seemed to be a collection of Virgils in a locked case; in the University of California I was taken to the Greek theatre; in the University of Illinois they pointed with pride to a smokeless chimney. I did not believe it was working until I went below and saw the coal going into the furnace, black, cheap fire stuff it was, such as clouds Chicago, but it came out of the top in a state of innocuous oxidation. The school of engineering at the University of Michigan has a high reputation, but somehow I do not feel the same confidence in it as in that of Illinois, because it had one of the smokiest chimneys I ever saw.

I like the way the students put their heart into their work in the University of Illinois. Their studies are to them not a thing apart from their real life, but a part of it. They take pride in their profession; they put sentiment in it and get amusement out of it. In the engineering laboratory I saw a Brown & Sharpe automatic gear cutter, bearing a brass tablet stating that it was given to the University as a memorial to an engineering student who died soon after graduation, C. L. Adams, of the Class of '96. Now this is better from either the sentimental or the practical point of view than if the thousand dollars had been put into a marble shaft off on the hillside or in a monumental drinking fountain that does not work. There would be nothing about these to remind one of the young man whose career was stopped at its commencement. But this machine is a true memorial; it is something that he himself would have taken pride in; it is in the noisy, busy shop, the scene of his activities; it is used by his schoolmates, and is in a very real sense a perpetuation of his influence and personality.

It is said one does not know a foreign language until he dreams in it. It might likewise be said that nobody really gets hold of a science until he plays with it. That is what the Illinois boys do with their electricity. I presume that the Princeton or Pennsylvania boys could beat them at a comic opera, for they can give one that is almost as good—or as bad—as the real thing. But I am sure that Princeton or Pennsylvania has nothing like the electrical show given annually at

the University of Illinois. Three floors of the electrical engineering building are devoted to it, fitted up with booths where all sorts of queer things are to be seen and felt, more things than are dreamed of in any natural philosophy. There are model electric railways in operation, demonstrations of wireless telegraphy and Rontgen rays; an electric incubator (chickens only); a model kitchen, where the happy house-wife has nothing to do all day but press buttons; a handy safe-boring outfit, a great time-saver for burglars; and a mysterious "House of a Thousand Sensations," which would make a fortune on Coney Island. For weeks in advance the students work night and day in wiring the booths and devising new apparatus.

Something of the same professional pride crops out in the student pageants on circus day and other festival occasions, as it does in the Universities of Michigan and Missouri. There is developing a trade symbolism that shows a tendency to take artistic as well as grotesque forms. This is promising, because it reminds one of the spirit of the medieval gilds out of which the art of the Renaissance took its rise. The tourist in an Italian gallery, whose idea of art is something as far removed as possible from "trade," gets a painful shock when he discovers that the statue or picture he is told to admire owes its origin to the woolweavers' union. But our commercial and industrial conditions are becoming increasingly like those of the city republics of the Renaissance, and it would be strange if they did not bring in similar art forms as well as less desirable features of that civilization.

There are other student activities that I should like to describe if I had space, for many of them show an encouraging originality and spontaneity; the peanut banquets of the agricultural students; the may-pole dance which is the women's pageant; the Wild West shows; the powwows of the Illini tribe—the students are traditionally descendants of these Indians, and occasionally show it by an eruption of barbarism; the Spangentinans and Americans take part; the "Welcome to Spring," a simultaneous outburst of enthusiasm, unpremeditated in origin and incalculable in its manifestations, occurring on the first warm evening; and, last and perhaps most worthy of the attention of other State universities, the interscholastic athletic meet. In this the athletic youth of the high schools of Illinois come together in competition on the State University campus. At the Interscholastic meet of 1908 eighty-four schools were represented and the number of entries was nearly 400. Since each local champion is apt to be accompanied by several of his schoolmates, and all are royally entertained, they have a chance to become acquainted with the University under the most favorable auspices. The students from all parts of the State get to know one another, and the high school teachers who come with the delegations in many cases derive as much benefit from this association with each other and the University men as they do from a session of some



DR. CHARLES ZELENY
Assistant Professor of Zoology



DR. JACOB KUNZ
Assistant Professor of Physics



DR. EARNEST L. BOGART
Associate Professor of Economics



DR. L. F. ANDERSON
Assistant Professor of Education

LITERARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

formal conference. After the games come the student circus and a bail in the armory. The fraternities take advantage of the opportunity to pick their men and even to pledge them several years in advance of their matriculation. The rush line is being lowered year by year, so we may expect before long that every fraternity will have its cradle roll like some of the fashionable schools of the East.

There are no dormitories for either sex at the University of Illinois, and the fraternity houses are the principal social centers. There are thirteen fraternity and five sorority houses, and about a fifth of the student body is comprised in these organizations. The strength of the fraternities is remarkable when we consider that they were prohibited by law from 1881 to 1891. The Cosmopolitan Club of the University of Illinois is the first of the associations of foreign students to own a home, a \$10,000 building, housing twenty-five students and providing club rooms and a polyglot library. The largest foreign contingent at the University is the Filipinos, of whom there are twenty, more than in any other of the universities. I am reminded of the interest taken in Spanish-speaking students by seeing on my desk a pamphlet entitled Escuela de Ingenieros y Administradores de Ferrocarriles de la Universidad de Illinois. There is no general clubhouse for students, but they hope to have one soon. In the meantime the handsome new Y. M. C. A. building serves the purpose very well. This organization is the largest of its kind in the college world, having 900 young men enrolled in its Bible-study classes.

One influence on student character which should always be borne in mind in comparing a State university receiving the Morrill funds with the Eastern endowed universities, that is the military drills. Four words in the Morrill Act have brought it about that all over the country the educated agriculturists and engineers are the only classes to receive training as soldiers. This is ordinarily required only in the first two years, but those who show special proficiency usually remain in the cadet corps as officers and sometimes enter the militia or regular army afterward. They regard it as a point of honor to respond to any call for volunteers in a national crisis, very much as the men who have been educated at West Point and then entered civil life. Their university training is not merely setting up exercises and the manual of arms, but includes a comprehensive course in military science.

There is certainly something very impressive about the transformation scene which takes place at the drill hour, when at the sound of the bugle call the student drops his book and picks up a rifle. They come trooping into the big armory from all directions, one from the Greek alcove, another from the forge, frat and barb, country or city bred, some of them very unsoldierly material, careless in dress and slouchy in bearing. From the interior of the armory come the sounds of scurrying feet on the smooth floor, a rattle of arms, a rapid roll call, and sud-

denly there pours out from the arched doorway a column of cadets, wheeling by four into the street, erect, trim and uniformed. Company after company salute the colors, an endless column it seems, for there are 1,200 cadets and 100 officers in this university regiment, with a military band of seventy pieces. And this transformation of a crowd of miscellaneous individuals into one human machine is effected automatically. The students do it themselves. The professors are not there to criticize and mark them. The commandant has, apparently, nothing to do but review the regiment.

As peace-loving laymen we all piously hope that these rifles will never be aimed at anything but a target. Still we must all realize that this training is not entirely useless, although it may never be used. The psychological effect is doubtless more important than the physical. The man educated in a State university has a unity of loyalty that no other gets. His college spirit, his State pride and his patriotism are inextricably commingled, for they have grown up together. When a Princeton man gives the Princeton yell he is not hurrying for New Jersey. But when an Illinois student yells "Illinois," he means the campus, the State and the country altogether. It is a football game and a Fourth of July rolled into one. His alma mater is his motherland. If he serves his country on the battlefield he marches under the same flag and bears on his cap the same initial as when he was a student.

Coeducational universities give a much more differentiated education to the two sexes than do segregated universities. The students of Princeton and Vassar pursue much the same studies in much the same way. The difference between them is chiefly geographical. The young men and women of Illinois, although on the same campus, get a very different sort of training in some respects, and more adapted to the different spheres which are assigned to them in after life by our civilization. The authorities of the University of Illinois, in establishing a department of household science, simply recognize the existing fact that most women are occupied with household administration in after life and that this occupation, like any other, needs to be intellectualized by science and idealized by art. The woman's colleges are on the contrary still mostly forcing upon their students a masculine education, one taken over bodily from the men's colleges some time ago, and one which the men themselves are largely abandoning wherever they can. It may, nevertheless, be the best possible form of education for both men and women, but no educator has the right to assume such dictatorial powers. The chief defect in women, to my mind, is they have too often in the course of history been content to dress themselves in the cast-off mental clothing of the men.

The work in the household department of the University of Illinois comprises both research and practical applications. I found in the food laboratory of the woman's building a doctor of philosophy of the Uni-

versity of Chicago, who was working on the pectins, a subject of great physiological and moral importance to our domestic life. She had found out the reason why jelly sometimes does not jell. Now the temper of many housewives and the happiness of many homes has been wrecked on that very thing, all for lack of a little litmus paper. But this ancient difficulty disappears at the first touch of applied science.

Of the practical work of this department I must mention the experimental house. This is a house of the ordinary type which is put into the hands of each successive class to make over. They have to plan its arrangement, sanitation, furnishing, color-scheme, and equipment for housekeeping with regard to expense, convenience, durability and artistic fitness. Part of the house is provided with all the modern conveniences, and the other part for a contrast fitted up in the old-fashioned style with all the ancient inconveniences. That is, these modern girls are being systematically trained to look down on their grandmothers. But perhaps that is the aim of all true education. There are some practical advantages in knowing both the old and the new ways of housekeeping and the differences between them. For example, if one of these domestic science women marries a husband who objects to her newfangled cooking and demands "pies like mother used to make," she will not weep or talk back. She will simply make him some and see how he likes them.

The domestic science work is, however, a new thing here and not yet so well housed and equipped as in the agricultural school of the University of Minnesota. On the side of art and craftsmanship it is far excelled by the Teachers' College of Columbia University.

In the College of Literature and Arts the women slightly outnumber the men (399 to 364 in 1908), but the proportion of men is increasing. In the College of Science the men strongly predominate (229 to 47) and in engineering and most of the other professional schools, except literary and music, they have practically a monopoly. In the University as a whole the proportion of men to women is about four to one.

Military science required of the young men and domestic science offered to the young women are only two instances among many of the recognition given by coeducational institutions in general to the distinctive needs of the two sexes. It is a curious fact—which ought to be a warning to all of us to avoid a priori dogmatism—that the effect of coeducation is not to masculinize the young women, as was at first supposed, but rather the opposite. There is a noticeable tendency to exaggerate what are held to be feminine qualities. Many of the girls overdress. They wear too big hats and too fine clothes to school and affect a dependent and admiring attitude toward the opposite sex. On the other hand, the boys are apt to adopt an exaggerated masculinity, even in extreme cases to take pride in being boisterous and uncouth. I am told by instructors in the women's gymnasiums of State universities

that it is impossible to get the girls there to take an interest in athletics, especially in the organization and competition of their teams, as they do in the women's colleges. This induced polarity of disposition is, in my opinion, a wholesome thing, though it has its amusing and sometimes even its objectionable aspects. I am not convinced that the girls ought to play basket-ball. I merely wish to call attention to the fact that one reason why they do not play basket-ball with enthusiasm is because the boys they associate with can play it and similar games so much better.

On the other hand, the exclusively masculine colleges often show a tendency toward femininity. Their dormitory rooms and fraternity houses are more luxurious and tasteful than those of the State universities as a rule. Anybody looking at the garments, adornments and furniture displayed by the Harvard Co-op., many of them styles designed exclusively for its trade, might think at first glance that he had wandered into the woman's section of a department store. Then, too, some of the amateur actors show great delight in dressing up in women's clothes in their college theatricals and take feminine parts with surprising aptitude. In coeducational institutions they are not so apt to go in for this sort of masquerading except in a spirit of pure grotesquery.

I do not know any reason why the women should have a monopoly of good manners, delicate taste, nice things and bright colors, and I do not mean to imply that there is anything objectionable in the touches of femininity that occasionally appear in the monastic colleges, but merely to say that in the presence of a strong feminine element they would not be so likely to appear. Our idea of what mental and moral qualities are characteristically masculine or feminine is, of course, conventional. Part of these characteristics are natural, part acquired and part affected. Since we cannot distinguish between them we must accept the conventional view and at the same time give it freedom to change. I might mention here that the University of Illinois is exceptional in having three women on its Board of Trustees.

This university is hard to define because its growth in students and faculty has been so rapid that it has not yet "found itself." Dr. T. J. Burrill, who has been a professor in the institution from its beginning, gave it the impulse toward becoming a true university in 1893 when he presided over it during an interregnum. Under the succeeding administration of President Draper it made great progress, and now, under President James, it is being transformed into an institution worthy of its position as the head of the educational system of one of the richest and most populous States of the Union.

UNIVERSITY FOR THE QUARTER

Illinois may well feel satisfaction that her trustees have shown just the kind of unpre-Scholastic Freedom judiced liberality that President Schurman of Cornell held to be the ideal in his address before the National Association of State Universities. So far as instruction is concerned, the members of the faculty at Illinois are absolutely free of restrictions of a political or any other kind. The people of Illinois and the trustees of the University have left the University "severely alone, so that it may select its own members by the application of its own intellectual standards," and the members thus chosen are "absolutely free to investigate, to teach, and to publish whatever they believe to be the truth." If the president of the National Association of State Universities is right, Illinois has stood the supreme test.

The New York *Evening Post* reports President Schurman as having said:

Freedom of thought, freedom of investigation, freedom of teaching, freedom of publication—this is the soul of a university. And dictation from the State is just as much tyranny as dictation from the church. Truth must judge itself; it cannot be determined by counting noses. One man with God is a majority. The professor must be left free to follow the dictates of reason and the demonstration of evidence, even though his conclusions are at variance with the beliefs (or prejudices) which the mass of mankind regards as fundamental truth. And if a State university cannot insure him that freedom, it is to that extent not a university at all.

As in the denominational university, the last word would be spoken, not by the intellect, but by some power outside it—by a board of trustees, by a legislature, or by a majority of the people of the State.

Like other institutions, the State university is on trial. The supreme test is whether the people of the State will, on the one hand, tax themselves to support it and, on the other, impose upon themselves a self-denying ordinance to leave it severely alone, so that it may select its own members by the application of its own intellectual standards, and the members thus chosen may be absolutely free to investigate, to teach, and to publish whatever they believe to be the truth. If our people do not already possess this conception of a university, they must be educated up to it. For a university cannot flourish on any other condition.

Of the need of better teaching, the speaker said:

The individual universities of this association must see that their freshmen and sophomores are thoroughly drilled—drilled as they were in former days by those inexorable teachers of mathematics and Latin or Greek. This is the remedy for the atrocious intellectual slovenliness, inaccuracy, and vagueness which today characterizes pupils in all American schools, colleges and universities. As in so many other cases, reform must begin from above; it is for the universities to react on the high schools and normal schools and, through them, on the elementary schools. And it is in the freshman and sophomore years that the university has the opportunity and

the duty of performing this high task and setting the shining example.

President Schurman advocated the establishment of research professorships and free tuition, of the latter saying:

I believe that in a democracy the highest education, like the lowest, should be accessible to all classes of the people, without money and without price. The laws governing the bequest and inheritance of property inevitably tend to create an aristocracy of wealth. It is all the more imperative, therefore, that we should fight every policy and arrangement which tends to develop an aristocracy of intellect supported by and allied with that aristocracy of wealth. But every dollar charged for higher education makes for the development and consideration of such an alliance.

More extensive changes have been made in the University buildings the past summer

Changes in Buildings than ever before. There are two reasons for this: first the completion of the new buildings on the campus has resulted in material changes in the assignment of space to departments not so fortunate as to be able to move into the new buildings, and second,—a higher standard has been set for the maintenance of the buildings than has heretofore prevailed.

The removal of the administration offices from the Library Building left the rooms in the west wing of the second floor to be used by the Library School, whose former quarters over the Library stack were required for a further extension of the book stack. Four of the rooms in the west wing have been thrown together, making a very attractive Library School Laboratory. This work, together with

the extension of the stack so as to accommodate forty thousand additional volumes, and the placing of especially designed cases with roller shelves for the permanent storage of bound newspapers in the west basement room, constitute the important changes in the Library Building.

In University Hall the room formerly occupied by the Natural History Museum has been sub-divided into class and seminar rooms, and the building has been given a general brightening up by the painters. All of the corridors and many of the rooms have been painted. The end stairways, which because of their having so many winders have been considered unsafe, in case of any panic in the building, have been changed to platform stairs, which will permit of hasty exit without the danger which has been felt to exist under the former conditions. In all of the other buildings on the campus, the changes have been of a minor nature; the chief work being necessary in order to improve the convenience and appearance of the buildings. The cost of these repairs and minor building changes has been about \$15,000.00.

The changes in the Law Building are now under way, and will provide a handsome north entrance and a fire-proof book stack capable of accommodating about twenty thousand volumes. A special appropriation of \$10,000.00 was made for this purpose.

The repairs in the Gymnasium have been deferred because of the large amount of other work which seemed more pressing, but the work will be put under way at once. A special appropriation was made by the Legislature for this purpose, which will make it possible to re-arrange all of the plumbing in the building, and to remove the bulk of the woodwork now entering into the construction of

the lower floors, so that conditions will be thoroughly sanitary. A marble coping will be put around the swimming pool, and the removal of the shower baths will permit the widening of the pool room to such an extent as to provide seats for spectators along both sides.

Plans are practically completed for the new University Boiler House, and for a Ceramics Building, both of which will be additions to the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory. Work will be begun on these structures in the very near future. A new chimney, 175 feet high and ten feet in diameter, will be built, additional boilers have been ordered which will almost double our capacity, and contracts have also been let for a new engine and generator, which will more than double our electrical output. It is the expectation that the old boiler house will not be kept in service longer than the life of the present equipment installed in it, none of which will be moved to the new plant, which has been designed on the basis of 500 H. P. boiler units.

The greatest change in the grounds is the result of the removal of the street car track from Green Street.

The new buildings are being located in accordance with a fairly well defined policy for the extension of the campus, though this matter is now receiving serious study at the hands of a Commission consisting of W. C. Zimmerman, State Architect, Chairman, D. H. Burnham and C. H. Blackall. It is the expectation that a plan will be developed, the superiority of which will be so manifest that there will be no difficulty in adhering to it for a number of years.

In addition to those announced in

the July Quarterly, the following new appointments to **New Appointments** the University faculty have been made.

The trustees of the University at a meeting held in Chicago on September 21, 1909, appointed H. H. Stoek, B. S., E. M., to be professor of mining engineering in charge of the department, the establishment of which was authorized by the last legislature.

Mr. Stoek was graduated from the Washington, D. C., high school in 1883 and from Lehigh University in 1887. He received the advanced degree of E. M. from the latter institution in 1888. In 1885 he was assistant in the department of mineralogy, National Museum, Washington, D. C., in 1887 he was United States government inspector of dredging on the Thames River, Connecticut; in 1888 he was assistant engineer of the Susquehanna Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; and for three years following 1890 he was instructor in mining, metallurgy and geology at Lehigh University. During this period he also served as an expert in examining iron properties in Western North Carolina and in inspecting copper and iron mines in Michigan and Minnesota.

From 1893 to 1898 he was assistant professor of mining and metallurgy at the Pennsylvania State College; and in 1898 he became the editor of "Mines and Minerals", a technical journal which is widely circulated, published at Scranton, Pennsylvania. He relinquished this position to accept the appointment with the University of Illinois. During the eleven years he has been in editorial work, Professor Stoek has visited most of the mining regions of the United States, and has studied there the details of coal min-

ing, both anthracite and bituminous. He is the editor of "Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook", a standard publication on coal mining, of Fulton's "Coke", of "Examination Questions for Certificates of Competency in Mining", of Lake's "Prospecting for Gold and Silver", and of eight volumes on Coal Mining, comprised in the coal mining course of the International Correspondence Schools. He is the author of the chapter on "The Economic History of Anthracite", which forms a part of "The Economic History of the United States", now being gotten out by the Carnegie Institute of Washington, D. C., of a "History of Anthracite", and of various papers which have appeared in the proceedings of scientific journals. Professor Stoek has recently been serving as an expert of the United States Geological Survey in charge of investigations of waste in mining anthracite. During the past three years he has lectured on mining at Cornell University, Pennsylvania State College, Sheffield Scientific School and Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

Dr. Jacob Kunz comes to the University this year as assistant professor of physics. He is a native of Switzerland, was educated in Zurich and received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Zurich in 1902. From 1902 to 1904 he was technical expert for a chemical manufactory. He was "Privat-Dozent" in mathematical physics at Zurich, 1904 to 1907, giving courses on general dynamics, thermodynamics, Maxwell's Theory of Electricity and Magnetism and the Electron Theory. In 1907 he studied and worked in the Cavendish Laboratory under Sir Joseph J. Thompson, professor of physics in the University of Cambridge, England. While there he completed an important research in the discharge of elec-

tricity through gases, which has been published in the London Philosophical Magazine.

Dr. Kunz is the author of a text book on theoretical physics entitled, "Theoretische Physik auf Mechanischer Grundlage", and about a dozen technical papers that have appeared in the leading European journals of physics.

The August, 1909 number of the Physical Review contains an interesting research by Dr. Kunz on photoelectric effects. His courses in the University will be in theoretical physics, his principal courses this semester being on general dynamics introductory to theoretical physics and on the Electron Theory, a discussion of the recent advance in the theory of electricity and matter.

Professor William A. Oldfather, who has accepted the appointment as associate professor in classics, was born in Persia. He did his undergraduate work at Hanover College and received his master's degree from Harvard University in 1902. The following year he did graduate work in classical philology at Harvard, going from there to Northwestern University, where he was a fellow in Latin from 1903 to 1906. The next two years were spent at the University of Munich where he took his doctorate, writing for his doctor's thesis "The Lobrika". After his return from Europe, Professor Oldfather became assistant professor of Latin at Northwestern University.

Another important addition to the teaching force at the University is Dr. Howard V. Canter as associate in the classics. He comes to Illinois from the University of Missouri where he has been an instructor for the last four years. Dr. Canter first specialized in the classics at Washington and Lee University, A. B., 1896, and later was fellow in Latin at Johns Hopkins where he took his doctorate with high

honors in 1904. He has had successful experience as a teacher in the Lexington, Va., public schools and high school, as professor of Latin and Greek in Notre Dame of Maryland, as Classical Master, University School, Baltimore, and finally as instructor in Latin at the University of Missouri. At the latter place he is considered one of the most successful teachers in the University. A prominent educator says he is a thorough scholar and modern classicist, that he is full of ideas and knows how to develop them in his work. He has published several articles and now has ready for the press a college edition of the Jugurthine War.

Dr. Charles Zeleny, generally believed to be the most advanced zoologist, of his age, in the country, has received the appointment of assistant professor in zoology. His appointment, together with that of Dr. H. B. Ward as professor of zoology, would seem to indicate the desire of the University to bring the department of zoology to a high standard of efficiency.

Dr. Zeleny took his bachelor's and master's degrees in science from the University of Minnesota. He did research work for his Ph. D. at the University of Chicago, and has resigned the position of associate professor in zoology in the University of Indiana, to take up his new duties.

Mr. Edward H. Decker, formerly a student in the literary department at the University of Michigan, from which institution he received his LL. B. in 1904, has been appointed instructor in Law, to have charge of the work formerly done by Professor Gilbert. He has been doing practical work at Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. Rudolph Weaver, a graduate of Drexel Institute of Art and Science in 1905, has been appointed instructor in architecture. After graduation he

spent a year in special study at Columbia University, and for the past two years he has been engaged in practical work.

The department of civil engineering has been strengthened by the addition of Mr. A. R. Alger as instructor in civil engineering. He received his A. B. from Michigan Agricultural College in 1904, and has taught there and at the Case School of Applied Science. During the past year he has been engaged in practical work.

Mr. C. E. Noerenberg, B. S., University of Illinois, 1907, A. E., 1909, for the past two years research fellow in the engineering experiment station of the University, has been appointed instructor in theoretical and applied mechanics.

Another Illinois graduate who becomes instructor in civil engineering is Mr. C. E. Henderson, B. S., University of Illinois, 1906. He has been doing railway work the past two years.

Mr. G. P. Boomsliter who is a graduate of Michigan Agricultural College, 1906, has been engaged in practical work for the past three years. He entered upon his new duties as instructor in theoretical and applied mechanics in September.

Mr. F. B. Seely, a graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 1907, and for the past year and a half instructor in mechanical engineering at Villa-Nova College, has been appointed instructor in theoretical and applied mechanics.

Holding degrees from the University of Missouri and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. H. C. Kendall, who has been appointed instructor in railway electrical engineering, brings valuable experience to his new position as a result of four years of practical work.

Mr. T. S. Taylor, B. A., Yale University 1906, Ph. D., 1909, and for the past

two years assistant in the Sloane Physical Laboratory at Yale University, has been appointed instructor in physics.

Mr. James H. Kelley, M. A., has been appointed chief clerk in the President's office to succeed Mr. D. W. Morton, who is now instructor in the department of Economics. Mr. Kelley is a graduate of Cornell University and received his master's degree from Harvard. He has done graduate work in the department of business administration in the University of Chicago and was for several years principal of the University Preparatory School of Oklahoma at Tonkowa.

Mr. C. C. Pearce, who has been appointed assistant in the department of public speaking, won the Northern Oratorical League contest here last May. He received his A. B. from the University of Wisconsin last spring, and has won many honors in debating and oratory.

Miss Harriett Rinaker, M.S., Illinois, 1909, a graduate of Blackburn College and Lewis Institute, is assistant in the household science department. She is doing extension work throughout the State.

Miss Nina B. Crigler, B. S., Columbia University, 1909, is assistant in household science.

Mr. R. K. Steward, a graduate of the University of Maine, 1908, and for the past year tutor in the civil engineering department of the University of Maine, has been appointed instructor in general engineering drawing.

Mr. G. E. Martin, a graduate from the department of civil engineering of Purdue University in 1909, has been appointed instructor in general engineering drawing.

Mr. P. W. Gawne, a graduate from the department of mechanical engineering Purdue University, 1909, has

been appointed instructor in wood shop and foundry.

Messrs. R. H. Jesee and L. L. Burgess, both of whom took their doctorates at Harvard University, are new instructors in chemistry.

Miss Ellen B. McCarthy, Ph. D., Cornell University, is an instructor in the chemistry department.

Mr. L. P. Kyriakides, Sc. D., University of Michigan, is research assistant in chemistry.

The only new appointment in the economics department, aside from that of Mr. D. W. Morton, formerly chief clerk in the President's office, is that of Mr. C. W. Parker, who was a fellow in Economics at the University of Indiana last year and who comes here as assistant.

A new instructor in the Law School is Mr. W. G. Hale. Mr. Hale is a graduate of Pacific University, Oregon, and received his LL. B. from the Harvard Law School in 1906. Since then he has been practicing law in Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Attilio F. Sbedico, instructor in Romance languages, is a native of Italy and received his A. B. from the Royal Collegio, at Chiltri, Italy, in 1903. He has studied at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his master's degree from that institution in 1907 and his doctorate two years later.

Mr. Homer A. Harvey, assistant in Romance languages, was a student under Professor Raymond Weeks at the University of Missouri. He received his bachelor's degree in June.

Mr. E. W. Ponzer, '00, who has for several years been an instructor in the department of mathematics, has this year gone to the Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, California. His going comes about from exchange of instructors between Leland Stanford and the University of Illinois for the pres-

ent year, Mr. Manning coming to Illinois for the same period of time.

Mr. C. E. Lee, assistant professor in dairy manufactures in the College of Agriculture Faculty Resignations last year, was recently appointed assistant professor of dairy husbandry in the University of Wisconsin. He began work in his new position in October.

Dr. Brainerd Mears, who was an instructor in industrial chemistry during the last academic year, is now assistant professor of chemistry at Williams college.

Professor Barry Gilbert, of the Law School, resigned his position during the summer to return to the University of Iowa where he taught before coming to Illinois.

Professor George L. Clark has accepted a professorship in the college of law of the University of Michigan. He was professor of law in the University last year.

Mr. Louis Imbert, assistant in romance languages last year, has gone to the University of Pennsylvania, where he has a fellowship in the department of romance languages.

Mr. G. C. Davis, who received his master's degree from the University and who was instructor in chemistry last year, has been appointed acting head of the department of chemistry at Lombard College, at Galesburg, Ill.

Dr. E. E. Gorsline is studying physiological chemistry at the Cornell University Medical School in New York City. He was an instructor in chemistry last year.

Professor Raymond Weeks, head of the department of romance languages in the University in 1908-09, has been called to Barnard College, the woman's department of Columbia Univer-

sity, as the head of the department of romance languages.

Mr. Otto Stuhlman, assistant in physics for the past two years, has been awarded the class of 1860 research fellowship in science at Princeton University. Mr. Stuhlman conducted a series of experiments on the acoustic properties of the University Auditorium.

Miss Isabel Bevier, professor of household science, is enjoying a leave of absence until January On Leave 1, 1910. She will visit various institutions in and near Boston which are engaged in household science work. She is to be at Yale to look into the nutrition investigations being carried on by Professor Chittenden, and at Columbia to observe the work in dietetics that is being done there.

Mr. Thacher H. Guild, associate in English, is spending a year's leave of absence in the Harvard graduate school. He is doing work in the eighteen century drama.

Miss Martha Kyle, instructor in English, is studying nineteenth century literature at Columbia University. She expects to return to the University next year.

Professor Morgan Brooks of the department of Electrical Engineering, who is to be absent on leave from the University during the present school year, sailed from San Francisco on October 12 on a trip around the world. He is accompanied by Mrs. Brooks and two of his children.

Preliminary plans have already been submitted by the New University Hall State Architect for the new university hall for which an appropriation of \$250,000 was made by

the last legislature. It has not yet been determined exactly as to the character of this building. One plan is to limit its use to the advanced work of the various departments and to lodge in it the libraries required for higher study in these departments. Another plan is to give it over to the entire work of certain definite departments. In all probability this question will not be entirely settled until later in the year. It is hoped, however, by those who have the matter in charge that a beginning may soon be made upon its erection.

The attendance at the University this year has somewhat increased over that of previous **Attendance** years. Ordinarily the count is made by the first of November. An approximate summing up of those at the University made October 10, as compared with the same count made last year, November 1, indicates that there has been a material increase in enrollment. The apparent decrease in the number of music students, as compared with former years, comes from the fact that all special music students under twenty-one years of age are now enrolled with the Academy. No authentic figures have as yet been secured from the Chicago schools, though the prospects are that the total enrollment in Chicago will exceed that of last year. Below is given a comparison of last year's figures with those of this year.

November 1, 1908.
Men Women Total

	Men	Women	Total
Literature and Arts..	364	399	763
Science	229	47	276
Engineering	1204	4	1208
Agriculture	384	59	443
Law	173	1	174
Library	1	37	38
Music	6	75	81
Graduate School	178	54	232
Summer Session, net.			351

Academy	248	42	290
Total at Urbana ..	3139	718	3857
October 10, 1909.			
	Men	Women	Total
Literature and Arts..	356	412	768
Science	215	48	263
Engineering	1292	2	1294
Agriculture	454	95	549
Law	169	1	170
Library	2	32	34
Music	5	46	51
Graduate school	154	41	195
Summer Session, net.	235	136	371
Academy	237	57	294
Total at Urbana...	3119	870	3989

The application of the University last year to the Carnegie Foundation to be placed **Carnegie Foundation** upon its list of colleges whose instructors are eligible to the Carnegie Retiring Allowance, was not voted upon by the officers of the association favorably. The application was not, however, denied but was held in abeyance on the ground that the relations existing between the University and its academy were not such as would seem for the best interests of high scholarship and that the entrance requirements of the medical school were inadequate. In all probability strong effort will be made by the University authorities to meet these objections and remedy the weaknesses so that in a short time it is hoped that the University will be entered upon the lists of the Foundation.

During the coming year Mr. F. W Scott will be on leave of absence from the University to pursue **Mr. Scott in** sue graduate study in **New York** New York City. He will retain nominally the position of Editor of the Quarterly, but the work during his absence will

be primarily in charge of Dean T. A. Clark, '90, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. Clark will be assisted by Mr. George W. Schoeffel '10, who has had considerable experience in newspaper work. It will be a somewhat difficult matter to keep the Quarterly up to the high standard which Mr. Scott has attained, but those in charge bespeak the cooperation and charitable consideration of the readers of the publication.

President James, who in company with Registrar Pillsbury, represented

the University at

President James the inauguration of

Honored Dr. Abbott Law-

rence Lowell as

president of Harvard University, received the honorary degree of LL. D. from that institution. The Boston Transcript in recording the event, speaks of President James as the man under whose inspiring touch the University of Illinois has risen to the front rank among American universities. At a banquet following the inaugural ceremonies President James answered to the toast, "The State Universities."

The summer session of the University reached about the same level of attendance this year

Summer Session as in the previous year, the enrollment

being 655. For some reason the attendance of teachers of the state was this year somewhat smaller than in previous years and the attendance of regular students somewhat larger. This condition of affairs does not seem very pleasing to those who have the summer session in charge. In all probability the session will be reorganized for the coming year. A special committee has already been appointed by

the President to look after the matter. This committee consists of Professor W. C. Bagley, of the Department of Education as Chairman and Director, the other members of the committee being Deans Greene, Kinley, Townsend and Clark.

The two days following Thanksgiving, November 26 and 27, have been set for the

Dedication of formal dedication

Physics Building of the new Physics

Building. A somewhat elaborate program has been arranged, a large number of prominent scientists from the various institutions of the country have been invited, and President Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation has been secured to deliver the main address.

Students who have been dropped from one college of the University on account of poor work,

Raising the either through the op-

Standards eration of the regular

rule or by special action of the college faculty, are finding entrance into another college of the University a somewhat difficult road to travel. In previous years, students dropped from one college found a somewhat easy access into another college so that a "flunker" might drift around for years before bringing his educational career completely to an end. The methods of procedure are stiffening up now, and most of the students who were at the end of the last semester dropped from any college of the University, have found it impossible to secure a haven of rest within the University walls. In all probability the new order of affairs will not tend to decrease scholarship.

The University, this semester, has again gone back to the old method of registering students for **Registration** but one semester. The theories as regards registration of students for the whole year were excellent but in practice the scheme did not work. One pessimistic opposer to the former method, gave it as his opinion that all girls and seventy-five per cent of the men in some way changed their registration for the second semester. For this reason the whole scheme of second semester registration had to be revised and all sorts of errors crept in. Practically everybody is rejoicing in the return to the old system of registration for but one semester. The two days of the opening of the second semester will be given to the registration, and it is hoped that classes may begin promptly on the third day.

The State Natural History Survey, working conjointly with the United States Forest Service, is engaged in making a survey of all the woodland areas of economic importance in the state. The work is being done by counties and upon its completion a report, showing for each county the amount, location and condition of the forest, together with its economic uses and values, will be made to the legislature. In connection with the survey the state will undertake a thorough investigation of the ravages of insects in the woodlands.

The business and editorial offices of "Chemical Abstracts", one of three publications of the **Moved to Ohio** American Chemical Society, were removed August 1 from the University to Columbus, Ohio. The office has

been in the chemical laboratory at the University for almost three years, and the new quarters will be in the new chemical laboratory of Ohio State University. Dr. Patterson of Xenia, Ohio, is editor of the publication, and J. J. Miller '09, is his assistant.

Extensive improvements have been made during the summer on the building occupied by the **Brushes Up School of Pharmacy** at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Twelfth Street, Chicago. The office and library have been moved to the third floor, and the first floor, which was formerly occupied by them, has been converted into stores. The building has been extended on Michigan Avenue, so as to cover the lot, thus adding four hundred square feet of floor space to each of the three lecture halls. In addition to the extension a new entrance is provided in Twelfth Street, there is a new elevator and an improved heating plant, and the rooms have been redecorated. Comfort and convenience have displaced cramped quarters and an unsightly appearance.

In a recent number of the Illinois Law Review is an interesting article by Dean O. A. **Faculty in Print** Harker of the University Law School on "Statutory Appeal in Illinois." Dean Harker believes that a great many of the complaints regarding the inadequacy of our laws are based rather on the delay in securing a remedy than upon any defect in their substance.

Professor S. W. Parr and Mr. W. F. Wheeler collaborate in two articles appearing in the September number of the Journal of Industrial and Engi-

neering Chemistry. The articles deal with the results of Professor Parr's extensive coal investigations and are entitled, "The Ash of Coal and its Relation to Actual or Unit Coal Values," and "A Series of Parallel Determinations With the Mahler and Parr Calorimeters."

"A Reading Journey Through Spain," is the title of a description of places of interest in Spain, in the August number of *The Chautauquan*, by Dr. John D. Fitz-Gerald, recently appointed assistant professor of romance languages in the University. The description is to be issued in book form and will form a text book in the Chautauqua Reading Circle.

Professor George Tobias Flom, the new assistant professor of Scandinavian languages, is the author of a thorough study on "Norwegian Immigration to the United States", a volume which is perhaps the most complete review of the subject that has ever been attempted.

Dr. W. A. Noyes, professor of chemistry, and C. G. Derick are the authors of an article in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* on "Molecular Re-arrangements in the Camphor Series; Laurolene." The article gives the results of several years' experimentation in the question of molecular rearrangement, a phenomenon with which modern chemists are much concerned.

During the summer the following papers from the laboratory of physiological chemistry of the department of animal husbandry have been published, or read before scientific meetings:

Cold storage of beef and poultry, first communication by A. D. Emmett and H. S. Grindley; cold storage of beef and poultry, second communication, by A. D. Emmett and H. S.

Grindley; chemistry of animal feces, second paper, by A. D. Emmett; The Preservation of Urine by Thymol and Refrigeration, by F. W. Gill and H. S. Grindley; The determination of Urea in Urine, by F. W. Gill, F. G. Allison and H. S. Grindley; Animal Nutrition: the Chemical Composition of the Wholesale Cuts of Beef From three Animals, by A. D. Emmett and H. S. Grindley; Urinary Creatinine of Men in Health, by H. S. Grindley; and a Study of the Food Requirements of a Group of Twenty-four men, by H. S. Grindley and H. H. Mitchell.

In the October number of the *American Educational Review*, President E. J. James makes **Critics Answered** vigorous reply to recent magazine criticisms upon American colleges and Universities. The title of the article is, "The Attack Answered," and in it President James declares his belief that there is less dissipation and more true scholarship among college undergraduates now, than there was thirty or fifty years ago.

In previous years it has been possible for academy students, whose programs permitted, to register in university subjects, and for university students, who lacked some preliminary work, to take subjects in the university academy. A new regulation, however, prohibits academy students from registering in any university course. The purpose of this change has not been announced, but it is not unlikely that an attempt is being made to meet the objection offered by the officers of the Carnegie foundation as to the relations existing between the university proper and the academy. The new

system is doing violence to the plans of some of the students who had supposed that the old system would obtain, but it will in the end brace things up in many directions and be for the good of every one.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Dr. W. A. Noyes, professor of chemistry and **Dr. Noyes** director of the chemical **Honored** laboratory at the University, by Clark University at Wooster, Massachusetts on September 16. The honor is an unusually high one, as Dr. Noyes was selected as one of the five greatest American chemists upon whom the University conferred its honorary degrees upon the occasion of its twentieth anniversary. Dr. Noyes is noted not only for the many contributions he has made to scientific publications but for his work in Atomic Weight Determinations and in the Camphor Series in Organic Chemistry.

At its meeting on July 14 the Board of Trustees of the University appointed Dean W. F. **Dean Goss**, M. Goss director of the **Director** Engineering Experiment Station in the place of Professor L. P. Breckenridge who was for so many years at the head of the station. Professor Breckenridge, it will be remembered, is now head of the Mechanical Engineering Department of the Sheffield Scientific School at New Haven, Connecticut.

During the past summer a great many changes have been made in the University Library. Two **Changes in** new stacks have been **Library** added in the room formerly occupied by the library school. This additional floor space makes it possible to shelve all

the books without disorder. The different classes in the stacks have been entirely rearranged. The space made vacant by the removal of the administrative offices to the new Natural History building has been occupied by the State Library School. The loan desk has been moved further out into the room and all reserve books are to be kept on shelves behind it. Students now using reserved books must have them charged.

Members of the old guard, who remember the familiar inmates of the old museum, will **The Old Museum** be somewhat surprised on returning to the University to find that they have disappeared from the locations where they have rested for so many years. The big room occupied by the museum in University Hall has been cleared of its contents and cut up into class rooms. All the specimens which were contained within this room have been moved to the various departments in Natural History Hall, the larger cases being placed in the wide corridors of this building where they may be seen by visitors to the University or studied by classes. It seems something of a sacrilege to have disturbed an institution which has occupied the same position for so many years, but in all probability the contents of the museum will be far more valuable to the University in the position which it now occupies than it has previously been.

The University authorities are taking more and more care in their attempts to prevent **Fire Protection** disastrous fires at the University. Since the State does not permit insurance,

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



DR. PHINEAS WINDSOR
Director of the Library School



WILLIAM A. OLDFATHER
Associate Professor of Classics



MR. FRED L. CHARLES
Assistant Professor of Agricultural Education

some other method must be followed in order to protect University property. A new fire wagon has been bought and a large amount of new hose has been secured. In addition to this, in five buildings in which danger of fire seems the greatest, watchmen are kept all night and a general system of surveillance is being carried out.

Members of the Western Society of Engineers who are graduates or former students of the University tendered a dinner to Professor L. P. Breckenridge at the Chicago City Club on the evening of June 21. After the banquet the old "grads" gathered in the club parlors where the evening was pleasantly spent in impromptu speechmaking and reminiscing. The affair was in the nature of a farewell to Professor Breckenridge who assumed his new duties at Yale University this fall.

The Board of Trustees have authorized the erection of a new green house for the Horticultural Department. The New Green House structure will be twenty-two by two hundred and twenty-two feet and will be used for experimentation in Floriculture. It will be situated near the site of the old green house used for this purpose and will cost about five thousand dollars.

Plans for the study of the reclamation of river bottoms that are overflown, the investigations of the clays in the western counties of the state, and a detailed study of the Illinois oil fields are among the numerous activities to which the Illinois State Geological Survey will devote its time this year.

With its new quarters in the addition to the Natural History building, the Survey is better equipped than ever before for efficient investigative work. A large amount of the legislative appropriation will be expended in topographic work in conjunction with the United States Navy Survey.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on July 21 the fees of those students engaged in Graduate Fees graduate study in absentia were made \$24.00 a year. In previous years such students were allowed to pursue graduate studies without fees.

Test car, number 17, which left for LaJunta, Colorado, on July 15, to conduct a series of Test Car Injured tests on the St. Clair airbrake on the Rattoon Mountain Branch of the Sante Fe railroad, was forced to return East later in the summer without finishing its work. The tests were progressing nicely until Messrs. F. W. Marquis and A. S. Williamson, who had charge, attempted to give a demonstration of the working of the brake before the railroad officials. Not a single piece of the machinery would work, and upon investigation it was found that every valve in the sixty car train was filled with fine shavings from a planer. The deed is believed to have been the work of vandals hostile to the air brake company. It is probable that another attempt at the tests will be made.

The University authorities seem more than ever determined this year to put an end to the practice of Hazing. As was mentioned in the last issue of the Quarterly, letters were sent out by the Dean of Men to all members of the present sophomore class, calling their atten-

tion to the attitude of the University towards this practice. Notwithstanding this fact, some cases have been found and all those engaged in them have been sent away from the University. Every one who is found to have had an active part in this violation of college discipline has been expelled. This is the most severe punishment which the university has ever inflicted upon those engaged in hazing, and it shows the seriousness with which they view the offence and the methods they will in the future follow to put down the practice.

A number of new courses have recently been arranged for the academy to meet the needs of

New Academy Courses those special students in agriculture who are not prepared to do university work. These courses include the subjects of Crop Production, Animal Husbandry, and Plant Propagation. In household science, academy courses are now offered in Cooking, Sewing, and Care of the House. It is now the opinion of the Agricultural College that scholarships for special students should be limited to those students who are eighteen years or

over and who are able to qualify for entrance to college.

A careful investigation of the present salaries paid to instructors in the University well illustrates **Salaries** the fact that President James has done much in the last two years to raise the standards of remuneration throughout the entire University. If the present system of raising salaries continues for a short time longer the University Faculty will be able to consider itself reasonably paid. We are still behind some other institutions, but we have fortunately distanced some. We are to be congratulated for what the President has already obtained.

Mr. Nolan R. Best, editor of *The Interior*, of Chicago, spoke before the Westminister guild on the University Sunday, October, 3.

Mr. Clayton S. Cooper, in charge of the international Bible study movement of the Young Men's Christian Association, addressed a meeting of students in the Auditorium on Sunday, September 26.

STUDENT LIFE

The first general convocation of the academic year was held in the Auditorium on the after-

First Convocation noon of Wednesday, September 30.

President James presided, and the Auditorium was filled by members of the student body and faculty. Speakers at the meeting were President James, Professor A. P. Carman of the physics department and Dr. Henry Baldwin Ward, the new professor of zoology, who entered upon his duties at the University in September.

Dr. Ward, who comes from the University of Nebraska, spoke before a University audience for the first time and left a pleasant impression. During the summer he was in Alaska as a member of a scientific expedition, and it was of Alaska and her resources that he spoke. A diversity in climate equalling that between Maine and Florida, great forests, large grain areas, and surprising soil fertility were among the things he found there. He declared that the general impression that Alaska is the home of snow and ice, and the next thing to the North Pole, is not borne out by investigation.

Women students in the University have been tendered the privilege recently of entering **Scholarship for Women** into competition for an English University scholarship of \$1,500 offered by the General Federation of Women's clubs of America. Candidates for the scholarship must be graduates of American colleges of good

standing and must take an examination in October 1909. The examinations are in mathematics, Latin and Greek, and the successful candidate has the privilege of doing research work or undergraduate work for honors at either Oxford, Cambridge, or London University.

The Illinois Synod of the Presbyterian church is following in the path of other church de-

The Presbyterian Movement nominations, and has purchased the property on the southwest corner of John and Fifth streets for the purpose of erecting a University Presbyterian church. On the lot is a thirteen room house which has been converted into lounging, club and reading rooms for Presbyterian students. An endowment fund of \$60,000 is practically assured, and it is hoped to have a new church completed within a year. Other denominations which now have club houses near the campus are the Baptists of the Gregory Guild and the Catholic students of the Spaulding Guild. Dean T. A. Clark, Professor H. J. Barton, Rev. E. W. Clippinger and Rev. S. W. Findley are in charge of the Presbyterian movement among Illinois students.

Former President Draper contributes an interesting article on "The Illinois College of Agriculture" to the **Freshman Number** of the **Agriculturist** October number of the Illinois Agriculturist. He sketches the early history of the col-

lege and describes its purposes and its achievements. It was during President Draper's administration that the college received the attention that has enabled it to take a foremost place among American agricultural schools. Other contributors are Dean Eugene Davenport of the College of Agriculture and Assistant Professor F. H. Rankin. The number has been called the "Freshman" number, and much of the material it contains is arranged to bear out that name. W. A. Sawtell, '11, is editor.

A series of weekly convocations for all freshman students in the engineering colleges of the

Convocations for Freshmen University, was inaugurated with a lecture by Dean

W. F. M. Goss on Wednesday morning, September 29. The average first year man knows little of the courses he is going to take in the University, and it was to enlighten him upon this subject that the convocations were introduced into the curriculum. It is hoped the lectures will familiarize the student with the courses he is taking and direct him to the kind of literature that will most effectively supplement his class room work.

The Choral Society, comprising over 200 voices this year, has begun re-hearsing for the annual Christmas

Concert Christmas Concert, which will be given in the Au-

ditorium during the week before the Christmas vacation. The Chorus will sing Beethoven's "Hallelujah Chorus" from the Mount of Olives Oratorio, Faning's part song, "Daybreak", and a number from Elgar's "King Olaf." The orchestra will play Mendelssohn's Overture, "Fingal's Cave", a movement from a Beethoven Symphony, and some smaller pieces.

So far this year, the Students' Union, which promised rather liberally last spring, has been quiet. It was hoped that the organization would, at least, assume an attitude against hazing, even if it did not try to suppress it. The only active part that it has taken in University affairs has been to have charge of the freshman-sophomore push-ball contest, and even this honor it was at its first meeting willing to divide between the senior societies. Perhaps later in the year it may assume definite responsibilities and get actively into University life.

Practically every woman undergraduate at the University is a member of some athletic team this

Coeds are Athletic year. There are eight basketball teams, forty-

four girls on the hockey teams, over a hundred on the German baseball teams, and as many more engaged in lawn bowling, tennis and swimming. Tennis has become so popular that many girls have been compelled to sign for "second choice" in the matter of courts because of the limited facilities. Miss Marion Charlotte Landee, who is a graduate of the Columbia school of Chicago, and who has done special work in physical training at the summer session of Harvard University, will assist in the work in the women's gymnasium.

Courses in the department of electrical engineering have been made more complete by an

Courses Lengthened increase in the amount of laboratory work required from undergraduates. Formerly only the last three semesters of the course were supplemented by work in the laboratories, but under a new ruling which went into effect in September, the practical

work will begin at the beginning of the junior year and continue throughout the junior and senior years.

The management of the Scribbler Magazine announces that the publication has severed its connection with the Scribblers' Club, and will be conducted in the future by an editorial organization and business staff of its own. With the announcement comes the information that the magazine is looking for a new name so that it will not be confused with the Scribblers' Club. The Scribbler is the successor of the old Illinois Magazine and is in charge of A. W. Eisenmayer, Jr., '10, editor-in-chief, and F. H. Railsback, '10, business manager.

Messrs. C. C. Ellison and L. K. Ellsberry, managers of the 1909-10 Star Lecture Course, have announced the following attractions for the year: Jacob Riis, the Cambrian National Glee Singers, Leland Powers, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, John Philip Sousa and his band, The Whitney Brothers Quartette, the Amherst Dramatic Club, and several intercollegiate debates. The late Governor John A. Johnson was also on the program, but no attraction has been secured as yet for the date he was to fill.

Tau Beta Pi, the honorary engineering society, announces the following pledges: Seniors, E. H. Bailey, J. R. Stevenson, A. T. Porterfield, Charles Harris, W. N. Haskell, H. V. Peterson, K. E. Robinson, C. H. Reeder; Junior, M. S. Mason.

The past summer has set a new record in the number of new club and fraternity homes that Fraternity and have been built near Club Homes the University. Not only have there been more in number but the new homes also mark a new standard in the matter of beauty and elegance. Sigma Chi moved into its new house at the corner of Fifth and John streets on October 15. Besides having the distinction of being the oldest Greek letter organization among the students, it now has the honor of having the most beautiful residence of any student organization.

Members of the Triangle club are living in their new house at the corner of Second and Daniel streets. The house is in the colonial style and has accommodations for thirty men. Its location is in the midst of the new student residence center that has grown up within the last few years in the southwestern part of the University district. The Pi Theta club is building a handsome new house at 206 East Green street and expects to get into its new quarters before the holidays. Sigma Kappa sorority has a pretty new cement home at the corner of Second and John streets, and Osborne Hall, the residence for Episcopal girls, which was begun last spring, is now completed. The house formerly occupied by the Triangle club at 406 East Green street has been leased by Phi Alpha Delta fraternity.

Six hundred students, exclusive of those in fraternities and clubs, had enrolled in the Y. M. Bible Study C. A. Bible study Campaign courses up to October 15. The number is larger by almost a hundred than the enrollment at the same date last year, and the campaign for members is not

yet finished. Instead of splitting the students up into small groups as in former years, they are now taught in large classes. The freshmen have been divided into two groups and receive instruction at lectures held once a week. Sophomores and juniors compose two additional classes engaged in more advanced work. E. A. Leslie, '10, has general charge of the Bible study movement.

Engineers Take Trip to Chicago, Milwaukee, and vicinity during the week beginning Monday, October 11. They visited the great steel and power plants of Chicago on Monday and Tuesday, and went to Milwaukee Tuesday night by boat. The party, which was in charge of Professors J. H. Gill, O. A. Leutwiler and K. G. Smith, returned to Chicago Friday night and were the guests of the Illini Club of Chicago at its annual smoker. On Saturday the Seniors attended the Illinois-Chicago football game on Marshall Field.

In addition to those announced last spring, the military department of the University announces **Military Appointments** the following list of appointments to the Cadet Regiment:

E. K. Stuart, to be student colonel.
 M. C. Aleshire, L. F. Zerbee and H. S. Fielder, to be first lieutenants and battalion adjutants.
 W. W. Day, to be captain.

Fifty-one candidates appeared at the first try-out for the Varsity debating teams on October 12. A **Debating** large number of old men are back, and many new

ones have entered the lists for a share in oratorical honors. The debating coaches have scheduled four intercollegiate contests, so that twelve men will be needed to represent the University. On December 10, a team from the University of Iowa will come here to debate the negative side of the question, "Resolved: That a graduated income tax, with an exemption of incomes below \$5000 per annum, would be a desirable modification of the system of federal taxation." Illinois will support the affirmative against Iowa, and will also send a team to Wisconsin to support the negative side of the question at Madison. The contests are to be held under the auspices of the Central Debating League.

In March a Varsity team will go to Bloomington, Indiana, to meet representatives of the University of Indiana, and representatives of Ohio State University will come to Urbana. The question for the latter two debates has not yet been selected.

The Ionian Literary Society, the youngest of the men's organizations in the University, is **Ionian Lecture Course** presenting a short lecture course of its own this year. Madame Rita Fornia, a lyric soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, together with the Keltenborn String Quartette, inaugurated the course with a concert at the University Auditorium on the evening of October 15. Senator Robert M. LaFollette is to speak on November 22, and Hon. Champ Clark, minority leader in the House of Representatives, will appear after the holidays.

The Council of Administration has recently passed the following regulation concerning smoking on

No More Smoking the University grounds: "Smoking in or about the University benches is positively forbidden. Students are furthermore requested not to smoke anywhere on the campus between Springfield avenue and the Auditorium." It is the hope of the authorities that this will at least act as a deterrent of the habit of smoking.

The lectures in personal hygiene required of all men of the freshmen class will this year be given by

Personal Hygiene Dean Clark. It is not out of place, perhaps, that the one who is so intimately acquainted with freshmen conduct should have something to say to the freshmen upon the personal care of their bodies.

To Teach Mr. Lawrence Hinman, ex-'10, was successful in the civil service examination for a teaching position in the Philippine Islands. He sailed from Seattle, Washington on June 19, to take up his new duties. Mr. Hinman was a long distance runner on the Varsity track team in 1908.

ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL

With only six of the veterans of last year's speedy eleven back in the harness this fall, Coaches "Artie" Hall and Lindgren are facing a hard proposition in turning out a championship football eleven. Practice was begun Monday, September 20, and while the outlook for a winning season is good, it can hardly be called as good as it was last year when the team had the

services of Van Hook, Sinnock, Railsback, Gardner, and Wham.

There is, however, a wealth of promising material, which has been graduated from Coach "Prep" White's freshman squad of last year, and it is to these new recruits that the coaches are looking for successors to the heroes of last fall. From the two games that have already been played on Illinois Field, one with the James Milliken University eleven on October 2, in which the Varsity scored 23 points to none for its opponents, and the other on October 9, when Kentucky State University defeated the Illini by a score of 6 to 2, it is apparent that there is plenty of raw material and that the great task that confronts the coaching staff is to whip it into shape.

The line will be fully as strong as it was in the 1908 eleven. Davis, Butzner or Twist at guard, Anderson and Springe at tackle, Richards and Baum at end, with Hull in the center position, should form a stable defense and a dashing offensive combination. Butzner and Springe are members of last year's freshman squad and have been playing the game like veterans. Captain Baum and Richards are doing consistent work in the end positions, although they are being pressed hard by McCleary and Lyons of last year's freshman eleven.

By far the most difficult problem is the development of a quarterback to take the place of the fleet "Pom" Sinnock, who was graduated in June. Seiler, with his kicking ability is a likely candidate, while Etherton who has attained great proficiency in handling the forward pass, is also in line for the position. Bernstein of basketball fame and Merriman, an unknown of last year's freshman squad, are also developing quarterback traits. As yet the coaches have picked no one definitely for the position.

Watson and Gumm, of last year's eleven, are again the principal contenders for places in the backfield. Both are as heavy and fast as last year, and they play consistent football. Mountjoy, Wright, Brown and Roberts are also candidates.

The schedule is as follows:

October 2, Millikin University on Illinois Field.

October 9, Kentucky on Illinois Field.

October 16, Chicago on Marshall Field.

October 30, Purdue on Illinois Field.

November 6, Indiana on Illinois Field.

November 13, Northwestern at Evanston.

November 20, Syracuse at Syracuse.

ILLINOIS FIELD

Improvements made on Illinois Field during the summer have converted it into the best arranged athletic grounds of any of the "Big Eight" universities. The old three-lap course has been entirely removed, and in its place there has been constructed a quarter-mile track, which is generally conceded to be the best in the West. The new track begins near the south end of the Field, skirts the west and north edges of the gridiron, and then comes down between the gridiron and the football bleachers on the east side. It has a twenty-seven foot straight-away, which is reduced to twenty-four feet at the 220 yard mark, and is covered with a two foot filling of cinders. A cypress curb protects both edges.

The football field has a one foot crown for drainage, a foot of sand and loam, and a coating of new sod. It has been removed thirty feet west from the bleachers so that the spectators can now see the whole of the field.

Steel goal posts, imbedded in concrete sockets, have been devised for the gridiron goals. New jumping pits have been constructed in front of the east bleachers between the football field and the bleachers. There are both grass and cinder take-offs, and the pits are so arranged that the contestants can always jump with the wind at their backs. Mr. D. G. Bevis, '09, had charge of the supervision and engineering work on the job.

CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING

Coach Gill's call for cross country runners brought out a squad of seventy-five candidates for the first run, which was held the last week in September. A three mile course has been laid out north of Urbana, and the runs are held on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The recent revival of the sport among western universities together with the unfinished condition of the regular track have caused the large number of entries for the team. The chief purpose of the runs is to keep the varsity and freshman track candidates in training for the indoor meets this winter.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The Athletic Association membership promises to surpass all former records this year by reaching the 1500 mark. Last year the membership lists contained 1300 names, almost double the number of the preceding year, 1907, and there has been an encouraging increase this fall. Association members were admitted free to the first game of the season, between Illinois and Millikin, and two successful mass meetings have been held under its auspices.



— WALDO (W) GRAY (W) BOLDENWE K (W) — RYAN (I) DICKFRSON (I)
WARE (W) CURTIS, (W) GREGORY (W), REID (W), RAY (W), JOHNSON (W), NORENBERG (I), EGY (I), JUTTON (I), BADER (I), WAGENSELL (I),
MERLER (W) McMILLEN (I) MEIER (I) HIGGINS (I) DIENER (I)
WRAY (W) VAN HAGAN (W) BORDMAN (W) SCHUARDT (W) KELLAR (W) ALLEN (W) TAYLOR (I) ROUSTON (I)

ILLINOIS-WISCONSIN ALUMNI BASEBALL TEAMS

THE ALUMNI

COMMUNICATION

WHAT CAN THE ALUMNI DO

This question of Professor Parr, in his address before the Alumni of the University of Illinois, at their last meeting, is indeed very pertinent at this time and is fraught with more meaning now than at any period of the past. When every institution, founded on the Act of 1862, is casting about for an answer to the question and for a means to keep alive the interest and to engender an influence for good from this body in promoting the growth and welfare of these institutions, it is both opportune and important if the right answer can be given and the proper plan worked out.

It is not apparent that Professor Parr has given a full and comprehensive answer, but he has certainly thrown out some suggestions, whether vitally important or not.

The writer has but the greatest admiration for the noble sentiment the Professor expresses relative to the enduring service rendered by such an able man as the late Professor Jonathan Turner, and for the splendid tribute to the memory of the late Doctor John Milton Gregory, the first President of the University of Illinois, and we may truly say the founder of the modern State University plan. While it is eminently fitting that the memory of these men be perpetuated in story, song, or in enduring stone or bronze, it is equally as fitting that our duty to the living be not forgotten.

It is argued that the Alumni of the State Universities are less loyal to, and have less interest in the growth and welfare of their Alma Maters than the graduates of other, endowed or

sectarian, institutions. Is this true? If so "there is a reason". Have the State Universities shown as great an interest, in the life work and success of their children, as the other institutions? Have they kept in close touch with them and made them feel that they, the Alumni, are still a part of the institutions, although out in the world of active university life? Are they fond and loving mothers, ever watchful and thoughtful of their children, rejoicing in their success and sorrowing over their misfortune, or are they like un-natural step-mothers who set their children adrift as soon as their usefulness as children is over, and cast them aside like articles of cast off clothing? If the latter is true, perhaps it is one reason why the Alumni are or appear to be, so indifferent.

As home ties are broken and the youth goes out to battle with a hard, and unconscionable world, his sensibilities become more or less dulled, and unless he can turn to fond and loving parents and find the sympathy he has the right to expect, his interest in that home, wanes and finally becomes swallowed up in forgetfulness. It is not always the fault of the Alumnus that he gives his Alma Mater so little apparent support, but it is the fault of the institution in showing so little interest in him and in failing to keep in touch with him except when some political plugging is required in securing appropriations.

This state of affairs is not confined solely to the State Institutions, but obtains in many of the technical and professional schools where as soon as the last fee is paid and the diploma issued, the graduate is turned out and

thrown off like casting aside a well-worn shoe.

Now if these institutions expect to maintain an interest among the Alumni, they must manifest an interest in the Alumni by keeping them in touch with the institution, its aims and ends. There must be a broader and deeper rooted sympathy between the Alumnus and his Alma Mater. As the graduate is out in the world as a worker and tax-payer, he evidently still has loyalty and judgment and honesty and sincerity in his motives, in relation to the welfare of his Alma Mater; is it a great source of pleasure or satisfaction to the Alumnus to feel that he and his influences are useful only when an appropriation is needed?

The Alumnus has no favor to ask, but if he is worth having when an appropriation is needed, he is worth remembering and consulting after his service as above indicated is rendered.

It is believed that the Alumni as a body have been quite as loyal to the University of Illinois as the University has been a fond and thoughtful mother to them. They have given their time and expended their means, used their efforts in promoting the good of their Alma Mater, freely and without hope or expectation, or seeking of reward save that of seeing the institution lifted to the height of renown and influence which the people of the state have a right to expect.

Now if it is desired to engender and to perpetuate an interest among the Alumni, it must be done through some means which will recognize them as living rational human beings, capable of fair judgment as to the institution, and this must be based on something broader than mere political, social or sentimental influence. This may be accomplished through the provision for a Board of Alumni Review,

and I shall here take issue with Professor Parr when he says that the time is not ripe for such an organization, and that such would be but the means of breeding discord and discontent among the Faculty and Trustees.

It is not apparent that a supplemental board chosen from among the Alumni would be less loyal to, or less capable of administering, or advising in the administration, of the affairs of the University, than the average political appointee or an official who holds his position through political preferment. It is to be supposed that the Alumni are quite as conversant with the aims, needs and ends of the institution as the average citizen of the state, and this must needs be so after a period of four or more years spent within its confines. Otherwise the university has not fulfilled the aims of its founders.

The University has been active for nearly fifty years; its Alumni are numbered by the thousands. To assume that these Alumni cannot furnish a Board of Review equal to the work designed for such a board, is to cast an unwarranted reflection on the past work of the University, and on the intelligence of its graduates.

It is not the purpose of the writer to formulate any specified plan, but to place before the reader some of the facts bearing upon this subject. The formulating of a plan is a matter for future consideration. Plans have been suggested and other institutions have adopted and tried plans which have been weighed and not found wanting; other institutions have adopted plans about to be tried and still others are about to adopt similar plans, and if the University of Illinois is so far above the plane of University existence in its present method of administration as not to need such

an advisory board, then she has attained to an acme of perfection and eminence undreamed of in the past, and of course, Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins and other institutions of the same character, are not to be mentioned or compared with it in the same breath.

We are not aware that the Advisory Board movement is either inopportune or ill advised, neither are we informed that there has been anything mentioned to indicate that the Alumni are desirous of getting hold of or of administering the funds of the institution, and as to Doctor Eliot's suggestions having been swallowed whole and remaining undigested, it appears that Doctor Eliot's suggestions have come in the nature of a predigested article, in view of the fact of the arrangement having been in existence and eminently satisfactory at Harvard for forty or more years of his administration.

We can see no reason for fear on the part of the Administration, from the Alumni, if everything is as open and above board as claimed, neither is it the wish of the Alumni to in any manner embarrass the Administration, neither can they do so, if the plan proposed is carried out on the lines heretofore suggested.

I here take issue with your editorial as to the original proposition having been based on misinformation and apparent indifference to facts. It has not been made in the spirit of unfriendly criticism, but in the best spirit and with the most earnest desire for the welfare and growth of the institution. We do not consider it a matter of the Alumni deserving this recognition for it is likely that the Alumni will manage to exist with or without any recognition, but it is a matter of engendering and keeping up an interest for the growth, usefulness

and welfare of the institution, and for the best and most salutary and beneficent purposes

Charles Brockway Gibson, '77.
Chicago, Illinois.

CHICAGO ILLINI DEFEAT BADGERS

The original ideas of the Illini Club of Chicago broke forth in a new form during the summer in the matter of sponsoring the first of a series of meetings for bringing the alumni associations of different schools into closer touch with each other and for cementing more firmly the friendly relations between the various western universities.

The first step in the campaign took the form of a joint baseball game, dinner and dance between the Illini Club and the "U. W. Club of Chicago", the local organization of Wisconsin Alumni. This event which was held in Lincoln Park on September 11 proved to be a great success, and was so thoroughly enjoyed by the members of both clubs that it has been decided to make it an annual affair.

Two ball games were played. One, between the officials of the two Clubs, which provided great amusement for the crowd, and which ended in a victory for the U. W. Club with a score of 13 to 1, was distinguished especially by the brilliant playing of W. L. Abbot, '84, at first base, John H. Morse, '81 at short, and "Pete" Junkersfeld, '95, at second. The second game between picked teams of the Alumni, in which many old "stars" took part, resulted in a victory for the Illini with a score of 12 to 8. Excellent team work, with Taylor in the box, Ryan at left, and Shields at short, featured the game. The line-up was as follows:

Pitcher—Roy Taylor, '05, and E. G. Ryan, '08.

Catcher—McMillan, '08.

First base—C. Higgins, '03. (Captain).

Second base—Fred Routson, '08.

Third base—A. N. Bennett, '06, and E. E. Meier, '05.

Short stop—Culver Shields, '08.

Left field—Ryan, '08, and Taylor, '05.

Center field—C. Bader, '02, and Lee Jutton, '02.

Right field—"Dutch" Diener, '02.

Almost 250 Alumni of the two schools were present at the dinner which was served in the pavilion, following the games. "Illinois Loyalty" was sung by the Illini in a way that made one think of the good old days gone by, and the Wisconsin men added their "U-rah-rah Wis-con-sin," after which several of the old college songs were sung.

When the dinner had been finished a moonlight walk through the park took the party to the Casino where more than a hundred couples spent the evening in dancing. Members of both clubs were enthusiastic over the success of the affair, and all seemed to think that the spirit of good fellowship which had held sway during the day's events had done much to bring about a closer relationship between the Alumni of the two universities.

With a membership of more than 500, and still growing at a most encouraging rate, the Illini Club of Chicago now represents the strongest and most active of all the various Alumni Associations. The organization has grown to its present size in the six months of its existence. The Club directory which was published October 1, contains in addition to the constitution and by-laws of the Club, the names and addresses of almost 1,800 of the Alumni who are located in Chicago and vicinity. Before March 1 of

next year the officers of the Club confidently expect that the membership will have increased to more than a thousand.

LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNI

The eleventh annual meeting of the Illinois State Library School Alumni Association was held at Bretton Woods, N. H., on Thursday evening, July 1, 1909. Mr. Adam Strolm presided in the absence of the president, Miss Linda M. Clatworthy, '00, of the Dayton Public Library, and Miss Clara Howard was secretary pro tem. In addition to the transaction of the regular business a revised constitution was read and unanimously adopted, and the secretary was instructed to send a letter to Professor Phineas Windsor, the new director of the Library School, expressing to him the loyalty and appreciation of the Association, and the desire of co-operation on the part of the alumni.

On Friday evening, July 2, the alumni got together at a dinner at the Mt. Washington Hotel, there being twenty-two present and a good representation for a meeting held so far East. In her letter which was read at the meeting, Miss Clatworthy expressed the sentiment of the gathering toward the new Library School director in the following words:

"As Mr. Windsor was recommended to President James by the Alumni Association and is a man of fine training and professional standing, there is cause for great satisfaction as to the future leadership of the School. I bespeak for Mr. Windsor the enthusiastic support of the alumni in his new field. He writes that what personal letters he has received from various alumni speak well for the loyalty and helpful spirit of the people from Illinois. He wishes us to rest assured

that he will do all he can to maintain the present high standard of the School and to assure its future growth. Much depends upon the active sympathy and help of the alumni."

A unanimous ballot was cast for the following officers, who are to serve this year:

President—Mr. F. K. W. Drury.
First Vice-President—Miss Farham
Second Vice-President—Miss Kennedy.
Secretary-Treasurer—Miss Alice Mann.
Member of Executive Committee—
Miss Linda Clatworthy.

PHARMACISTS WERE HAPPY

Alumni of the School of Pharmacy who were in attendance at the meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at Quincy, got together at Highland Park, Quincy, Ill., on the evening of June 16, and experienced the joys of a real reunion. So enjoyable was the banquet and the speeches that another meeting has been planned for next year at Decatur. Professor W. B. Day was toastmaster, and among the seventy-five alumni and their friends who were present, were:

Andrew Scherer '75, C. W. Jacob '75, George P. Mills '85, Herman Fry '87, I. M. Light '88, E. T. Granacher '89, B. S. Cooban '89, B. R. Smith '90, L. P. Larsen '90, C. B. Mead '91, W. B. Day '92, J. P. Crowley '93, T. F. Cannon '94, W. S. Gille '95, H. P. Sandkoetter '95, Wm. Schlinkman '96, John Bakkers '98, George J. Kappus '98, A. H. Hiedbreder '99, R. S. Boehm '00, W. R. Graham '00, Walter Holderread '00, Charlotte E. Stinson '00, H. W. Giese '01, F. H. Heidbreder '02, J. C. Wheatcroft '02, W. G. H. Hagemann '03, A. A. Hood '03, H. F. Behrensmeyer '04, C. L. Higgins '04, P. X. Senger '04, L. A. Dickhut '05, W. V. Dufner '05, A. G. C. Ackermann '06, N. George Fry '06,

C. E. Tilton '06, E. H. Behrensmeyer '07, George Eisele '07, Raleigh Earel '08, R. D. Tompkins '08.

GOLDEN GATE ALUMNI

The Golden Gate Alumni Association held a most enjoyable meeting at Gilroy, California on July 31, the affair taking on the air of a week end party. Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth, at whose home the alumni assembled, charmingly entertained, until the next afternoon, those of the visitors who found it convenient to remain. A very pleasant evening was spent in exchanging reminiscences of early college days, members of the classes of '81, '84 and '85 being among those present. Later in the evening after several selections on the piano by Miss Ethel Forsyth, a dainty supper was served by Mrs. Forsyth, assisted by her daughters, Miss Ruth and Miss Ethel.

The next meeting was not definitely decided upon, although the proposition to hold a picnic on one of the islands in San Francisco bay was favorably received, it being thought possible to obtain one of the government launches through the courtesy of the U. S. Harbor officials in San Francisco.

Those fortunate enough to be present thoroughly appreciated the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth and left for the north rather reluctantly after having had such a pleasant time.

ALUMNI STAR AT SEATTLE

Two Illinois alumni were members of the athletic team that won the American athletic championship at the Alaska-Youkon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle this summer. E. F. J. Lindberg, '09, won first honors in the quarter mile run, defeating McEntree, eastern champion, Miller, western conference champion, and Waller, twice American A. A. U. champion.

"Billy" May, '09, also assisted in the meet.

In the Central A. A. U. championship meet in Chicago, May won first place in the 100 yard dash and Avery Brundage, '09, western champion in the discus throw, took second honors in hurling the Grecian missile. At a meeting held later in the summer at San Francisco May won one of the fastest 220 yard dashes ever seen on the Pacific coast, his time being 21 3-5 seconds, or within two fifths of a second of the world's record. Because of their brilliant work Lindberg and May have won permanent berths with the Chicago Athletic Association. They will be seriously considered in the make-up of the American team which competes in the Olympic games at Athens, Greece next year.

**FORMER ILLINOIS MAN IS CHOSEN FOR
IMPORTANT PLACE**

Mr. McNeal C. James, who received his A. B. and B. S. degrees from the University of Illinois, was recently elected head of a new department of agriculture at the state Normal School, Valley City, North Dakota. Besides being a graduate of the University he has had several years experience in teaching, and had made special preparation for his position.

RIPLEY, '09, WINS PRIZE

Mr. Charles T. Ripley, railway electrical engineering, '09, has recently been awarded the first prize in the car design contest conducted by the John G. Brill Company, manufacturers of electric cars, Philadelphia. Mr. Ripley's contribution to the competition was his graduating thesis, entitled, "The Design of the Body of an Electric car for Street Railway Service." He received the sum of \$250 and the John G. Brill gold medal.

NEWS OF THE CLASSES

When you have a new address, position, wife, or child, notify the editor. Announcements sent to friends or acquaintances may reach the QUARTERLY, but probably will not. Mail your information direct, unless your class has a secretary; in any case please make sure that the QUARTERLY is kept in touch with you.

1874

Mrs. Alice Cheever Bryan, Champaign, Illinois,
Secretary

Professor I. O. Baker very pleasantly surprised his Illinois friends in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley by a short visit the last week in August. Members of the Alumni regretted that the short time at his disposal rendered a meeting of the association impossible.

Harvey C. Estep, *ce*, of Waterman, Washington, met with a great loss last spring in the death of his wife.

Herbert Eaton, *ag*, resides on a farm near Sidney, Illinois.

1875

Mrs. N. C. Ricker, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary.

The address of E. W. Graves, ex-'75, is changed from 95 Milk street, Boston, Massachusetts to 21 Grover avenue, Winthrop, Massachusetts.

1876

Fred I. Mann, Gilman, Illinois, Secretary
The address of Charles E. Gregory, *la*, is changed from Dickinson, North Dakota to Billings, Montana.

1878

Mrs. Nancy Davis Seovell, Lexington, Kentucky,
Secretary

The address of Mrs. Jean Mahan Plank, *la*, is changed from 88 South Madison avenue, Pasadena, California to 5551 Monroe avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

1881

Mrs. Virginia Hammet Talbot, Urbana, Illinois
Secretary

Mrs. Nettie E. Lawrence (Allen), *la*, died at Oak Park, Illinois, August 19, 1909. Interment was at Belvidere, her early home. Mrs. Allen had lived in California since her marriage in

1885. She went to Chicago in July for treatment of a lingering disease. Mrs. Allen was a singer of more than ordinary talent, possessing a voice of power, sweetness, and pathos. Her husband, Judge Jonas A. Allen, ex-'81, and a twelve year old son survive her.

Judge Jonas A. Allen, ex-'81, of Visalia, California, was called to Illinois during the summer by the last illness of his wife, Nettie E. Lawrence (Allen). In 1880, Mr. Allen represented the University in the State oratorical contest. For several years he has been district judge in California.

Bayard E. Beach, *la*, has become president of the Dakota Savings and Trust Company of Huron, South Dakota, which has been formed through the combination of two old established business houses. He is also a member of Beach, Bryant and Dickinson, a real estate and insurance firm. Mr. and Mrs. Beach have recently visited Champaign to celebrate the golden wedding of Mr. Beach's parents.

Arthur N. Talbot, *ce*, attended the fifth triennial congress of the International Association for Testing Materials held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in September. Mrs. Virginia Hammett (Talbot), *sci*, accompanied him.

The Chicago Record-Herald gives an account of an interesting paper by Loretta K. Elder (Robinson), *la*, of 166 Scoville avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

Comma N. Boyd, captain of the baseball team in 1880 and 1881, recently visited the University for the first time since graduation. He proves his loyalty by entering a son in the class of 1913. Mr. Boyd is engaged in farming and stock raising at Sheffield, Illinois.

It is worthy of record that at the last commencement, degrees were con-

firmed on five of the sons of members of the class of '81.

1885

Mrs. Jessie Plank Thompson, Winamac, Indiana, Secretary

The address of A. C. Schrader, *ce*, is 4032 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, instead of 2015 Jackson Boulevard.

The address of Emma Jones (Spence), *la*, is 14 Eureka street, Redlands, California instead of Columbus, Ohio.

1886

S Foster Bullard, Tacoma, Washington, Secretary

The address of Thomas W. B. Everhart, *la*, is changed from Enid, Oklahoma, to Riggston, Illinois.

1888

Miss Mary C. McLellan, 706 West Park street, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

George W. Myers may now be addressed at Nunica, Michigan instead of 480 East Seventy Second street, Chicago, Illinois.

Lena Barnes, *la*, who had been living at Stoy, Illinois for some years, has returned to her home on East Springfield avenue, Champaign, Illinois.

Would the Chicago members of '88 please send in their addresses to the secretary at once as the renumbering of streets in Chicago has caused some changes.

Nellie W. Jillson of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, spent the summer at Ocean Grove and other places in the east.

Mary C. McLellan spent a short time at Petoskey, Michigan in September.

1890

Thomas Arkle Clark, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Robert J. Cooke, *ce*, has moved from 616 West Sixty-Fifth Place, Chicago, to 7209 Harvard avenue, Chicago.

The address of Dr. R. W. Cornelison, *chem*, is changed from Bloomfield, New Jersey, to Box 256, New Haven, Connecticut.

1891

C. A. Shamel, Editor *Orange Judd Farmer*, Chicago, Illinois, Secretary

The address of J. H. Frederickson, *ce*, is changed from 100 James street, Syracuse, New York, to 410 Daké Building, Rochester, New York.

The address of Ross S. Wallace, *me*, is changed from 125 North Jefferson avenue, Peoria, Illinois, to 216 North street, Peoria, Illinois.

1892

F. G. Carnahan, Chamber of Commerce Building Minneapolis, Minn., Secretary

The address of Edward L. Walker, *la*, is now 113 North Ninth street, Hannibal, Missouri.

1893

J. G. Mozier, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Frank M. Gulick, *la*, has moved from 1603 Monroe avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, and is now located at 2262 West Fourteenth street, Los Angeles, California.

James Needham, *ce*, (ex-'93), is general manager of the Washington Union Coal Company at Tono, near Centralia, Washington.

1895

Mrs. Amelia Alpiner Stern, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The address of Homer Thomas, *ae*, is changed from 1669 West Monroe street, Chicago, Illinois, to Edwards, Illinois.

M. S. Ketchum, *ce*, has been given a year's leave of absence as Dean of the Engineering College of the University of Colorado. He has formed a partnership with H. F. Crocker, with an office in Denver, for the general practice of civil engineering.

The address of Fred W. Honens, *ce*, is changed from Sterling, Illinois to U. S. Engineer Office, Postal Telegraph Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

Peter Junkersfeld, *ee*, may now be addressed at 139 North Prairie street, Chicago, Illinois.

Fred W. Honens, *ce*, is U. S. assist-

ant engineer and has recently been transferred to the work on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, with headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Honens has been engaged on the construction of the Hennepin canal for more than twelve years, and planned and constructed the head works at the feed, and also planned and was in charge of building the government dam across Rock River at Sterling, Illinois. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Warren E. Durstine, *ee*, is teaching industrial geography, in the New Technical High School, in Cleveland, Ohio.

The address of G. H. Scott, *la*, is changed from Yankton, South Dakota, to Rantoul, Illinois. He is now assistant in mathematics at the University, and is pursuing graduate study.

The address of Geogiana E. Bennett, *chem*, is changed from 5504 Everett avenue, Chicago, Illinois, to 20 Channing street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

The address of Warren E. Durstine, *ee*, and Alethea S. Mather (Durstine), *la*, is changed from Joliet, Illinois, to 107 Burton avenue, N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

H. J. Burt, *ce*, is contracting manager of the Denver office of the American Bridge company, which position he has held for several years.

1897

George M. Wakefield, *ee*, has changed his address from 441 South Normal Parkway, Chicago, to 337 South Normal Parkway, Chicago.

1898

Rufus Walker, 415 16th street, Moline, Illinois
Secretary

The present address of Delbert R. Enochs, *la*, is R. R. 6, Mattoon, Illinois.

1899

O. A. Leutwiler, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary
 Eugene W. P. Flesch, *arch.*, has moved from 4102 Indiana avenue to 4809 Calumet avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of Ida S. Landel, *la*, is changed from 318 South Neil street, Champaign, Illinois, to Indianola, Mississippi.

H. A. Rhoads, *la*, (ex-'02, law), of the H. A. Rhoads Advertising Agency of Chicago, has recently invented a suction cap-clip combination for window advertising. Although a money-maker from the start, the profits made will not insure sudden wealth to the inventor.

1900

Miss Nellie McWilliams, 38 Second South street
 Champaign, Illinois, Secretary

The address of Thomas M. Headen, *la*, is changed from 135 Adams street, to 815 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Edwin L. Mayall, *me*, is now with the Rock Island Plow Company of Rock Island, Illinois.

The address of Georgietta Haven, *lib*, is now Dane and Knowlton streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1901

Frank W. Scott, Urbana, Secretary

The address of William H. Radcliffe, *mse*, is changed from 5218 Jefferson avenue, to 6345 Champlain avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Arthur F. Barnett is now located at Walla Walla, Washington.

Fred C. Taylor, *ce*, has moved from 5821 Madison avenue, to 5700 Washington avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of Carrie E. Talbot (Miner), *la*, is changed from Plymouth, Illinois, to Table Grove, Illinois.

Harry C. Coffman, *law*, may now be addressed at 6137 Madison avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

L. E. Curfman, *sci*, (ce-05), has resigned his position as Assistant Engineer with the U. S. Reclamation Service at Orland, California, to become City Engineer of Pittsburg, Kansas. His address is 109 Euclid avenue, Pittsburg, Kansas.

The address of George M. Crossland, *la*, is now 153d and Turlington, Harvey, Illinois.

Gertrude Dillon, *la*, is teaching this year in Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville, Illinois.

Frances Kelley, *la*, is teaching German and Latin in the township high school at Harrisburg, Illinois.

The address of Miles V. Stewart, *ee*, is changed from 104 Earl avenue to 110 Glenwood Boulevard, Schenectady, New York.

E. James Fuick, *ce*, is an assistant engineer for the Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company, of Chicago, Illinois.

John R. Lotz, *ce*, is engineer for the Seattle office of the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation of Boston.

M. J. Whitson, *arch*, is resident superintendent of the Seattle office of the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation of Boston.

The address of Katherine Layton, *la*, is changed from Canton, Illinois, to 91 Elm street, Northampton, Massachusetts.

1902

L. G. Parker, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

The address of Thomas L. Harris, *la*, is changed from Waverly, Illinois to 441 West Gorham street, Madison, Wisconsin.

The present address of Jacob H. Heinzelman, *la*, is 6110 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Archie J. Graham has moved from 6859 South Halsted street to 6306

South Halsted avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Herbert H. Wooleson, *ae*, has moved from 4210 Calumet avenue, to 4209 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Rena Odell, *la*, is now located at Tempe, Arizona.

H. S. Boggs, *law*, is practicing in Kansas City, Missouri.

Lewis Brown, *me*, is located at Niles, Michigan.

1903

Roy W. Rutt, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary

Stella W. Morgan, *la*, associate professor of English in the University of Southern California, on leave for 1909-1910, is attending the graduate school of the University of Chicago. Her address is 5342 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of John A. McFarland, *chem*, is changed from 3001 Chouteau avenue, to 502 Security Building, St. Louis, Missouri.

James W. Prettyjohn, *law*, may now be addressed care of the Armour Fertilizer Works, Jacksonville, Florida.

Katharine Eaton Gold, *lib*, and James Blanchard Kennedy were married August 16, at Deadwood, South Dakota.

G. L. Sawyer, *ce*, is in charge of the Spokane office of the Northwestern Engineering Corporation, of which organization he is vice-president.

Claude Rothgeb, *ag*, has been captain and manager of a semi-professional base ball team at Ft. Collins, Colorado, the past summer, and will coach the athletic teams at Colorado Agricultural College there again this year.

1904

R. E. Schreiber, 812 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Secretary

Ella Worthen, *la*, is now at Warsaw, Illinois.

The address of Edward C. Converse, *sci*, is changed from 505 East Clark

street, Champaign, Illinois, to High School, Elgin, Illinois.

The address of Frank S. Hadfield, *me*, is changed from 3484 Erkenbuck avenue, to 4219 Sullivan avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Robert B. Roulston, *ce*, has moved from 25 Market street, to 315 State street, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of Frank L. Drew, *me*, is changed from 2109 Park avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana, to 800 Maple street, Pasadena, California.

A. J. Reef, *ce*, has a position as designing and construction engineer with the Victor Fuel Company at Denver, Colorado.

The address of John L. Buchanan, *ce*, is changed from Schenectady, New York, to care General Electric Company, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of Philip D. Gillham, *ce*, is changed from 1333 Montclair avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, to care Garrison and Company, Blaisdell, New York.

The address of Pearl Frankenberg, *lib*, is changed from St. Joseph, Illinois, to 214 Taylor street Phoenix, Arizona.

The address of Henry B. Dirks, *me*, is 210 West Park street, Champaign, Illinois.

John Guy Wilson, *la*, (law, 07), and Ada May Kelly, were married September 22, 1909 at Tacoma, Washington. They will be at home after November 1, at 839 Tillamook street, Portland, Oregon.

Miss A. J. Powers, *ex-04*, of Tiskilwa, Illinois, will continue her work in New Mexico this coming year.

A. J. Reef, *ce*, is engineer for the Victor Fuel Company at Denver, Colorado.

F. W. Hillard, *ee*, is in the St. Louis office of the General Electric Company

of Schenectady, New York.

J. F. Worrell, *ce*, is a superintendent of erection for the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company, with headquarters in Minneapolis.

Dean Franklin, *law*, is practicing at Macomb, Illinois.

Burton French, *ee*, is superintendent of the Consumers' Electric company of New Orleans.

Clark Fisher Brown is now located at Niles, Michigan.

C. S. Sheldon, *me*, is engineer for the Kewanee Water Supply Company, a manufacturing concern that installs systems in all parts of the country.

Forrest S. Davis, *la*, is teaching history in Bacone University at Bacone, Oklahoma, a suburb of Muskogee.

1905

Thomas D. Casserly, 249 Osgood street, Chicago, Secretary.

The present address of Grace M. Allen, *la*, is 377 West Holt avenue, Pomona, California.

The address of Wade H. Rothgeb, *la*, is changed from 559 West 183d street, to 21 Broad street, New York City.

The address of Estella McCarthy, *la*, is changed from Moline, Illinois to 314 East 12th street, Alton, Illinois.

Milton Kent Akers, *ee*, and Miss Helen Fairfax were married August 13, 1909, at Tacoma, Washington. They will be at home after October fifteenth at Pullman, Washington.

Robin R. Reid, *law*, has been appointed Clerk of the County Court for Lancaster County, Nebraska. His address is care of County Court House, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Agnes McDougall, *la*, is teaching at Lodi, California.

Lilian Hammers, *la*, is teaching English in the School of the Lackawanna, at Scranton. Her address is 809 Linden street, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

1906

Paul E. Howe, Urbana, Illinois, Secretary
George Chapin, Champaign, Ill., Asst. Secretary

Karl D. Waldo, *la*, and Olive Byers were married August 24, 1909 at Sycamore, Illinois. They will make their home in Pontiac, Illinois where Mr. Waldo is teaching in the township high school.

The address of Harry G. D. Nutting, *me*, is Beloit, Wisconsin, instead of 901 Busey avenue, Urbana, Illinois.

Hudson H. Hook, *me*, is now located at Nome, Alaska where he is engaged in gold dredging work.

The address of Karl D. Waldo, *la*, is now 316 North Walnut street, Pontiac, Illinois.

The address of David Klein, *chem*, is 424 North Charter street, Madison, Wisconsin, instead of 613 North Francis street, Madison, Wisconsin.

The present address of Oscar S. Watkins, *chem*, is University Club, Urbana, Illinois.

The address of Harry D. Grigsby, *chem*, is changed from 203 South Underhill street, to 229 Sumner avenue, Peoria, Illinois.

The present address of May Allison, *la*, is 411 West 115th street, New York City.

The address of James H. Morton, *la*, is changed from R. R. No. 1, Champaign, Illinois, to 750 South State street, Elgin, Illinois.

George N. Toops, *ce*, is now located at Scullin, Oklahoma.

The address of Charles R. Schulte, *law*, is St. Maries, Idaho, instead of 620 Peyton Block, Spokane, Washington.

The address of Earl B. Woodin, *ce*, is changed from 682 West Adams street to 108 South 44th avenue, Chicago. His business address is C. M. & St. P. Ry., 90 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Thomas H. Amrine, *ee*, and Ella Marshall were married on August 19, 1909, at Omaha, Nebraska. They will be at home after October first, at Champaign, Illinois.

Helen G. Bryan, *la*, is teaching first grade in the Colonel Wolf school at Champaign, Illinois.

The address of N. E. Seavert, *ce*, is changed from 499 Austin avenue, to 1622 Austin avenue, Chicago.

Adam Hummel, *special*, who is teaching near Los Angeles, California, attended the University of California Summer School through July and August.

Charles Rump, *ce*, is an assistant engineer for the Denver Reservoir Irrigation Company of Denver, Colorado.

M. J. Trees, *ce*, is contracting engineer for the Chicago Bridge and Iron Works.

I. C. Harmon, *ce*, has been assistant division engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad at Cheyenne since last May.

C. E. Henderson, *ce*, who, until recently was assistant engineer in the Bridge Department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, is now instructor in civil engineering at the University. His address is 903 Gregory Place, Urbana, Illinois.

The street address of Louise Kilner (Carr), *la*, is changed from 444 Winthrop avenue to 5047 Winthrop avenue, Chicago.

1907

Thomas E. Gill, 6049 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Illinois, Secretary

The present address of W. L. Egy, *ee*, is 655 North LaSalle avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Porter R. West, *me*, may be addressed care Commonwealth Edison Company, 22nd and Fisk streets, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of Mary S. Wilkinson,

la, is changed from 331 Union street, to 416 Lafayette street, Ionia, Michigan.

Ethel Bond's, *lb*, address is changed from Champaign, Illinois to 7 Oak Hill, Delaware, Ohio.

The address of Daniel H. Rich, *la*, is now Billings, Montana, instead of Kenilworth, Illinois.

Inez Thissel, *la*, may now be addressed R. R. 3, Charleston, Illinois, instead of 805 Goodwin avenue, Urbana, Illinois.

The address of Charles H. Oathout, *ag*, is changed from 609 North street, Urbana, Illinois, to Piper City, Illinois.

Clyde B. Coleman, *ag*, is now living at Kingston, Rhode Island.

The address of Maurice Tanquary, *sci*, is changed from 402 East Stoughton street, Champaign, to 1207 West Main street, Urbana, Illinois.

The address of Margaret G. Greenman, *la*, is changed from 726 North Randolph street, Champaign, Illinois, to Rocky Ford, Colorado.

Alfred R. Koch, *sci*, may be addressed 503 George street, Alton, Illinois, instead of 613 North Frances street, Madison, Wisconsin.

Elmer S. Lake, *la*, and Miss Grace M. Mathers were married August 17, 1909, at Cantrall, Illinois.

The address of Howard B. Bushnell, *ce*, is changed from Memphis, Tennessee, to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The address of Merle J. Trees, *ce*, is 7753 Morgan street, Chicago, Illinois.

William Black, *me*, and Helen Smith were married August 31, 1909 at Mendota, Illinois. They will be at home after October the first at Madison, Wis.

Walter Morgan Stewart, *ee*, and Myra Elizabeth Bingham were married, September 11, 1909 at Daytona, Florida. They will be at home after October 15th at Evanston, Illinois.

C. C. Williams, *ce*, is acting as head

of the engineering college of the University of Colorado for the present school year in place of M. S. Ketchum, '95 who has been granted a year's leave of absence.

C. W. Pillsbury, *me*, has been supervising the erection of an addition to the mechanical plant of the Chicago Bridge and Iron Works.

Roscoe Farrar, *ag*, has registered in the Graduate School in Agriculture at the University of California. His address is Davis, California.

L. C. Powers, *sci*, has gone to New York to finish his course in Theology and will work for an M. A. degree at Columbia University.

1908

B. A. Strauch, Champaign, Illinois. Secretary

The address of Archie S. Buyers, *me*, is changed from 1002 East Porter street, Albion, Michigan, to 1202 West Third street, Sterling, Illinois.

W. C. Hueckel, *cc*, may now be addressed 310 Fourth street, Cairo, Illinois.

G. H. Anderson, *la*, who has been employed at the Illinois Title and Trust Company Bank at Champaign, is now located in Prague, Oklahoma.

The address of Carrie M. Hill, *la*, is now Wallingford, Vermont.

The address of Hyman J. Hoodwin, *ce*, is 1614 South Sawyer avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of Myrtle McCain, *hsc*, is changed from Lawrence, Kansas, to Utica, Missouri.

Wendla J. McCaskey, *la*, has moved from 6537 Normal avenue, to 7328 Emerald avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of Earl Donoho, *me*, is 716 Fisher Building, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of Florence Williamson, *la*, is Palacios, Texas, instead of Ma-roa, Illinois.

Edwin J. Bartells, *chem*, is now research chemist with the Pacific Clay Products Publicity Bureau at Seattle.

His address is 701 Lowman Building, Seattle, Washington.

H. L. Bushnell, *ac*, has a position with the city of Seattle as plan examiner in the building department. His address is 1210 Third avenue, North, Seattle, Washington.

Elizabeth Bryan, *lib*, is Assistant Librarian in the Champaign Public Library, having held this position the past year.

William B. Greene, *me*, is in the engineering department of the Robins New Conveyor Company of Chicago.

Lelia S. Wilson, *la*, is teaching history in the high school at Petersburg, Illinois.

J. P. Butler, *la*, is now with the Chicago Daily News.

The address of Agnes Shannon, *hsc*, is changed from 73 Douglas avenue, Freeport, Illinois, to Box 100, Powell, Ohio.

H. M. Forman, *law*, is employed in a bank in East St. Louis, Illinois.

I. W. Bach, *sci*, has entered Rush Medical College at Chicago.

J. D. Parks, *sci*, was married to Miss Ethel Nation. Mr. Parks is instructor in the College of Agriculture. Their address is Urbana, Illinois.

Florence Williamson, *la*, is assistant professor of mathematics at Hard-ing College, Mexico, Missouri.

A. O. Grose, *sci*, will attend Har-vard this year.

E. L. Hall, *la*, associate secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Champaign, was mar-ried to Miss Nina L. Hogan of Nash-ville, Tennessee.

J. M. Watters, *la*, is principal of the Palestine, Illinois High School.

Deborah Akers, A. B., '08, has accepted a fellowship in psychology at Bryn Mawr University. She has been engaged in the experimental investiga-tion of memory in the psychological laboratory of the University of Illinoi-s. After a year at Bryn Mawr she

will go abroad to continue her investigation in Germany.

R. E. Sheriff, ex-'08, *la*, has completed his title to his homestead near Haley, North Dakota, and has entered the U. S. Forestry service.

R. J. Candor, *arch*, is located at Moline, Illinois.

J. Grace Spencer, *chem*, is a fellow at Bryn Mawr this year.

S. C. Cutler, *ce*, is a civil engineer in the employ of the U. S. government in the Philippines.

C. Moynihan, *law*, is practicing in Montrose, Colorado.

A. H. Daehler, *la*, is instructor in the English department of Purdue University.

Minnie L. Parker (Stults), *la*, and her husband, Elmer E. Stults, are living on a dairy farm near Springfield, Illinois.

D. N. Fidler, *pharmacy*, is employed in a drug store in Chicago.

F. S. Hodge is in the employ of Armour and Company of Chicago.

B. K. Coghlan, *ce*, is now professor of civil engineering at Socorro, New Mexico, in the School of Mines at that place. During the past summer he was engaged in engineering work for the C. & N. W. Railway Company with headquarters at LaCrosse.

J. McCauley Baird, *law*, is located at Olney, Illinois.

The address of Nellie F. Taylor, *la*, is changed from Tuscola, Illinois, to 853 Oakdale avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Ingo C. Nitz, *ee*, is now living at 3559 North Ashland avenue, Chicago.

1909

W. J. Walsh, *ce*, is in the employ of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad with headquarters at Pueblo, Colorado.

The address of Fred W. Kressmann, *chem*, is changed from 180 Clifton ave-

nue, Chicago, to Chemistry building, Urbana, Illinois.

Edward F. J. Lindberg, *ee*, may be addressed at 1011 Townsend street, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of Emily E. Chichester, *sci*, is now West DePere, Wisconsin.

James S. Stewart, *ce*, is now at Tofield, Alberta, Canada.

The address of C. S. Pope, *ee*, is 925 17th street, Moline, Illinois.

P. M. Farmer, *ee*, has a position with the Red Oak Electric Company at Red Oak, Iowa.

The address of Clare McCaskey, *la*, is changed from 6537 Normal avenue, to 7328 Emerald avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of P. K. Johnson, *law*, is changed from Salem, Illinois, to Office of State's Attorney, Belleville, Illinois.

Amos T. Claycomb, *la*, is located at Wildorado, Texas.

The address of John O. Huston, *ce*, is 4041 Lowell avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The address of Robert B. Rodgers, *ee*, is San Antonio, Texas, instead of Riverton, Illinois.

The address of Albert Streff, *ce*, is changed from 185 East Webster avenue, to 5250 Kenmore avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

W. T. McClenahan, *mse*, is located at Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

W. C. Swett, *ce*, is employed in the masonry department of the C. M. & St. P. Railway with headquarters at Mason City, Iowa. His address is 365 South Superior street, Mason City, Iowa.

The address of R. H. Arnold, *ee*, is 153 South Francisco avenue, Chicago, instead of Rockford, Illinois.

The address of John J. Miller, *chem*, is Chemistry Building, University of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.

The address of E. E. Hoskins, *ag*, is changed from Norris City, Illinois, to LaSalle, Illinois.

Paul Burke, *me*, has a position with the Allis-Chalmers Company. His address is 523-63rd avenue, West Allis, Wisconsin.

Ross H. Arnold, *ee*, and Clara Sprinkle, of Champaign, were married July 5, 1909 at Gilman, Illinois.

Verna Brooks, *la*, may be addressed 905 West Illinois street, Urbana, Illinois.

William C. Marti *chem*, is with the Francis Pharmacy Company, 148-150 North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

J. C. Lund, *me*, has been appointed assistant in the metal shops at the University.

J. L. MacLaughlin, *law*, is practicing with Fred Hamill, one of the leading lawyers of Champaign

J. M. Johnston, *law*, is located with the Keefe-Davidson Company, law book publishers, St. Paul, Minnesota.

J. H. Pursiful, *law*, is teaching in the high school at Newton, Illinois.

C. E. Millar, *chem*, is attending the graduate school at the University this year.

The present address of Harold C. Dean, *ee*, is 6729 North Ashland avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

MARRIAGES

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1901 | William Wright Arnold, <i>law</i> , to Kate Wheeler Busey, '06, on October 6, 1909, at Urbana, Illinois. | Ella Marshell, on August 19, 1909, at Omaha, Nebraska. |
| 1903 | Katharine Eaton Gold, <i>lib</i> , to James Blanchard Kennedy, on August 16, 1909, at Deadwood, South Dakota. | Elmer S. Lake, <i>la</i> , to Grace May Mathers, on August 17, 1909, at Cantrall, Illinois. |
| 1903 | Francis Thomas Carson, <i>law</i> , to Mary Katherine Swartz, on August 9, 1909, at Urbana, Illinois. | William Black, Jr., <i>me</i> , to Helen Olive Smith, on August 31, 1909, at Mendota, Illinois. |
| 1904 | Carl Elmer Armeling, <i>la</i> , to Katherine Youngclaus, on July 11, 1909, at Denver, Colorado. | Walter Morgan Stewart, <i>ee</i> , to Myra Elizabeth Bingham, on September 11, 1909, at Daytona, Florida. |
| 1904 | John Guy Wilson, <i>la</i> , (<i>law-07</i>), to Ada May Kelly, on September 22, 1909, at Tacoma, Washington. | Thomas Edward Gill, <i>la</i> , to Vida Campbell, on August 2, 1909, at Pecatonica, Illinois. |
| 1905 | Imo Estella Baker, <i>la</i> , to Charles Howard Bent, on September 23 1909, at Champaign, Illinois. | Edward Leverich Hall, <i>la</i> , to Nina Lavina Hogan, on July 14, 1909, at Nashville, Tennessee. |
| 1905 | Milton Kent Akers, <i>ee</i> , to Helen Fairfax, on August 30, 1909, at Tacoma, Washington. | David Stanley Meadows, <i>ce</i> , to Leona Alice Lohman, on August 5, 1909, at Salt Lake City, Utah. |
| 1906 | Karl Douglas Waldo, <i>la</i> , to Olive Byers, on August 24, 1909, at Sycamore, Illinois. | Katherine Blake, <i>la</i> , to Claud Harkness, ex-'09, on October 6, 1909, at Watseka, Illinois. |
| 1906 | Thomas Hamer Amrine, <i>ee</i> , to | Ross H. Arnold, <i>ee</i> , to Clara Sprinkle, on July 5, 1909, at Gilman, Illinois. |

BIRTHS

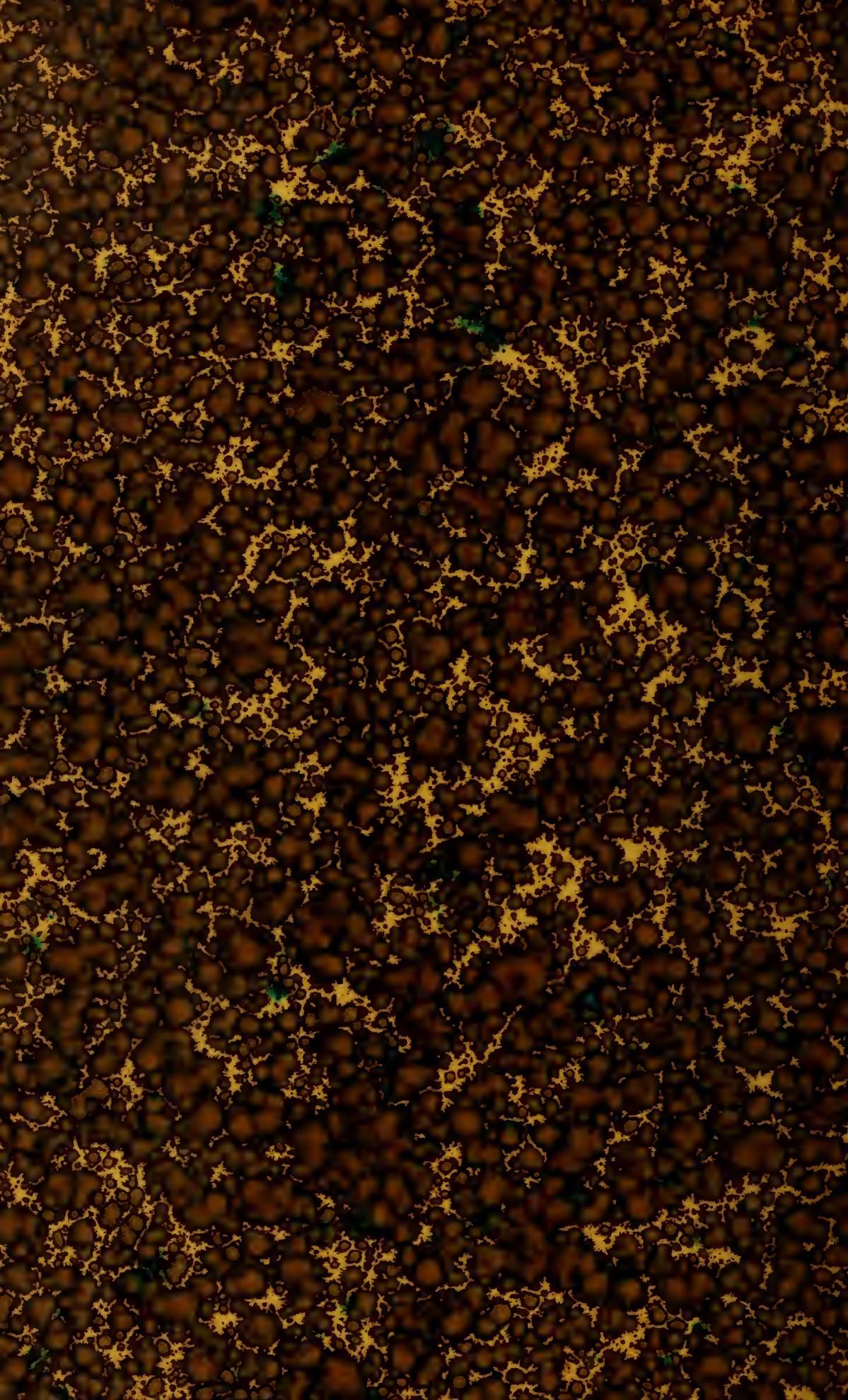
- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| 1900 | To Hugh J. Graham, <i>la</i> , and
Clara C. Clogan (Graham), on
September 3, 1909, a daughter,
Clara. | August 16, 1909, a daughter,
Priscilla. |
| 1901 | To Lawrence E. Curfman, <i>sci</i> ,
(<i>ce</i> , 1905), and Winifred Wil-
liams (Curfman), on April 13,
1909, a son, Lawrence Everett,
Jr. | 1904 To Leila P. King, (<i>Elden</i>), <i>lib</i> ,
and Ralph W. Elden, on April
20, 1909, a daughter, Lucy Eliz-
abeth. |
| 1901 | To Winifred Williams (Curf-
man), <i>la</i> , and Lawrence E.
Curfman, on April 13, 1909, a
son, Lawrence Everett, Jr. | 1904 To William A. McKnight, <i>mse</i> ,
and Mable Haight (McKnight),
on October 4, 1909, a daughter. |
| 1903 | To Ellsworth Prime Storey,
<i>arch</i> , and Phoebe Mulliken
(Storey), on August 16, 1909,
a daughter, Priscilla. | 1905 To Ralph W. Elden, <i>mse</i> , and
Leila P. King (<i>Elden</i>), on April
20, 1909, a daughter, Lucy Eliz-
abeth. |
| ex-03 | To Phoebe Mulliken (Storey),
and Ellsworth Prime Storey, on | 1905 To Francis K. W. Drury, <i>lib</i> ,
and Martha Walker (Drury),
on October 3, 1909, a son, John
Benjamin. |
| | | 1907 To Frank G. Hoffman, <i>ce</i> , and
Jestena Townsend (Hoffman),
on July 30, 1909, a son, Edward
Wade. |

DEATHS

- 1881 Nettie E. Lawrence (Allen), *la*,
born June 25, 1860, at Lawrence-
ville, Boone county, Illinois.
died August 19, 1909, at Oak
Park, Illinois.

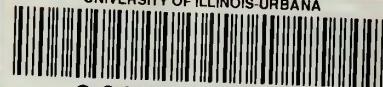
*Not in 118 1-2 miles another such
an exhibition of men's and
young men's wearing apparel as
JOS. KUHN & CO.
Champaign, Ill., have on display.*







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